Iron Pipe

GOODS

Joolen Mills, ds, Quarries, ew and sec-

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BDGERS.

Cash Books,

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WE HAVE JUST COMPLETED OUR "Stock-Taking" and have gotten together hundreds of things which we are willing to I AK sacrifice to get rid of. Odds and ends sold without respect to cost or value. Your personal interest demands an inspection=-your duty to yourself and family necessitates a purchase. . . . . . .

Bargains in S L S

**BARGAINS IN** 

Black and Golored Dress Goods

LACES and BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.

BARGAINS IN UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY.

**GLOVES** and BARGAINS IN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Bargains in Linens and White Goods

WASH GOODS AND DOMESTIC.

Boys' Clothing at 50c on on the dollar. Men's and Boys' Straw Hats, one-fourth price. Ladies' Suits and Waists, 40 per cent off. Millinery at 50c on the dollar. :::::::

CARPETS Our Fall Stock of Carpets, ashes. No dirt. Hung cutt & Bellingrath Co.

Rugs and Draperies, em= bracing all the New and Exclusive Designs, are the area and Exclusive Designs, are the area and Exclusive Designs, are the area and the now ready for your inspection. Our prices are lower than ever known.

CROCKERY and HOUSEFURNISHINGS We recognize NO COMPETITION.

Buying from first hands, and getting the best discounts, we are enabled to sell cheaper than any southern house. special attention paid to hotel, restaurant and boarding house contracts. If you are furnishing one room or five hundred rooms, we know that we can save you money.

M. HIGH & CO



Aunt Fanny's Blackberry Diarrhoea Cordial is an invaluable remedy for the relief and cure of cholera morbus, cramps, diarrhoea, summer complaint, etc. The .possible need of an article like this at any time, and the peculiarly quick and grateful relief given by this remedy are the strongest arguments for having it-always on hand. Especially serviceable for travelers by sea and land, for farmers and city people, for everybody who appreciates quick relief for severe pain. Price per bottle 25c. \$1.00 each.

with a tremendous stock of Men's and

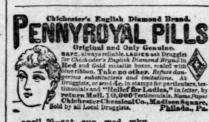
Eiseman & Weil, Men's and Boys' Outfitters.

### 3 Whitehall St. Notice to Contractors.

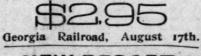
The building committee of the Cordele Female college will receive bids until August 15, 1895, for the erection of a two-story frame school building in Cordele, Ga. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Bruce & Morgan, architects, Atlanta, Ga., or at the Naval Store and Lumberman's bank of Cordele. The committee reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Address Lee B. Jones, chairman, Cordele, Ga.

Fruit Jars, Lamar & Rankin Drug Co.

Keep cool. Use a Gasoline Stove. No wood. No ashes. No dirt. Hunni-



# TO CHARLESTON



# NEW RESORT.

Lakewood Park. Refreshments of all kinds served. Cars leave post-office. Traction line.



The Coming Week at ::

You will see some great Bargains in Reliable Merchandise from all Departments. OUR WAY.

Of reducing stock is to give great values in each article offered for sale.

Ladies' Silk Waists.

You can have your choice of them now at \$3.50. We have a pretty ine that were marked \$5.50, \$6.00 and \$7.00—but all are marked \$3.50

Ladies' Percale Waists Still Lower.

The Waists formerly reduced from \$1.25 to 75c are now down to The Waists formerly reduced from \$1.75 to \$1.00 are now down to

The Waists formerly reduced from \$2.25 to \$1.50 are now down to

Ladies' Percale Shirts reduced from 75c to 35c each.

#### LINEN SPECIALS.

Colored Linen Doilies from 22 1-2c a dozen up. White Linen Doilies from 6oc a dozen up. Fine Bleached Damask Napkins from 69c a dozen up. Large Size Linen Huck Towels, extra value, at \$1.50 per dozen. Fine White Linen Damasks from 39c a yard up.

HOTEL FURNISHINGS-Linens, Towels, Napkins, Bed Spreads, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Blankets, Comfortables AT CUT PRICES.

#### Advance Sale of Fall Silks.

100 pieces colored Taffeta Silks, regular \$1.25 goods; we will start

70 pieces colored Taffeta Silks, \$1.50 quality. will go at 99c a yard. 30 pieces of pretty new stripe Taffeta Skirtings, worth \$1.25, at oc a yard.

18 pieces Plisse Silk, that was \$1.75, now \$1.00 a yard. 75 pieces Wash Silks to close at 19c a yard.

Ladies' Dropstitch Lisle Hose 25c. Children's Lisle Hose 15c. Misses' 1x1 Ribbed a 15c. Gents' full regular Hose 121c.

Ladies' Suits

This is Bargain Week of the Season-all kinds Summer Goods nave prices cut in two. PARASOLS-will go at one-third their cost. Fine new silk Para-

sols just from the manufacturer—Black silk trimmed or plain—White silk trimmed or plain-Colored silk trimmed or plain-All at 35c on

An enormous New Line of Carpets and Furniture have arrived No one should miss seeing this Great Fall Stock-so low in price and unsurpassed in beauty and design. There are still more goods on the way, and while they are coming in we will continue

#### OUR CUT PRICE SALE!

Special Value.

Highly Polished Solid Oak, 3-piece Chamber Suit, Bevel Edge Plate Mirror, 16x28 inches-

WILL CONTINUE THIS WEEK AT \$12.50, OFFICE FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS AT HALF PRICE!

Five-foot Standing Desk...... 12.50. 

Dining Room Furniture.

We have as fine a line of Dining Room Furniture as there is in Atlanta we are selling at......HALF PRICE! Solid Oak Hat Racks from......\$7.00 up. 

Folding Beds.

\$20.00 Folding Beds now ..... \$25.00 Folding Beds now ...... 12.50. \$50.00 Folding Beds now ...... 30.00. \$100.00 Folding Beds now ..... 50.00.

Plush and Tapestry Upholstered Lounges with Solid Oak

COTS-Fine Canvas Cots at \$1.10 each. Woven Wire and Uphol-

MATTRESSES-Wire Spring-Feather Pillows, Sheets, Pillow Cases, etc., all at cut prices. WINDOW SHADES-Spring Rollers-Size 3x6 feet only 15c. Size

CARPET OTTOMANS—Usually sold at 75c and \$1.00, now 25c. FUR RUGS-36x72, worth \$2.59, at \$1.50 each.

#### PRETTY NEW CARPETS.

You know "The largest buyers buy the cheapest," "The largest sales permit the smallest profit," "Reliable goods give the best satisfaction." We buy and sell five (5) times as many Carpets of standard makes than any house in the South.

OUR FALL STOCK OF CARPETS AND MATTINGS NOW IN. We undersell anybody and everybody. Get our estimates and see

(Copyright, 1895, by F. R. Stockton.) Into a little town on the New England coast there came one day in mild October weather a quiet man without an object-at least, this was the opinion of the villagers.

This opinion was not formed until the stranger and lived five or six days in their midst, having lodgings at the inn, but spending his days and even parts of his evenlings in the open air, sometimes in the village streets, sometimes in the surrounding country, and very often on the sands and among the rocks of the ocean beach.

It was his manner of spending his time which proved that he was a man without an object. At first it was supposed that he was an artist, so many wandering strangers are artists; but he never sketched, and it did not appear that he had brought with him an umbrella or a camp stool. He had probably not come for his health, for he seemed in good physical condition, and he had not come for the usual seaside society, for it was not the time of year for that. All the summer boarders had gone, and there was no one left in the little village but the regular inhabitants thereof.

The water was now too cold for sea bathing and besides he had occasionally mentioned that he did not care for that sort of thing. And what was stranger than

all, he had not come to sail upon the ocean, Several times it had been proposed to him that he should go out in one of the numerous catboats or sloops which were idly lying at anchor in the little bay, but only once did the stranger heed such suggestions, and then he hired the best boat in the place, which was sailed by one of the oldest skippers, assisted by a weather-beaten mariner, and it may be therefore supposed that it was very well sailed; but whether the stranger liked the little excursion or not it was impossible for the skipper to say. He had expressed no opinion on the subject either while he was in the boat or after he landed, but as he did not go out again during his stay in the village was generally believed that he had not

It might have been supposed that he came to this quiet little place for the sake of living cheaply, had it not been for the fact that he occupied the largest and most expensive room at the hotel; that being the only lodger at the inn, he ordered the best living that the landlord could procure for him, and that at dinner time he indulged unusual extravagance of a glass or

So it was not long before the villagers made up their minds that the quiet man at the inn was without an object. As he cared for nothing which they or their village could offer him it was plain enough that he had no reason for coming there. But the investigations and consultations of the villagers had a positive as well as a nega-tive result. They proved without the shadow of a doubt that this person was a thorough landsman. He did not seem to care for the ocean or anything connected with it; and, on the one occasion when he had gone out in a boat, it was manifest to the and to the mariner who was with him that this stranger knew nothing whatever about navigation, about boats, about sails, about sheets, or even about a tiller.

He did not appear to mind the motion of the waves, but it was remarked, when the subject was discussed that evening, that it was very probable that he did not know enough about the ocean to be aware that people unargustomed to it were made to feel badly when the sea was rough—and that day it had been a little rough.

The stranger now occupied a peculiar position in the village; he was the only lan man therein. All the men in the place were nautical in some degree or other, and there was not one of them over thirty years of age who was not called captain. They had not all commanded vessels, but it would have been considered discourteous in that region to cast upon a man, old enough to be a captain, the imputation that he had not attained that distinction. Not to be able to sail a boat would have been consid-sidered in a citizen of the village a condition of denser ignorance than inability to

But, of course, conditions were different in the case of a thorough landsman; he would not know anything about the sea, but he might know something about the land, and in the inferior sphere in which he moved he might hold a very fair position. Consequently when it was agreed that the man at the inn was an out-and-out lands-man, he rose in the esteem of the villagers. To be sure, he did not know anything about the sea, but then he did not pretend to know anything, and such a man they had never seen before.

Many men had come down there in the time, who, althought they did not



"HE BOWED AND WITHDREW."

know the diffierence between a sliding kee and a shuffleboard, hitched up their trou sers, walked with a rolling gait, wore little caps with visors, and were perfectly willing to take the helm if they should find any one col enough to let them do it. These men had always been looked upon with the con-tempt proper to their pretentions; but here was a man who pretended nothing—a good, Monest, square, outright, unvarnished landsman. As such they recognized him, and as such they gave him a position—not a very high one, but one they believed he descreed.

when the season for seaside visitors was over and when the evenings were cold, it was the custom of some of the captains of the village to gather after supper in the large room of the inn and sit around the great fireplace to smoke and talk, and now the landsman often found it pleasant to sit there and listen to them as he smoked his cigar. He was not much of a talker, but he was a very good listener, and for this the was a very good listener, and for this the when an every good instener, and for this the captains liked him. It often happened that when an old skipper told a tale of adventures in far away seas, and told it ostensibly to the assembled company, he really told it to the landsman, and all the rest knew it, and the more evidently such tales were directed at the landsman and the oetter they were adapted to his wart of comter they were adapted to his want of com-prehension of nautical subjects, the better

they were liked by the rest of the assembled

in the large room of the inn, composed no only of the captains of the place, but of their wives, their daughters and their sisters. This had been called together for the purpose of considering the establishing of a library in the village. The captains, old and young, as well as their wives and daughters, were always glad to have some thing to read during the long days and evenings of winter, and, as their stock of reading matter was very small, and as they had heard a great deal about village libra-ries from their summer visitors, they had now determined to establish a little l'brary for themselves. So this meeting was called, and it was hoped that it might result in encouraging subscriptions.

The landlord of the inn who had taken part in public meetings elsewhere was called upon to preside, and the exercise consisted in speeches from the more prominent captains present. These speeches were all of the same character; they had the same object, and they were constructed on the same general plan. They recounted the speaker's love of reading; they told how difficult it had been for him to get access to books, and how he had always longed for first-class A No. 1 copper-fastened literature, and they all ended with remarks on the great advantages of an institution which should supply reading matter to nautica people, and of the peculiar need of their own village for such an institution.

These speeches, most of them autobic graphical to an extent not required by the subject, were listened to with great atten tion, and when every captain who desired to speak had spoken it was evident that the audience would be pleased with a continuation of the interesting proceedings.

With this idea in his mind the landlord stood up and glanced toward the lands-man: "There is a gentleman present," man: he said. "who is not a seafaring person, and for that reason is not likely to feel as we do about the needs of mariners and their families for books, but he may be able to say something on the subject which will be useful, and perhaps he may give us from what has happened to him in his inland fife, a point or two which may come in well upon an occasion like this. It may be that some of us mariners have got into the way of thinking that this world is all water; that is, all the parts that are good for much; but that isn't the right way of thinking. There are plenty of things which have happened on land that are well worth listening to; so, if the gentleman would no mind. I am sure we should all be very glad to have him say something to us, something which may come in with the general drift of the public feeling in this village in the direction of a library." All eyes were now directed toward the

"Mr. Chairman," said he, "I am very willing to make some remarks upon this occasion, but I should prefer not to divert the very interesting and instructive current in which the proceedings of this evening have been flowing. I, therefore, ask that you will allow me to tell you, instead of a story of the land, which would not harmonize with the tenor of the narrations to which

landsman, who, without hesitation, rose in

we all have listened with such pleasur-this evening, a story of the sea." At this everybody stared in surprise What could that landsman know about the sea! Of course, he might have heard something which happened at sea, but how could he repeat it? That would be as if one of their townsmen should overhear a couple of Welshmen talking in their nathe points of their conversation. It was very odd, truly, that this landsman should want

to tell a sea story, but for that very reason everybody wanted to hear it. "It was sometime ago," the landsman said, "exactly how long I cannot state, that a good sized schooner was sailing on the Pacific ocean. It was an American the Pacific ocean. It was an American schooner, and was manned by a crew of ten thoroughbred seamen, a captain and a boy. I don't know to what port this schooner was bound, but I think it very likely she was going to the Sandwich is-lands; nor do I know what her cargo was, but that would be of no interest to us.

"Her crew were all respectable mariners on such a vessel a foreigner would have been decidedly out of place. These men cared not only for their bodies, but for their minds; they would not have been sat-isfied with enough to eat and drink, good clothes to wear and not too much work to do; they must have more than this, they must have food for the mind; they must have reading matter. Every one of them, including the captain and the boy, was fond

'It may well be supposed that a crew with tastes of that sort would not start out of port without taking along among their other stores a store of books, and so this schooner had on board a library. This was a very small one and was contained in a portable bookcase not much larger in a portable bookcase not much larger than a soap box; but the books were all in small sype, for the sailor who has not good eyes can't be much of a sailor, and, as it takes a long time to read a book at sea, where there are so many interrup-tions in the way of watches, storms and meals, and going to the masthead to look out for whales and sails—the contents of the little portable bookcase had never failed to give the crew all the reading matfailed to give the crew all the reading matter they wanted, no matter how iong a voyage might be. Even if a rapid reader had got through with the whole of the books before the schooner reached the port to which she was bound, he would have been very willing to begin and read them all the second time, for they were good books. Consequently great care was taken of this portable library, and whenever there was rough weather the doors of the little bookcase were battened down so that the precious volumes should not be tumbled the precious volumes should not be tumbled

At this some of the captains looked at other; it was all right to batten down hatches when there was a storm; but no-body ever battened down the doors of a bookcase! However, this person was a

landsman.
"They had been sailing," the speaker conlandsman.

"They had been sailing," the speaker continued, "for some weeks, and as there had been a good many calms they had had unusual opportunities for reading, and all of the men had became much interested in the books they had in hand. This state of things was very pleasant, although not profitable, but it soon came to an end, for one morning, just after breakfast, a violent wind arose and became so strong that the captain was quite sure a tornado or a hurricane would soon be upon them. He gave orders to take in all the sails but before this could be done one of the small ones in front was blown entirely away from the ropes which held it and went whirling out to sea far in advance of the vessel, "The wind came from the south, and therefore the schooner was soon scudding along under bare poles, as if she intended school in the trough of the schooner was down in the schooner was down in the schooner was down in the trough of the surface

to dash through the water to the region of the polar bears, but, as the captain had expected, this windstorm grew into a hurricane, and the masts of the schooner, although they were good ones, could not stand it. First the topmast of the foremast went, then the other topmast followed, then the thicker part of the masts snapped off, one after the other, just about the middle, and jerking themselves loose from the rope ladders and all the cords which held them, they went off through the air as if they they went off through the air as if they had been birds, and none of them touched the water until they had gone at least a Then the booms, which held the

large sales wrapped up between them, blew off the halfmasts on which they swung, off the halfmasts on which they swung, and went up into the air, and the violence of the wind was such that the little cords which held these booms together were broken, and the salis spread out like great broken, and tigher and higher they went up into the air until they seemed like mere white specks against the black tempestuous

"Now the ends of the masts which had been left standing broke off with a great crack and disappeared suddenly as if each one of them had been the flame of one of them had been the hame of a tem dle when it was blown out, and after them the bowsprit was wrenched from its fasten-ings and hurled forward like a javelin cast into the wild waste ahead.' At this point the captains, who had been

listening with eager interest, looked at

each other, and the landsman noticed it "That may seem somewhat strange," he said, "but this wind was now acquiring the character of an irregular cyclone and as it passed the schooncorcksorew-like movements drew out the bowsprit as if it had been the stor per of a bottle. Very soon the small boats, which had been so firmly fastened to the irons which held them like pots suspended from an old-fashioned crane in a fireplace upheaved themselves and blew away, and when this happened the heart of each one of the crew, including the captain and the

upon their rigid faces, they sat and ned. In the eyes of some of the wo-were tears; others had their mouths b. The landsman paused for a few nds, and then continued:

seconds, and then continued:
"That schooner did not capsize. As soon
as her keel was gone she righted and
went plunging, bounding, whirling northward. But the wind had done its worst.
There was nothing about that vessel which could be blown away except the crew, and they stuck so close to the deck that the wind passed over them as if they had been mere knobs or pimples on the surface of

"Having done its worst, the wind did really begin to fall, the storm passed away simost as suddenly as it had arisen, and before long the hull of the schooner was rising and falling and rolling on the great swells which had followed the tempest. Now the crew could sit up and look about them, but there wasn't much to look at, for everything of wood or iron which had projected from the hull of that schooner had been blown away.
"The captain folded his arms and consid

ered the case. It was a hard thing for him to make up his mind to desert his vessel. Under ordinary circumstances he would have rigged up some sort of a rudder; he would have made some sort of a mast; he would have hoisted sail even if they had een tablecloths and sheets; he would have endeavored to make his way to the nearest port. But now it was of no use for him to try to do any of these things. You all know as well as he did that when a vessel has lost her keel in the ocean the time has

ome to give her up.
"So the captain addressed his crew: 'My me'a' he said, 'we must leave this vessel; her keel is gone, and she is of no ourther use. Down below, with our freight, there is a boat which was shipped in sections. It is a hunting boat, which can be taken apart and carried over the land when it is necessarv. Of course this boat is not ours, but under the circumstances we are warranted



"MR. CHAIRMAN," SAID HE. "I AM WI LLING TO MAKE SOME REMARKS UPON THIS SUBJECT."

oy, sank as if it had been lead on a line. But there was no need for such mental depression, for those sailors soon saw that they would have been no better off in such a storm with those boats than without them

"There were two of the boats, a long boat and a shorter one, and the crew gazed with amazement at their behavior. The boats were in front of them, not very far away, and for a time did not seem to be blown along any faster than the schooner, but their motions were wonderful. First the long boat rose high in the air then it turned, bow down and stern up, and plunged into the ocean, dipping up a boatful of water, and rising again in the air, turned completely over, upsetting its whole load of water upon the other boat, which was just beneath it. This made the shorter boat sink, but it soon came up some dis-tance ahead, and flew into the air followed hard by the long boat, which seemed to be trying to bump it. "The two rose and fell together, some-

times high, sometimes low, the long boat always in pursuit of the shorter boat, like always in pursuit of the shorter boat, like a hawk after a pigeon, until at last they came together with their hollow parts toward each other, like two shells of a clam. The shock was so great that they burst into fragments with a great noise, as if they had exploded and little pieces of them scattered themselves over the sea like hail.
To think of their fate, had they been in those boats, was enuogh to make that crew

"Now the wind grew It was a real, full-grown torstronger. stronger. It was a real, integround, and of and every man of the crew, including the captain and the boy, was obliged to lie flat upon the deck and hold on to some ring or bar to keep himself from being blown away. They did this none too ing blown away. They did this none too soon, for in a few minutes the wind began to blow the bulwarks off that schooner, and if the stern rail had not lifted itself a little as it flew over the schooner and out ahead it would have wiped every man off that deck as neatly as you would peal the skin from a banana.

The captains did not look at each other now, but they stared steadfastly at the Even their wives, their daugh landsman. ters and their sisters were impressed with the intensity of the storm that was being described. Their nerves were in a state of tension; if one of their hairpins had dropped it would have startled them.

"On went that schooner," continued the landsman, "faster and faster before that awful, howling, shricking wind; it seemed as if the waves behind were yelling to the waves in front to turn and stop the flying vessel, so that they might leap on board. The captain, flat on his face on the deck, kept his hand upon the helm and so steer-ed the schooner that she sped straight-forward over the waves and before the wind. Soon the whole ocean was boiling under the hot fury of the tempest, and great waves seemed to rise perpendicularly out of the depths, and one of these coming up under the schooner, lifted her stern high into the air. This was only for a moment, but it was an eventful moment, for the wild blast struck the rudder, now exposed to its fury, and tore it from the stern as if it had been the stem of a straw-berry, and over the sea that rudder skip-ped as a stone from the hand of a boy skims and jumps over the smooth surface of a mill pond.

"Now, of course, the schooner could be no longer directed or controlled. On she still went before the maddened gale, but not as before—bow in front and stern be-hind—but sometimes stern foremost; somehind—but sometimes stern foremost; some-times whirling around like a top; some-times rushing broadside over the waves as if she were trying to smooth them down. On, on, still on, she plunged and dashed and spun, until the men clinging to her deck were sometimes almost dizzy with the motion, but still the heart of the cap-tain did not falter. 'Hold on, my men!' he cried whenever the roaring tempest would allow him to be heard. 'We have still a good hull beneath us; and the wind

still a good hull beneath us; and the wind may fall.'
"But soon a terrible thing happened. The

longing to it, and in it we will row away to the nearest land. Of course, I don't know now near such land may be, and I can't take any observations now, but by dead reckon ing-and as I have been doing a good deal of this since I have been lying here on deck-I think I have a fair idea where we

of latitude from the time I took my observation yesterday until the storm struck us this morning, and then I dead reckoned that that wind must have been blowing at the rate of sixty miles an hour, and, lithough it could not carry us along as fast as that, it must have taken us thirty-five miles an hour, and so in the five hours in which it we must have sailed northward 175 . According to the chart, as I remember it, there are some desert islands about forty-five miles to the northeast of us, and it will not be difficult for us to row to them in that boat. So, my men, let us get to work and launch her.'

"The men sprang up with a will, and in a short time the boat was got upon deck, put together and lowered to the water. "The crew of the schooner now got down into the mboat, and, as they did so, it seem-



For Ladies with Red, Rough Skin **Greasy Complexions** Pimples Summer Rashes Chafings and Irritations Nothing Soothes Heals and Purifies Like Cuticura Soap

ed doubtful to the captain whether or not the little hunting craft would hold them all but they crowded in until they were all aboard except the captain, who, of course would be the last to leave his ship. They would be the last to leave his ship. They were packed together, barely leaving room for the oarsmen to move their arms, but there was still a vacant space at the stern, which had been left for the captain. "But, instead of descending, this good man stood on the edge of the deck and looked down into the heat.

ed down into the boat.
"'Hurry, captain,' said the first mate,
'and come down; we have got a good way to
row, and we ought to be starting; there is

room for you here."
"I see that, said the captain, and I have been considering that vacant space. Hold on a few moments; I will be with you

"Now the captain hurried down into the hold, but soon reappeared, carrying under

edge of the deck and stook between them.
"My men, he said, addressing the crew
I have calculated that if I sit with my kneer drawn up, there is room in that beat for one of these boxes, but that is all the additicnal load which the boat could carry; i would not be possible to put both boxes into her. One of these is a box which I have al-ways kept packed to be used in case of emergency like this; it contains condensed food of various kinds, sufficient to last us all for some days. As to water, I don't think we shall suffer for that, for I see it is going to rain. The other box is our porta-ble library; it contains our precious books. Now, my men, we can take but one of these boxes and I leave it to you to decide which it shall be. Please come to an agreement among yourselves as quickly as possi-ble, and then I will lower down to you one

of the boxes and get in myself." The men in the boat now held a con sultation. It was an earnest one, but

not last long. The first mate rose in his place and spoke for the others.

"'Captain,' said he, 'we have made up our minds. If it is only forty-five miles to the nearest land we can easily row that far without eating. When we reach the island, even if it should be a desert one, it is not unlikely that we shall find some sort of food-berries, birds or bread fruit, and, almost certainly, some fish in the adjacent water-but there is no reason to suppose that upon such islands we shall find books. Therefore, we have unanimously agreed that we will take with us our library. There's not a man among us who is not interested in a story or in an historical volume, and to leave our books behind would be a wrench, captain, which, in all deference to your opinion, if it be otherwise, we truly think we ought not to be obliged to give "In a faltering voice the captain spoke

'My men, you have chosen wisely; I will "When this had been done he got down himself and the boat pushed off from the hull of the schooner and rowed away to the northeast."

The speaker ceased. For a moment there was absolute slience in the room, but on the face of every captain there seemed to be a shadow which grew darker and darker, as grows the sky before a storm The landsman, who appeared to be pos-sessed of a certain amount of weather wis-

dom, advanced toward the chairman of the dom, advanced toward the chairman of the meeting. "I have told my little tale," said he, "and now allow me to make this contribution to your library fund and bid you good evening."

Laying a bank note before the presiding officer he bowed and withdrew, after which, without any motion being made to that effect, the meeting adjourned.

There was a great deal of talking as the people went home. Some of the cautains who

people went home. Some of the captains who were in the habit of refraining from swear-ing in the presence of their wives, their sis-ters and their daughters, now swerved

ing in the presence of their wives, their sisters and their daughters, now swerved from their usual custem.

"Do you suppose," said Captain Ephraim Smolley to Captain Daniel Yates, "that that confounded fool came here for nothing else than to get the chance to spin us that all-fired yarn??

"Dunno," said Captain Daniel, "but as there wasn't nothin else that he could have come for, it must have been that."

Miss Amella Brindley, a young woman with a high color and a quick step, who was to be the librarian of the library when it should be founded, said to her mother when she got home: "What nettles me most is not thinking of the story he told to us tonight, but thinking of the story he is going to tell about us when he goes somewhere else. They say he has ordered himself driven to the cars early in the morning."

(The End.

# A New and Valuable Work

### STUDENTS AND BUSINESS MEN

The Constitution has secured all the remaining parts of the American Encyclopedic Dictionary and can now supply all those who have only a few of the numbers of this book. The publishing company that issued the dictionary has changed hands and this will be the last opportunity to secure a complete set of the book for binding and reference.

To those who have examined the work its value is well known. Get your books at once; the offer is open only a short time at 12½c for each number.

THE CONSTITUTION.

### Cotton States and International Exposition. NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

Architects are invited by the New York state commission, Cotton States and International exposition, to submit plans and specifications for a working man's model home, to be erected and built at an expense not exceeding \$700. A prize of \$100 will be paid to the designer of the accepted plan. All designs received, with names of the architects, will be displayed in the New York building as appropriate and practical exhibilits. The acceptance or selection of the plan adopted will be made by the New York state commission, or such committee as they may appoint.

Plans must be submitted not later than August 6th.

Any further information desired can be had upon application to the New York state commission, Glisey house, New York, or to the undersigned, at 9½ Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

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### Scrofula, Salt Rheum

And All Other Blood Diseases-How They May Be Cured.

Speaking simply from what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done, not only once or twice. but in thousands of cases, we can honestly say that it is the best remedy for all diseases of the blood, whatever the cause. By its peculiar Combination, Propor-

tion and Process, it possesses positive medicinal merit Peculiar to Itself. It has cured the most virulent cases of Scrofula and Salt Rheum, even when all other prescriptions and medicine have failed to do any good.

Blood poisoning, from whatever orL gta, yields to its powerful cleansing, partying, vitalizing effect upon the blood. I you desire further particulars, write to Remember the

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### Central Railroad and Bank ing Company of Georgia.

Sufficient deposits of securities have been already made to render the plan of rorganization according to its terms. Under agreement reached between Messa. Thomas and Ryan, intending purchases and the Savannah and Western bonding.

Ses No Alla fells

and the Savannah and Western bouldesers protective combnittee, the plan of organization has been modified in accordance with its terms as to the alloment classes and amounts of securities to Savannah and Western bondholders.

It has also been amended in the alloment of securities to the Savannah and Atlantic bondholders.

Copies of the plan of re-organization to be obtained at the Mercantile Trust Copien, or, office of Messrs. Thomas as Ryan, Mutual Life building, and the Soubern bank, Savannah, Ga.

All holders of stock and securities comed by the plan (except Savannah and Western bonds, which should be deposited with Borg committee), are hereby notice. ern bonds, which should be deposited withe Borg committee,) are hereby notified that their securities must be deposited with the undersigned, or the Southern bath. Savannah, Ga., on or before July 5, 15 in order to entitle them to any particular to in said plan. The purchasers resent the right to exclude or impose terms only securities tendered after such date.

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URSI

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LOOK OUT



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one, not only once or twice. ds of cases, we can honestly ne best remedy for all disod, whatever the cause. iar Combination, Proporess, it possesses positive t Peculiar to Itself. the most virulent cases

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YSTAL LENSES TRADE MARK. lity First and Always.



## URSE OF THE COBBLE STONE

Auburn Avenue and Its Relation to the History of Atlanta.

days-that section of the city called Wheat street, or Auburn avenue; "Sweet Auburn," some one has said, because it wears an aspect more deserted than Goldsmith's imagination could have painted.

It is a story full of tender pathos, telling of buoyant, hope, a plucky struggle and overwhelming defeat.

There was a time when Wheat street was the most progressive thoroughfare in Atlanta. The eyes of all citizens turned down the long avenue of trees and watched the life and spirit there with unfeigned pride. It was the Atlanta spirit and some allege that this spirit had its birthright there along the elm-empowered walks of old Wheat street. At any rate, this section of the city was among the first to take on new growth, and in that transitory period when Atlanta began to emerge from the village and throw about herself the draping of the splendid city she is today, Wheat street bobbed up and announced to the world that her highways would be paved. Congratulations came for her plucky spirit. Other streets looked on with envious eyes. But the pavement came-it is there now-this pavement-rugged, sharp, uneven. There was nothing ugly in its appearance in those days. Peo-ple looked on and pronounced it beautiful. Late in the afternoon the street was crowded with fine equipages and the hum of trade and commerce rattled o'er its stony

This cobble stone was king and all halled it with delight. Its appearance was a gign for increasing energy, and other portions of the city less prosperous awoke to the realization of the fact that they had here, best best themselves to keep pace with This cobble stone was king and all hailtions of the city less prosperous awoke to the realization of the fact that they had best bestir themselves to keep pace with the lead that this flourishing street had

Atlanta began to shake off her lethargy, stretch out her territory and spur her-self on to greater endeavor. The envious streets began to cast about for material with which to paye. The quarries of Stone mountain began to open up and give forth a supply of fine cut granite flagging. King cobble stone was defeated and ignominously routed.

The triumph of the granite marked a make a good crop this year. If they cure

new era in the history of the city. Mud streets and dirt roads, before unfrequented. "Say," he continued, "this is a goo became surging scenes of commercial strife and activity. Stone mountain began to give up its limitless resources and its wealth of rock was stread in every direction. I think the infirmary ought to be moved round this way.

"But that's all right, we'll get there

It was like a revolution. All parts of the city began to flourish as the green bay tree. There was no longer any envy, and the spiteful streets began to lift their eyebrows in haughty pride at the primeval garb of Wheat street. But Wheat still held a stiff upper lip and looked at the vain-glori-ous concelt of her rivals with a smile. Then came the change greatest of all.

The horse cars began to disappear. Wheat street had been singularly blessed in this respect and there was no section of the town supplied with a better car service. The mules and horses on that line were fat and speedy and the conductors polite and accommodating. Great was Wheat street and her horse car lines.

But there came a fall like Lucifer's. Parallel with Wheat street Edgewood avenue was cut. Electric cars began to shoot about the city. Other streets parallel to Wheat awoke to

life and secured car lines.

From that day to this has Wheat street stood unchanged, unknown and unsung save by those who raise their voice to tell of the curse of the cobble stone.

Today Wheat, or Auburn avenue, tells what Atlanta was ten years ago and visitors to the exposition who wish to appreciate the phenomenal development of this marvelous city should take a trip out its

Two opportunities offer for making this trip, and that is upon the arrival of the hayburner about 8 o'clock in the morning and its return at twilight hours. Auburn avenue is not the place for a man without a heavy insurance policy to drive over. This hay burner, however, is a sure life pre-server. The mules that pull this ancient vehicle are not ill fed. They are permitted to browse along the way and they can almost nip the top of the high grass without being unchecked.

It is about 8 o'clock in the morning when of the old mules' collars breaks the stillness of this street. Then comes the car at a jogging speed, for it is necessary for the animals to take their morning meal on the way, and the driver, who was late the

night before, needs a nap.

Pryor street is the terminus, and it is there that the animals stop at the sound of a deep-lunged "whoa" from the man who holds the reins. Driver and steeds stop some time in order to catch

breath before the return trip.
Should you get aboard it might be well carry an alarm clock in case of an emergency and you forget that you are

LOOK OUT FOR BREAKERS AHEAD



when pimples, eruptions, boils, and like manifestations of impure blood appear. They wouldn't appear if your blood were pure and your system in the right condition. They show you what you need—a good blood-purifier; that's what you get when you you get when you take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

It carries health with it. All Blood, Skin and Scalp Dismon Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula, are cured by it. It invigorates the liver and rouses every organ into healthful action. In the most stubborn forms of Skin Diseases, such as Salthand Company of the Company of Skin Diseases, such as Rolls rheum, Eczema, Tetter, Erysipelas, Boils and kindred ailments, and with Scrofula, in every shape, and all blood-taints, no matter from what cause arising, it is an unequaled remedy.

SCROFULOUS ABSCESSES.

Mrs. Belle Sweeney, of Flat Top, Mercer Co., W. Va., writes: "About four years ago I took scrofula, and did everything that doctors and others prescribed, but only got worse. Several abscesses formed about my neck and breast, disharging a quantity of matter. I got so weak I could scarcely walk about the house. I read all the medical works I could get hold of, and, among the rest, read some of your works. You described my case, and

his MRS. SWEENEY. ommenced using them and In six months my sores I am forty-five years old

It is a sturdy reminder of Atlanta's dark on a tour of observation. There is a sooth ing silence everywhere and this dreamy stillness is accentuated by the subdued rumbling

rom other streets. Perhaps an old woman, who loves this old car for the fond memories of other days that it calls up, gets aboard. She bows to the driver, calling him by name, and inquires solicitously concerning the health of his wife and family. The driver in return asks the old landy "how her garin return asks the old landy "how her ga den is gettin' on" and want to know wheth

er "al the roastin' ears have giv' out." This old hayburner has literally the right of way. Nowhere is there a vehicle to be seen. The street is beautiful. Where once the dray horse trod and civilization surged about now blossoms a wild flower and over all stretches a carpet of grass that covers from view the cursed cobble stone.

There is no sound save the rattling and

the creaking of the car. Sometimes there are children at play in the streets, but even their laughter seems a doleful cry. The houses are low and weather-stained, except here and there some newcomer bolder than the rest has perpetrated an innovation, Sometimes the car creaks across another street and the hum of traffic breaks in upon the silence with discordant monotony. It is then that the driver buttons up his coat and assumes a position of unfl dignity, for perchance an electric car might pass. The mules too, lift up their heads and prick up their ears in vain at-tempt to be up to date. In this way the journey is made until a sudden stop brings you to the end of this primeval enter-

if a day or two here. Wouldn't leave, either. They'd stay right here in this high grass and feed on. Can't keep my chickens out, though. I lost an old hen the other day. Couldn't find her anywhere and thought some one had stolen her away until my little boy went out and found her peet right out there in the middle of the nest right out there in the middle of the

"Say," he continued, "this is a good street for invalids, ain't it? Good place

after awhile. If things come to us right we'l have this here portion of the universe paved from Jackson street to Pryor before many days. That's the move on foot now and you can bet it'll go through, if pulling

can carry it."

In the meantime Auburn avenue stands to tell the people who come what kind of a city we had years ago. Old Wheat street is not the only street that has suffered from the blight of the cobble stones. Forsyth street belongs to the same class. While streets parallel to it have flourished and grown Forsyth street has remained almost at a standstill on ac-count of its wretched, uneven paving.

### ROMANCE OF A POSTOFFICE.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Working hours were over in the Great White canyon. Mary Verner pulled down the little window of the postoffice of which she was the mistress, swept the contents of the narrow counter into a drawer, which she locked, then, pinning a broad-leaved hat about the brown curls that clustered about her brow, she passed out of her log cabin into the sweet evening air.

As she reached the low fence which ran before her house a hurried footstep sounded through the gathering gloom and a man's voice said:

little more than a ghost under the shadow of those bushes."

"You've kept your promise, dearest, and come to see me," she cried, as she threw herself into the arms of her lover. Reuben Halse kissed the red lips so frankly offered him before he spoke. [

"Yes, Mary, I've kept my promise, but I've come to say goodby." "Goodby! Goodby? You're going away?

You're going to leave me—your sweetheart—your wife that is to be?"
"My dear little girl, don't cry—don't grieve. You've been my sweetheart faithful and true, but we can never marry." The strong man's voice broke and died

into silence. on; tell me the worst," sobbed the girl in answer. "Listen dear. You know that lately things

have gone wrong with me. The bit of mon-ey I've saved for our wedding in the fall was stolen, and then the cabin I'd built fo you down by the Blue pools was burnt. Still there was the farm stock and your little purse of savings left, but the drought has killed the stock and-oh, Mary, how can I

Mary drew apart from her lover and steadied ner trembling form against the garden fence. "Some one has robbed you of the money

I gave you. Oh! my poor boy—"
She stretched forth her pitying hands toward the man before her, who only bowed his head and shuffled his feet in the thick white dust.

"Tell me, Reuben, tell me how it happen ed. Ah, surely you are not thinking I shall blame you for such a misfortune," and once more she crept to his side.

But Reuben thrust her from him.
"Twas no misfortune; 'twas a crime. Your little savings-those few coins you've tarved and scraped to keep, lie there."
He pointed with his lean, brown hand down the canyon to where, amid a dense nass of foliage, a few lights twinkled. Mary staggered. "Down there? At Ffolliot. s?"

"Aye, lass—at Ffolliott's! I lost it all at fare last night."

For a moment no sound but the evening breeze whispering among the creepers and bushes and the harsh note of a night bird broke the silence. Then a woman's voice. tender and low, and full of tears, murmur-er, "Rube, dear Rube, I forgive you." "Don't Mary, don't! I'd rather you would

The stars twinkled their diamond eyes on the man and girl as they said farewell. For ben had settled to leave the canyon that night.

Reuben Halse and his companion had been gone from the Great White canyon for a week. Mary's cheeks, never very full of color, had grown pale and heavy, and blulines beneath her large eyes told of sleep-less nights and many tears. Yet Paul Harding—"Beauty" Paul, as he

ret railed in the canyon—thought he had never seen Mary look so lovely, as he clat-tered up to the door of the postoffice one morning and asked the young postmistress if there was anything for him.

"Nothing for you today."
Yet Paul seemed loath to go. He pulled his long, tawny mustache, jingled his spurred boots upon the floor and continued to stare through the pigeon hole window at cutt & Bellingrath Co.

the girl as she flitted about her usual busi

"Anything I can do for you?" she asked him presently.

"No," Paul said, slowly, taking in every detail of the girl's pretty figure, clad in a cotton frock of gentian blue. "But might I speak to you one minute privately?"

"You can say what you've got to say where you are."

where you are."
He stared silently, first at his boots, and as his eyes wandered up they lit on the snowy shelves of bright utensils and shin

"How different you keep your place from what a man's shanty is—" But she stayed his compliments. what a man's shanty is-"You live down by the Blue Pools, don't

ing saucepans which lined the walls.

"Yes; next to Reuben Halse till his place was burnt out and he came to my shanty. I saw Rube three days back."
"You saw Rube?" Mary clasped her

hands above her heart.
"Yes. He and his chums passed through
Long Tom's ranch. I've been out there this two months past helping him brand and count the cattle. Rube told me that you and he had parted and the reason why. He asked me to look after you a bit. You see, we've been good pals and I'd like to do him a turn, now he's gone under. You will let me look after you now and again, won't

you, for Rube's sake?"
"Surely, Paul Harding, for Rube's sake you may look after me when I can't look

As weeks and months went by and the green of the canyon changed to red and gold, Paul found that if he was to "look after" Mary he was to give up the saloon. And, indeed, for a space Ffolliott's knew him not, till one October morning his allowance—the money which bought his fam ily freedom from his disgraceful presence-arrived from England. For the next week Ffolliott's was a pan demonium, with the "Beauty" as a presid-ing demon

For the next week Ffolliott's was a pandemonium, with the "Beauty" as a presiding demon.

Mary heard of it, and refused to speak to or look at him. Then it was that he flung himself before her one day and prayed her to save him from that from which he was powerless to save himself—from drink and dice and bad companions.

And she did what other good women have done before her and will do again. She placed her hand in his, and with her heart full of Rube Halse, she promised to marry Paul—for his soul's sake.

The eve of this marriage day arrived, and with it Paul's allowance from England. The occasion and the opportunity suggested a carouse and Paul informed the "boys" he would be standing treat at Ffolliott's that night for the last time.

Paul was full of liquor—he had drunk Mary's health with every man in the place—and he was also full of luck for once in a way. A pile of gold lay before him on the table and he was just proposing another round on Mary's honor when big Bill Redfern strode in and was greeted with a shout of "Halloo, Bill, you back? "Luck, my lads! I leave luck to fools and deadbeats. I've been working, and, thank God, I've worked for something. I've put my sweat and muscle into the ground and I've struck ore! None of your dust or pockets, but a vein as broad as an ox's back and as long as a river and so I've come back with Rube—"

Paul looked up with a start. Here was he, drunk in a gambling hell on the eve of his marriage with Mary and Rube had come back.

"What did you say?" he muttered.

"I said Rube and I had come back but

his marriage with Mary and Rube had come back.

"What did you say?" he muttered.

"I said Rube and I had come back, but don't let me disturb the game. Come, come, have a drink; I'm standing treat, and as to Rube, here's to his health and Mary's!"

"I'm standing treat!" shouted Paul, springing up. "Have a drink with me!" and with this he flung his liquor in Bill's face and made a rush at him.

A pistol flashed, a blue puff of smoke died in the hot air and "Beauty" Paul lay stone dead on Ffolliott's floor.

Some of them went up to the postoffice to break the news to Mary. There was a light in the window and by it they saw Rube and she sitting talking. Quietly and with bowed heads they left the cottage and returned to Ffolliott's without fulfilling their mission.

mission.

Next day a rough and ready jury, having considered all the circumstances of the case, and with due appreciation of Bill-Redfern's prowess as a dead shot, decided that Paul had courted on purpose a certain death, and they returned a verdict of "suicide while of unsound mind."

An Error in Prophecy, From The Wilmington Messenger.

Hoke Smith in a recent speech said that if free coinage of silver became a law it would cause the immediate withdrawal of \$678,000,000 from circulation. But Hoke is too recent a convert to know enough about finances to affect the role of a prophet of evil. Hoke should not set his coulter so deep. He will balk in estab-lishing his statement. The Atlanta Constitution notes his prophecy and examines its probability. There is no such sum of gold in circulation and almost everybody but Hoke knows it. He will cate awhile if he keeps going to the financial school and learn that such talk is all

Hoke meant it as a scarecrow. He must have something to say, and trusting in the ignorance and gullability of men he ventured on his wild statement. In fact only some \$305,000,000 can be relied upon. The people favoring silver everywhere are strivent. people ravoring silver everywhere are striv-ing to prevent the tremendous contrac-tion that the ignorant and credulous sec-retary pretends to believe—a vast contrac-tion of currency. The silver men are for more silver, more currency, more coin and not for less. Silver is demonetized and half of the real money is shut out. The bimetallist fight is for money, for both bimetallist fight is for money, for both coins. The Philadelphia American, an able ican organ, in its issue of July 27th, says there is not more than \$337,500,000 in gold in this country.

> WHERE SHE LIES DEAD. Where she lies dead tonight
> The stately halls
> That echoed yesterday
> To her light tread
> Are sad and silent all,
> And shadows fall
> On hearts that break tonight
> Where she lies dead.

How still she lies
How strangely fair her face,
The lips half smiling
As she lies at rest,
While roses pale,
And lilles faint and rare
Gleam on her breast.

'Mid all the summer's sweets
She lies asleep.
The fairest flowers,
In sweet profusion spread
About the bier
And o'er the drapery light
Where she lies dead.

How far removed is she From all the pain That blindly weeps Where she lies dead tonight. Peace, heavenly peace, Rests on her forehead fair And sheds its radiance On the features white.

Our faith looks upward
Through the gates ajar
We catch bright gllmpses
Of the world of light,
Where blest and sheltered
In her father's house,
We see the loved one
Safe at home tonight.
Addie Tomlinson, in LaGrange Graphic.

If the Baby Is Cutting Teeth Be sure and use that old and well tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Sirup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The Safest Investment.

is in the stock of the Atlanta Loan and
Investment Company, 811 Equitable building, Atlanta, Ga. Send for plans and terms.
jun 15 2m e o d The best gentleman's \$50 gold watch in he world.

MAIER & BERKELE, aug 3-7t

31 Whitehall Street.

Mantels, Tiles, Grates, Gas and Electric Fixtures 20 per cent cheaper than any other house. Hunni-

### THE JUDGE'S BRIDE.

The wedding was over and the old judge and his pretty bride had started on their bridal tour followed by the congratulations and best wishes of a host of friends,

people said. The judge was on the right side of sixty—a handsome man with a forturne bordering on a million, and his bride was a beautiful girl of twenty, cultured and refined, but penniless and friendless but for the charity of the uncle who had been her

The poor little orphan liked the judge well enough, but she was not so sure about loving him. Love would come in time, her uncle had told her, and she believed him. At any rate she was proud of her husband. He was a lawyer of national fame, and

in Washington, where he lived, he was quite a lion in his way.

The train was speeding onward, and as the miles multiplied between her and the little village which she was leaving forever, as she thought, the bride grew penders and the could hereaft wordering what sive, and she found herself wondering what changes would come with her new life, Would she be happy, and would her uncle forget her and lose all interest in her future?

These thoughts flitted through her mind, and she found it difficult to take part in her husband's bright talk. The judge was at his best that night,

and in order to entertain his companion he drew upon his past life for such reminiscences as he thought would interest her.
"Blake!" shouted the conductor as they approached a little station.

"That is the name of the first man I ever sent to the gallows," said the judge. The figure by his side gave a slight start, Who was he, and what was his crime? "Oh, it is not much of a story," replied

her husband. "You see, when I was a young man, long before I moved to Washington, I practiced law out in Kansas, which was then a frontier state.
"Friends got me appointed judge, and before I had been on the bench a week

Dirk Blake"—
"Dirk Blake?"
"Yes, that was his name. He was charged with murder and convicted. The evince against him was purely circumsta tial, but the jury found a verdict of guilty, and, of course, I had to sentence him." "You sentenced him to death?"

"Certainly I did. It was my first experi-ence in that line, and I gave the prisoner a very impressive talk, and wound up by sentencing him to be hanged by the neck until he was deed and when I asked God until he was dead, and when I asked God to have mercy on his soul I put so much solemn emphasis into my voice that Blake turned pale and trembled like a leaf,

"I felt sorry for the poor fellow. He had a good face and looked like a gentleman, but the evidence was against him, and I had to do my duty."
"Was he executed? The question came in tremulous tone. "Yes, he died on the gallows," said the judge. "He protested his innocence to the last, and his conduct all the way through

was that of a brave man." The bride with averted face was looking through the window into the darkness, and it was easy to see that she was greatly agi-

"The worst of it is," continued the judge, "Blake was innocent."
"Innocent you say!"
"Undoubtedly. After his death the real

murderer turned up and confessed. The boys lynched him before I had a chance to try him."

The girl looked steadily through the window, and the judge thought that he heard

a suppressed sob.

He almost regretted that he had told her such a sad story, but it was too late to un-do the mischief.

"Did you ever find out anything about

"Did you ever find out anything about Blake?" asked his listener.
"Not very much," was the response, "I heard that he belonged to a good family somewhere in the south. He was a splendid looking man—not over thirty, with piercing gray eyes and hair like gold. His love of adventure carried him to the frontier, and when he was tried in my court his case was he was tried in my court his case was badly managed. I believe that he left a wife and child in his old home, but I have

forgotten where he lived." Still the listener maintained her drooping attitude. Apparently she was very much interested in the story, or perhaps

she was fatigued or ill.

The judge began to think that the hanging episode was not exactly the thing to tell to a young and tender-hearted woman.

"The law occasionally makes a mistake," he said, "and this was one. But it is better for an innocent man to suffer once in a while than to administer justice too loosely. Besides, for all I know, Blake may have been a bad man. If his life had been have been a bad man. It his life had been spared he might have developed into the worst kind of a desperado. The case has never given me any mental distress. After all, one life more or less is a small mat-

Not a word came from the shrinking wo-The judge grew restless. It was very dull sitting there with a pretty bride who man at the window.

would not talk.

At last he rose and said that he would go into the smoking car for a few mo-ments. An oldfrien d was there, he said, and he wanted to say a word to him on The girl merely nodded and said some-

thing in a low tone which the judge contrued into assent. The solitary traveler remained motionless for some time after the departure of companion. There were few passengers in the car, and she was not acquainted

with any of them.

As the train rushed onward through the darkness she quickly matured her plan, and made up her mind to carry it out at all hazards. Drawing a notebook from he satchel she penciled a few words and pinned the paper on the judge's overcoat, which hung over the back of the seat. Just then the train stopped. The girl the place well. It was the junction and at this point she could in half an hour

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take a train which would carry her back take a train which would carry her back to the village where her uncle lived. The drowsy passengers saw nothing, and even the conductor failed to see a slight form passing through the car and stepping on the station platform.

The old judge had a jolly time with his friend in the smoking car, and before he knew it an hour had slipped by.
With some regrets and compunctions he made his way back to his seat. It was vacant and there was no sign of

the bride!

The judge picked up the note pinned to his overcoat and read this brief message: "Judge:—Richard Blake was my father, After his death I took the name of my uncle and lived with him from my early childhood until my marriage. It would childhood until my marriage. It would have been well for us both if we had known each other's history. I go to my uncle's home to remain there, and I most earnest-ly request you never to cross my path again. I cannot bear the sight of the mar

who sent my father to the gallows. I get off at the junction.

V. B."

The judge read the note through and sat the remainder of the night with his hat pulled down over his face, without look-ing up or saying a word to anybody.

The next day an outgoing steamer from New York to Europe had the judge among its passengers. WALLACE P. REED.

Thousands of women find their strength unequal to the demands of duty. By build-ing up their system through purified blood, Hood's Sarsaparilla proves just the medi-cine needed.

#### NEW MAP OF ATLANTA.

Printed in Colors and Perfected to Embracing the Cotton States and Interna-tional exposition grounds, the new seventh ward (West End), Inman Park, routes of all the railroads and electric street car lines, ward boundaries, limit lines and other neuward boundaries, limit lines and other necessary information.

Especially prepared and copyrighted by Mr. E. B. Latham, civil engineer, for John M. Miller, publishing agent.

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W. O. Jones is now ready to furnish his customers with the finest livery and outnits to be had in the city. A specialty is that of boarding horses and the splendid care and attention given them. If you wish genuine satisfaction call on Jones, Nos. 33 and 35 South Försyth street.

Burnt Off the Old Cont. Chief A. B. Connolly's residence is one of the beauties of our city—painted with Nova Scotia stone body and trimmed in pure white, the inside grained and finished in sixteenth century oak. McNeal, Herring & Crenshaw, contracting painters, did the painting and paper hanging.

Peachtree residences are being beautified in very artistic colors, Hon. W. L. Scrugge's fine residence is going to be elegantly painted by McNeal, Herring & Crenshaw, contracting painters.

ed by McNeal, Herring & Crenshaw, contracting painters.

The exposition builders have bought largely of the McNeal Paint and Glass Company.

Fulton county and our city waterworks are perfectly satisfied with the paints, oils, etc., which they are using Same was bought from the McNeal Paint and Glass Company.

Colonel P. N. Brewster's large house and extensive fence at his country residence is receiving a thorough and good painting.

Colonel Brewster bought the paints, oils, etc., from the McNeal Paint and Glass Company.

etc., from the McNeai Paint and Glass Company.

The woman's building at exposition grounds is being painted with materials bought from the McNeai Paint and Glass Company.

Fine house painting, graining and hardwood finishing is made a specialty and personal attention is given to all work, by McNeal, Herring & Crenshaw, contracting painters.

Cox College and Local Pupils.

Cox College and Local Pupils.

The Southern Female college at Manchester offers special inducements and advantages to pupils from Atlanta and vicinity. The reliroad company sells commutation tickets at the rate of 5 cents a trip. The schedule of the hour train will be accommodated to the day session of the college. Teacher's escort will be furnished at the train. Pupils can attend the exposition with convenience and extra benefit under the direction of the faculty. Pupils can board at the college from Monday morning until Saturday morning, and for this patronage a deduction of ene-fourth of the regular Saturday morning, and for this patronage a deduction of ane-fourth of the regular cost for board will be made. The public is invited to the college reception next Monday afternoon, when patrons can make the necessary arrangements for entering their daughters in school. The train leaves the union station at 3:15, and the round trip ticket costs 10 cents. School exercises are resumed September 11th. For catalogue address

C. C. COX, President,
Manchester, Ga.

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For Picnic Parties, on the Atlanta

and West Point Railroad. Pearl Lake is only thirty-nine miles from tlanta—one hour's ride—and is situated in Atlanta—one hour's ride—and is situated in a beautiful grove of large oaks, the surrounding lands beautifully covered with grass. The lake of clear spring water covers thirteen acres, has boathouses and row-boats and sis also stocked with game fish Fishing, boat riding and bathing are all free to the excursionist, thus offering to the pleasure seeker for a day's outing one of the most attractive spots in middle Georgia. These grounds are kept in most beautiful order. A new and large pavilion, 10x80 feet, has been recently erected, thus

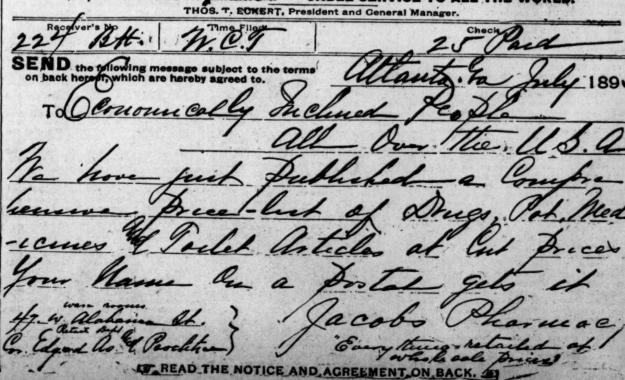
adding another to the many attractions of this place.

On application to the representatives of the Atlanta and West Point railroad information will be gladly furnished, the grounds shown and pleasure taken in mak-

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### HER CASE A SAD ONE

#### No Evidence Found To Substantiate the Charge of Murder.

SPIVEY'S ARREST RETOLD

She Suffered in Body and Mind from Her Imprisonment and Disgrace-A Strikingly Beautiful Woman.

Montgomery, Ala., August 3.-(Special.)-"Better is it that ninety-nine who are guilty shall escape than that one innocent person be punished," was the underlying theory of criminal jurisprudence long before any law books were written. Upon it is based tne presumption that every man is innocent until his guilt is proved beyond a reasonable doubt. The courts of this country adhere to this teaching; but with the public a charge, an indictment, is too often taken as an evidence of guilt.

The sensational preliminary trial here of Mrs. Mai Spivey, a beautiful and cultured woman, charged with the murder of her husband, has been recited to the readers of The Constitution through its Alabama news columns this week. The case has attracted the attention of the reading public throughout the entire country and a review of its important features, and the events leading up to them may prove of interest now.

About fifteen years ago a young mechanic named Zachery, and his young and beautiful wife, came here from Nashville, Tenn. Mrs. Zachery's mother, formerly Mrs. Buell, of Nashville, had come here to live, having married a thrifty photographer named Boultier. Zachery is said to have been an attractive fellow, intelligent and good looking, but exceedingly dissipated, and it was probably on account of Mrs. Zachery's desire to be near and under the protection of her mother that the removal of her husband and herself came about.

Zachery continued to drink heavily during his residence here. A child was born to his wife about a year after she came to Montgomery. Very soon afterwards, while on a visit to his old home in Nashville, his wife and child being in this city. Zachery became intoxicated and fell down a flight of stairs, breaking his neck.

Mrs. Zachery mourned his loss for some three or four years, with apparent bitterness and sincerity. About this time she met W. H. Spivey, a young man of splen-did appearance, tall and graceful. His gentle manner, good breeding, intelligent address and handsome face soon won her af-fections, and they were married. In a year or two a boy baby was born to them.

Mr. Spivey was a shoe clerk and while he was a man of industrious methods and excellent habits, never lacking employment, earnings were by no means large and his wife, being possessed of very much more than an ordinary amount of energy, conceived the idea of assisting him to increase the family income. Being an adept with her needle she at first attempted to make money from the sale of her fancy work. This proved unprofitable and she determined to rent a building and keep a hotel in a small way. She secured desirable quarters in a building on Dexter avenue between Perry and Lawrence streets, and for several years has conducted an apparently well regulated establishment. Her husband during all this time was working industriously as a salesman in a prominent Dexter avenue shoe firm. The couple kept well up with their bills, and to all appearances the family was exceedingly happy and well regulated

Spivey's Sudden Death.

About the middle of last June Mr. Spivey was taken sick. He was subject to very se vere headaches, which totally infitted him for business and upon their approach his employers always cheerfully allowed him to quit work and to remain at home until he had recovered. It appears that his attack in June was a more protracted one than usual. He remained in bed a week, the pain going and coming at intervals. His wife nursed him most tenderly to all appearances and seemed extremely anxious on his behalf. About noon on the 24th Mr. Splvey rather suddenly became worse. Not recov-ering in three hours, his wife became alarmed and sent for Dr. R. S. Hill, the family physician-Dr. Michel-being absent from the city. Dr. Hill came at once, but the patient was fast dying and in fifteen min-utes after the physician arrived Spivey breathed his last,

Mr. Spivey had many friends in the city. and regret at his unexpected feath was almost universal. The funeral was a quiet one, the remains being accompanied to the one, the remains being accompanied to the grave by a coterie of friends and the Order of the Golden Chain and National Union.

Mrs. Spivey, who followed the body to its last resting place, evidenced great grief and last resting place, evidenced great grier and cried bitterly during the mournful programme, but tempered her emotions with dignity and genteel forbearance throughout. Up to this time no breath of suspicion of any foul play had been heard, and Mrs.

Spivey had the sympathy of the city.

About a week after the funeral it became whispered around that Spivey's ather, who is an honest farmer living in this county, had suspicions that Spivey's death had not been natural. The fact that he had died suddenly leaving \$7,000 insurance in favor of his wife was the original ground for this

The Widow Arrested.

Two weeks more passed by without anything further being given the public. It appears, however, that all this time detectives were looking into the matter. On July 14th a coroner's jury was empaneled and a thorough investigation was com-menced. The following night Mrs. Spivey was arrested and placed in jail. Spivey was arrested and placed in jail. She protested her innocence. The coroner's jury ordered Spivey's remains exhumed and sent the stomach and intestines to the state chemist at Auburn for analysis with the consent of the defendant. While the jury was awaiting the examination of the contents of the stomach other details of the case were being developed. The certificate of death made out by Dr. Hill was produced. The centificate ascribed no cause of death in the out by Dr. Hill was produced. The centificate ascribed no cause of death in the blank left for that purpose, but under the head of "Remarks" further on the physician certified it was his belief that the deceased came to his death from morphine poison. This circumstance was reinforced by the testimony of one Effic Crittenden, a negro servant in Mrs. Spivey's employ, who swore that the lady had twice during the day of Mr. Spivey's death sent her out to purchase morphine and two notes ordering ten grains each of the drug were produced by local druggists. The notes were written apparently in Mrs. Spivey's handwritten apparently in Mrs. Spivey's hand-writing. These facts, taken in connection with the statement of Mrs. Spivey that there had been no morphine in the house for two or three years, to her knowledge, had the effect of arraigning public opinion against her, and it was confidently expected that when the state chemist reported he would be found to have discovered morphine in the dead man's intestines.

phine in the dead man's intestines.

State Chemist Ross made his report to the jury on July 22d. He said he had, after a most careful investigation, found no trace of morphine in the stomach; that he had applied all of the well-recognized tests without finding even a trace. He said, however, it was not improbable that a compound substance like morphine should undergo a change in the presence of such active agents as embalming fluids, most of which contain strong qxidizing or reducing properties. He gave it as his opinion that three weeks' contact with such powerful agents would demoralize and destroy all appearance of morphine. Upon this testimony, taken in gonnection with the rest, the jury return-

The woman was, of course, remitted to jail, the offense with which she was charged not being a ballable one. Her preliminary trial was set for Monday, July 21st, but in spite of her earnest entreaties the case was continued for a week in order that the report of the state chemist as to the contents of the other intestines could be received and offered in evidence. In the meantime the woman's sufferings in In the meantime the woman's sufferings in In the meantime the woman's sufferings in jail, were intense. The mortification, the anxiety, the terror of being in prison, under the same roof with a lot of dirty, ignorant negro criminals, almost ran her crazy. She paced her cell all day like a caged animal and would not admit anyone excepting her lawyers. She has a mortal dread of a reporter and trembled whenever one came about. The only interview ever one came about. The only interview that has ever been extracted from her was:
"I am innocent. That is all I have to say." Tender-hearted people sent flowers and easy chairs and other tokens of sym-

and easy chairs and other tokens of sympathy and good will to her cell, but physical conforts appeared to give her little gratification. All in the world she appeared to want was to be free.

Another week in jail passed and the day for her trial finally came. Monday morning Justice Fuller called the case in the presence of a courtroom full of interested listeners. The preliminary trial developed nothing new of interest. No morphine had been found in the other intestines by the state chemist. He reliterated, however, what he had said with intestines by the state chemist. He re-iterated, however, what he had said with reference to the probable effects of em-balming fluid on morphine. The negro girl Effie Crittenden, swore she had seen Mrs. Spivey write the note ordering the second dose of morphine. She said Mrs. Spivey had said to her that Mr. Spivey had vomited up the first dose. Several reputable witnesses swore they would not believe the negro on oath, knowing her to be irresponsible. Mrs. Spivey was not put upon the stand. During the two days of the trial she sat modestly beside her lawyer. Her little six-year-old sou—the son of her last husband-played about the courtroom with his marbles and trinkets unaware of the peril that appeared to threaten his mother.

Released by the Court Judge.

During the arguments of the attorneys on the second day of the trial Mrs. Spivey paid the most dareful attention. She was in her favor and what against her.
Judge Fuller at the close of the arguments
announced that in his capacity of committing magistrate he must first be convinced that a crime had been committed and then be reasonably persuaded that the defendant had committed it. He said he had not been convinced of the first proposition; that the evidence was not con-clusive that Spivey has not died a natural death, and he therefore ordered the defendant released.

For a moment the pretty face of Mrs. Spivey wore the same anxious, puzzled expression it had during the crisis of the trial. For as long a time the vast as sembly stood in breathless silence. Then the full realization of the effect of the judgment burst upon her and her ex-pression changed in an instant from one of pain to one of intense joy. The trans-formation was greeted by a mighty shout from the crowd. Hats were pitched in the air and yell after yell went up. The peo-ple gathered around Mrs. Spivey and al-most suffocated her with their demonstra-tions of congratulation. The laddes cried on her, the men choked down the lumps in their throats and shouted good luck to

Since the ordeal of the trial Mrs. Spivey has spent all of her time in her rooms. She has been visited by numerous charitably-inclined ladies and has appeared to appreciate their attentions most sincerely She declines to say whether she has any plans for the future. In fact, the chances are that her case will be revived before the grand jury when it meets and that she will have to stand the torture of another trial. Her friends appear not to dread it in the least. They believe their client is innocent and feel confident that no case of murder can be proved against her.

What Caused Spivey's Death? A question that is naturally asked is: "If Spivey did not die of morphine poison, what did he die of?" This is a difficult problem, even to the learned in the pro-fession of medicine. One very able and experienced doctor who has long been Spivey's family physician says it is pos-sible that his sudden death is traceable to the cause of the violent headaches with which he suffered. There appears to be a disease that operates somewhere between the cerebrum and cerebellum, the final demon strations of which are very similar to those of morphine poison.

Another explanation is suicide. stated that Spivey had for some years a suspicion that he was threatened with lung trouble and he is said to have threatened that as soon as he became convinced of it he would take his own life.

The insurance companies have withheld
the payment of the \$7,000 insurance on Spivey's life. It seems that some time ago Spivey sine. It seems that some time ago Spivey determined to drop the policy of \$5,000, but his wife undertook the payment of the premiums as they fell due and kept the insurance in effect.

Mrs. Spivey's stap-father, Mr. Boultler; her eldest son, Young Zachery, who is a clerk in a shoe store here; her husband's brother, an engineer who lives in this city; her family physician, Dr. Michel, and her attorneys, Messrs. A. A. Wyley and James Fuller, have been her counselors and considerate advisers. They have made a hard and so far successful fight for her and promise not to relax their energies until her good name is entirely freed from the clouds of suspicion which surround it.

School of Languages.

Colonel J. Colton Lynes has his studio at 23 East Harris street. Spanish, French or German lessons to ladies and gentlemen. Strictly private or in class. Hours to suit. Refers to Governor Northen, Ma-jor Stanhope Sams, Colonel West, Bishop Nelson, Senor Don N. Altuzarra, 313 Peach-

#### AT HOME

With a Big Stock and with Big Bargains-R. S. Crutcher, the Popular

Furniture Man. Mr. R. S. Crutcher, the popular furniture man of 53 Peachtree street, has just returned from the western and northern markets, where he has spent the last six weeks, buying his fall stock. Every day now will bring shipment after shipment until his mammoth store will be laden with a stock that will not be surpassed in the south. He has made great preparations for the exposition trade and is now ready to offer bargains that will fairly startle the trading public. Mr. R. S. Crutcher, the popular furniture

Did You Want One?

Again, next week, the "Keto," 23 Marietta street, will give away to every lady visiting their place an elegant souvenir. 'Tis quite a treat to see their immense stock of Japanese and Chinese goods and everything goes at surprisingly low prices. All next week they will make a special sale and everything will go at a special bargain. Don't miss this chance—23 Marietta street, remember.

McCullough Bros. are headquarters for bananas in Atlanta. Just received two cars of fancy fruit. Rush your orders. Price no object. They are distributing agents for the largest direct importers in America. Don't forget this if you want fancy fruit at low price.

The greatest opportunity of your life if you fall to get some of the great bargains that R. S. Crutcher is offering on furniture. 53 Peachtree street.

MUSIC AND ART SCHOOLS

Of the Cox College Offer Ideal Advantages to Students.

THE MEMORABLE CONCERT TOURS

The Ladies' Orchestra of Southern Fe male College Is Famous-The Art Studios Well Equipped.

Music and art are at home in the Southern Female college at Manchester, For fifty years this college has been pre-eminent for music. The teachers who have given most fame to the music department are Misses Sallie and Alice Cox, who still continue in charge, aided by a brilliant array of skilled teachers and finished perray of skilled teachers and finished per

The Misses Cox, before twelve years of age, had gone beyond the usual courses of music in female colleges. For seven years afterwards, they were under the training of Professor Herman Schirmacher, a graduate of Leipsic, pupil of Mendelssohn, Plai-dy, Moscheles and David, devoting triple the usual time to plano, violin and other musical studies. In order to attain the highest proficiency in technique and expression they took special lessons from

Mme. Julia Rive-King, August Roebbelin and Gustave Satter.

The following is a translation of Miss Alice Cox's diploma, from the Klindworth-Scharwenka conservatory, Berlin, Germany:

"TESTIMONIAL"

"For Miss Cox, Student of the Conservatory.

"I. Musical Talent—Very superior, her excellent memory especially remarkable,"

"II. Diligence, Work and Progress, Piano Forte (advanced class of Dr. Ernst Jedliczka)—Miss Cox has pursued her study of piano with the greatest assiduity and untiring energy, Her technical skill is developed to virtuosity, and her musical feeling is excellent, so that she has been able to master the highest demands of her art with the most beautiful success. In the same high degree, her talent for teaching deserves recognition.

"Miss Cox is warmly recommended by us."

deserves recognition.

'Miss Cox is warmly recommended by us, not only as a distinguished concert player, but as an excellent teacher, who will not fail of great success.

"PROF. HERMANN GENSS,

"PHILIP SCHARWENKA,

"PHILIP SCHARWENKA,

DR. HUGO GOLDSCHMIDT,

"The Directors

"DR. ERNST JEDLICZKA,
"Teacher of Special Instrument,
"Berlin, April 1, 1894."
Miss Alice Cox teaches the piano to advanced pupils, and Mrs. Salile Cox Stanton gives instruction upon the violin and organ.
Mrs. Stanton is the leader of the ladies' orchestra, which has enjoyed such a wide orchestra, which has enjoyed such a wide and unique reputation for fifteen years. The organization usually consists of some thir-

Everybody remembers the several concert tours by the teachers and pupils of the Southern Female (Cox) college, Last summer the orchestra gave concerts in Atlanta, Maccon, Americus, Columbus, Montgomery and other cities of Georgia and Alabama. It is with pleasure that the Southern Female college announces the engagement of Mme, Pauline Bredelli-Duerr. The lady is a teacher and vocalist of excellence, and possesses great resources of ability. Mme. is a teacher and vocalist of excellence, and possesses great resources of ability. Mme. Bredelli-Duerr has achieved triumphs before the critical public in Europe, South America, and in this country. She is a full course graduate of the Neuen Academie der Tonkhurst, in Berlin, and while there studied vocal culture under Dr. Gustavus Engel, Mme. Viardot García and Professor Julius Schaffer. She was also a fellow student with Philip and Xavier Scharwenka, Moritz Moszkowski, Nicoda, Frauline Aus der Ahe, and Miss Rennert, under the instruction of Theodore Kullak, Dr. Breslauer and Capellmeister Richard Wuerst.

Below are given a few of the numerous press criticisms of Mme, Bredelli-Duerr's performances:

St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York. Easter Morning.—The grandest display of all was by M'lle Bredelli, an operation or all was by Mine Bredein, an operatic artist (soprano) from Berlin, Germany, just arrived in New York. Her voice is sweet, bird-like, sympathetic in tone and of phenomenal range. Her trills and cadenzas in the 'Agnus Dei' electrified the congregation. The Protestants who crowded the aisles turned with marked approbation towards the organ loft."—New York Tribune.

Tribune.

"M'lle Pauline Bredelli, the soprano soloist, sang the grand aria from Goldmark's
"Queen of Sheba," "At last I am Alone."
In the intelligence and refinement, and
method and ease with which she surmounted the exactions of the aria, she at once
proved herself the artist. M'lle Bredelli
was much applauded and encored."—Cincinatt Enguirer

"M'lle Bredelli fairly entranced the au-

dience by her marvelous execution and

"M'lle Bredelli fairly entranced the audience by her marvelous execution and wonderful command of the apparently most difficult passages in the seletions from 'Der Freischutz,' which, however, were executed with the greatest ease."—London Times. "And then came the 'Lied des Pagens,' from the opera of the 'Huguenots,' in which M'lle Bredelli acquitted herself to such perfection that she fairly took the house by storm."—New York Sun.

"Since Paulline Bredelli left us we have not had the pleasure of hearing and listening to the finished and artistic renderings of classical and modern song. The large audience of last night reminded us of the Salon Musicale, where M'lle Bredelli fairly entranced her audience by her marvelous execution and wonderful command over her voice. She is a vocalist of excellence; her voice is wonderfully sympathetic and of immense compass. Her delivery is delicate in shading, and her singing of 'German Leider,' by Schumann and Shubert, was perfect in the great depth of feeling, M'lle Bredelli combines a perfect method, and what is of greatest value in singing, an extremely clear and distinct enunciation. As a teacher and vocal scientist, she has not been surpassed in this country."—Manchester Times, England.

The other teachers in music are as follows:

Myss F. M. Burks—Piano medalist and

The other teachers in music are as follows:

Miss F. M. Burks—Piano medalist and graduate of Southern Female (Cox) college. Miss Blanche Hooten—Piano, guitar, mandolin, banjo; music pupil and graduate of Southern Female (Cox) college.

Miss Sallie Stakely—Piano, harp, history of music; pupil of Miss Alice Cox and Chicago conservatory (auditorium.)

Professor A. F. Wurm—Cornet and Clarinet.

net.
Miss Bessie Lane—Superintendent of practice; graduate of Southern Female (Cox) college.

The Art School.

This department of the college is under the charge of Mr. J. P. Field, assisted by Miss Lucy Stanton and Miss Bessie Lane.

Mr. Field was a pupil for three years of the "Academie Julian," the best art school of Paris, and pursued his studies under the direction of MM. Jules Lefebvre, J. J. Benjamin-Constant, Jean Paul Laurens and Messrs, Henry Moshler and F. A. Bridgeman.

Benjamin-Constant, Jean Paul Laurens and Messrs, Henry Moshler and F. A. Bridgeman.

Miss Lucy Stanton, the college art medalist of 1891, teaches drawing and crayon. In addition, Miss Bessie Lane teaches class drawing in the schoolroom.

Two large studios are fully equipped for the study of art. Crayon and painting models, casts, drawings from still life, and studies by former pupils, adorn the walls. The medal pictures of previous years belong to the studio, these having been presented by the pupils.

For teaching drawing the studio is supplied with a number of plaster casts of famous statuary, heads, human features, rosettes and various objects. Other models are constantly being added. Special effort is made to have this branch of study attractive, and only pupils having made some advancement in it are allowed to contest for the medals. The course in crayon portrait work is especially attractive.

"Composition" work is encouraged—selecting and combining features into a new whole—and also the preparation of entirely original pictures and designs. The Evans creative art medal is highly prized by a fortunate winner.

fortunate winner. For music and art there is now no need for our southern girls to go north, but in our own salubrious climate, in Atlanta's elegant suburb, Manchester, the Cox college furnishes all advantages in acquiring the accomplishments.

Refrigerators at cost Hunnicutt & Bellingrath



# "Hang Your Banners on the Outer Walls. The Cry is, Still They Come!"

And yet the standard impregnable Gibraltar, the diamond among the rubbish of all beers--Barbarossa--stands at the head! All over the United States people drink it because it is the Best, and because it costs no more than inferior beers==watery compounds, which bear no more resemblance to Barbarossa than a tallow dip does to the noonday sun.



# As the Shadow is to the Substance

So are all other beers compared to "Barbarossa," made by the Christian Moerlein Brewing Company, of Cincinnati. It is beyond question the finest beer ever manufactured. It is cool, creamy, sparkling, and the embodiment of science, capital, patience, research and the utmost skill in brewing.

FOR WEAK PEOPLE it is a panacea. It builds up and invigorates. It is the best food drink for nursing mothers and for all an excellent tonic. For invalids it is invaluable.



# DON'T BE WITHOUT IT.

It Is Carefully Bottled

And Leads All Others.

# J. B. WHITLEY,

Wholesale Dealer, No. 33 Alabama Street.

Also for Sale by the R. M. Rose Co. by the Cask or Dozen.

The early winter lities have all ch crop this sea success chieved in the hi

Taken all in all, thered, has been ugh much was ore has been rea It was predicted mense crop en the most sang have been realized that occurred just eason and the pro he finest peaches have ever been ha specially in this prop has been on that has ever bee en received.

The crop is sin the market has entire season. T been good, and a parent that there values. In fact, have been a matt ers themselves, a inted, they are try, and the rest been most propingrowers are thord

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The peach crop trop. Early eve of pickers go in the dew is dried to which the

# SUNNY SIDE

Of the ... GEORGIA PEACH

A Propitious Season and Good Transportation Facilities Have Given the Peach Industry a New Impetus in the South . . .

The early winter freezes, the ideal spring eather and the excellent transportation cilities have all combined to make the peach crop this season one of the most promeed successes that has ever been achieved in the history of the industry in

Taken all in all, the crop that is now being thered, has been without a parallel, and, hough much was hoped for, a great deal more has been realized.

It was predicted early in the spring that an immense crop would be gathered, but even the most sanguine hopes of the growers have been realized, and the crop has by far exceeded all estimates, . The early freezes that occurred just before the opening of the season and the propitious weather that followed, have, in a great measure, produced the finest peaches and the largest crop that have ever been harvested in the south, and specially in this state. In many ways the grop has been one of the most remarkable that has ever been gathered, and from all sections the most encouraging reports have been received.

The crop is simply immense, and though the market has been amply supplied, the demands have been steady throughout the entire season. The prevailing prices have been good, and at no time has it been apparent that there would be a decrease in values. In fact, the prices paid this year have been a matter of surprise to the growers themselves, and, instead of being disappointed, they are encouraged to believe that the prospect for the peach is brighter than ever before. The season of '95 has been a red letter one in the annals of the industry, and the result will be that more orhards will be set out and better attention paid the trees that are already in good earing condition, Every circumstance conected with the culture of the fruit has been most propitious this year, and the growers are thoroughly satisfied with what has been accomplished.

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The handling of the crop, which has always been a perplexing question, has been eccomplished in a most satisfactory manner this season, and not a single car that has been shipped from this state has been damaged while in the care of the railroads. When it is remembered that more than a thousand cars will have been handled by the roads before the season is closed, it will be seen that this record is a most excellent showing. The cars that are now being used by the shippers are of the most improved pattern, and, when thoroughly iced and with good schedules, it is almost impossible to have a car become stale while in trans-it. The crop has been handled with more

care, yet with less loss of time, and when the peach is pulled from the tree in the atternoon, it has almost invariably been locked in the car on the following day and started without delay on its long journey. This rapid movement of the crop has accomplished wonders and the losses of cars on account of long and really unnecessary delays while in the care of the railroads have be-

come a thing of the past The Elberta queen of her tribe, has been the peach that has predominated in all shipments this year, and it continues to hold its wonderful popularity with the trade of the west and east. The demand for the Elberta has been exceedingly good, and prices are remunerative. Of all varieties of peaches that have been shipped from this state it is probable that this grade of peach has composed more than 75 per cent. The Elberta is a hardy peach, and, when prop-erly packed and well iced, will last for weeks. It possesses qualities that are not to be found in the other varieties, and nev-er has been known to suffer on account of

delays in shipping.

The season of '95 has been most success ful, and all details connected with the culture of the fruit and the shipment of the crop have received special attention, and the fruit growth are not stated fruit growers are more than satisfied ith the results that have been accomplish ed. The crates and boxes have been made better, and the ventilation of the cars has been greatly improved upon. No detail has been overlooked, and without a break the crop has been handled in a most satisfacto-

#### Rapid Transit.

The railroads have solved the perplexing Question as to transportation facilities that have been so long demanded by the growers. When the industry was in its infancy, it was a difficult matter to have the crop handled with the necessary dispatch.
and many were the cars of fruit that were allowed to spoil on account of delays occasloned by the system that was at that time practiced by the roads. This season has revealed a wonderful change in this department, and now it is no unusual thing to rush a peach train through from Atlanta to Chicago in thirty-six hours and about forty to New York. The cars are loaded promptly and be re-iced there is little risk attached to the safe delivery of the

At the beginning of the season when the roads were pulling hard for the business, come exceedingly fast runs were made to Chicago, and the distance has been made this season in less than thirty-three hours. This was an unusual run, and though it is possible to make all of the trips in this length of time, it does not begin to pay the roads, as the traffic does not justify them in attaching an engine to a car, and making the entire trip for the feat, ing the entire trip for the freight that one car will bring. If the cars were to be received by the roads in large quantities at one time, then the question of transit would result in passenger train schedules; but result in passenger train schedules; but this is not the case. As a rule, the cars come in one at a time, and unless there is a watermelon train that is ready to leave, the peach car is attached to a regular freight, and, of course, the schedule is nec-essarily slow and the trip tedious. To the credit of the railroads it can truthfully be said that they have proven themselves be said that they have proven themselves equal to the emergency, and have handled cars with entire satisfaction to their

How the Crop Is Gathered.

The peach crop is gathered as the cotton of pleach crop is gathered as the cotton crop. Early every morning a large force of pickers go into the orchards just after the dew is dried from the grass and weeds and with them they take large baskets into which the peaches are dropped as fast as they are taken from the trees. The peaches that are to be shipped are pulled as soon as maturity is reached, and just before they begin to turn. If a peach is allowed to remain upon the trees until it lowed to remain upon the trees until it gins to color, it is unfit for shipping purses, and is either sold in the nome martet or is thrown away. When the basket is filled with the fruit, it is hauled from be orchard to the packing house, which is sually located in close proximity to the Place. At the packing house the peaches are sorted, and the best ones put in one ble, and the faulty ones in another. In this manner the peaches are classified and

The crate backers. he crate bashets are then filled with the dit, and then the baskets, usually six in imber, are placed in the crates, which he nailed and marked and are carried to he car. In the car the crates are so ar-inged as to give perfect ventilation, and as air is allowed to circulate freely be-men and underneath the crates. In this all hot air and dampness that

might be caused from the sweating of the fruit is overcome. As the cars are iced before the peaches are loaded, there is but little to fear from heat, and then as the

car is promptly moved just as soon as it can be loaded, there is but little time lost.

The work of loading the car is generally accomplished in one day, as the shipper has a load ready before the peaches are put in the car. Then just as soon as the last crate is placed in the car and the door locked an engine is in waiting to pull the car away, and as fast as the wheels can turn the peaches are hurried on to the terminal of the road, where a fruit train is generally being made up that will take the car without delay to its destination.

How the Shipments Are Made. When a shipper has a load of peaches ready, he notifies the railroads that he will be ready to load in so many days. The road then notifies the refrigerator line and an empty ice car is at once delivered to the road. For illustration, a shipper has a load of peaches at Pomona, a little fruit station on the Central railroad, forty miles south of Atlanta. He asks for the car this afternoon, and the refrigerator car com-pany at once is notified. The car is iced tonight, and a little after midnight, or or the first train leaving in that direction, the car is carried to Pomona. The shipper is expecting the arrival of the car, and by the time that the car is placed on the side track at the station, he will have a load of peaches ready to be placed in the car. This work of loading is then continued all during the day, and by night the car is ready leave. It is taken off on the first train for Atlanta, and, when it reaches this city, the car is again reiced. The reicing takes only a few minutes as the road is ready with the ice and the men to go to work just as soon as the car makes its appearance in the city. Without delay it is delivered to northern connection, and the trip to mar ket is again resumed. If necessary, the car is reiced at Chattanooga, or probably

cago have been vying with each other this season in making the best time, and some marvelous runs have been made. The best record was made on the first car that left Atlanta in the month of June, and reached the Windy City just thirty-three hours later. This car was reiced only once after leaving Atlanta, and was found to be in perfect condition when its destination was reached. The cars loaded with peaches are rushed with all possible haste and a fruit train has right of way against all freight trains. It is traced by wire, and every movement of the car is registered at both ends of the line. The shipper is able to tell just where the car is at any able to tell just where the car is at any hour of the day, and the Chicago purchaser also knows the moment that it will arrive in Chicago. Nothing is allowed to delay the car, and should the train to which it is attached break down, the peach car would either be pulled the balance of the way by a special engine, or it would be attached to a regular passenger train going in that direction.

at Nashville. Then it is not releed until Terre Haute, Cairo or Evansville is reach-ed. After this second releing is giving, it

makes the trip into Chicago without further

The Cars Are Well Iced.

The refrigerator cars are of the hest paterns known in the railroad world, and are not the property of the roads, but's are owned by the refrigerator companies. They are strongly built and well adapted for the service. They generally have a capacity of five tons of ice, which is loaded irto the car from the top. There are two kinds of cars, one in which the ice is contained in the top, and the other has end ice boxes. The main objection that has been made to the top ices is that the fruit would be ruined if the boxes overtruit would be ruined if the boxes over-head were to become leaky. Provided there is no chance of leakage, the top icers are considered good, but it is said to be risky to use them on long hauls, as the hot air from the peaches naturally rises to the top of the car, and coming in contact with the cold bottom of the ice boxes, a moisture is formed which is al-most sure to cause the water to drip down into the fruit.

when an end ice box springs a leak, the water will only ruin the fruit the is nearest the end of the car in which the leaking box is located. These are cars, however, that centain both overhead and end ice boxes, and if no leak should occur, the fruit would keep for weeks and weeks without being damaged.

#### The Home of the Peach.

Georgia is fast making a reputation as a great peach raising state, and the number of cars that are annually shipped are increasing each year. This year file crop will reach 1,000 cars, and next year, provided the season is good, many more cars will be required to move the

There are more than twenty-five points from which the cars are billed a little towns of south Georgia rank highest in the number of cars that are shipped. At the head of this list stands Marshallville. Next in order comes Fort Valley, and then follows Griffin, Pomona and Moreland. The largest shipper is the Hale Fruit Company, and this one concern owns more than one thousand acres of Elbertas. more than one thousand acres of Elbertas. The trees are all in good bearing condition, and the amount of peaches that is shipped by this one company is simply amazing. The company is planting more trees every year and will, in the course of time, ship as many peaches from its orchards as any one state of the union. It is now the largest peach farm in the entire world and the acreage is being annually increased.

The Cost of Production.

There is not a crop that is known to the south that is as remunerative as is the peach crop, and there is more money to be made from the raising of peaches than can be got from any other product of the soil.

The trees are very inexpensive and can be set out at almost a trifling cost. If the season is propitious and the trees are in season is propinious and the trees are in good order, one acre will produce a car, and the car will net about \$700. The gathering of the erop is insignificant when compared to the harvesting of the cotton or corn crop. Labor is very cheap during the fruit season and negroes will work for a nominal figure. The peaches can be pulled very rapidly and one hand can gather a car of peaches where the same hand could pick only a new pounds of cotton. The crates in which the peaches are packed cost about 15 cents each, and nearly all the large shippers manufacture their own crates and baskets.

The freight on a car of peaches from Atlanta to Chicago is \$12.80. The refrigerator car cost amounts to \$90, making the transportation of the car, including the ice and other necessities cost \$211.80. The freight from Griffin and Pomona is \$16 higher, but the cost of the refrigerator car remains the same. The rates to the eastern markets are about the same as they are to Chicago, and more than 75 per cent of the shipments are directed to New York and Baltimore.

Solve gets things all ready, an' in the middle of the afternoon, when Jennie is dragain' her larte around loose, an' nothin' much to do—'cause we ain't aimin' to disturb her none, in her dootles touchin' them flapjacks an' salt horse—we all gets over in the New York store an' lays Jim out on a corpse.

"Cl'ar things out of the way along by Jim's head,' says Moore, who was takin' a big interest. We wants to fix things so Jen gets at him easy. You hyar me? She's goin' to come stampedin' in yere like a landside when she gets the news.'

"When everything's ready Tutt and Moore, who concloods it's well to have a good deal of shootin', bangs away with their guns about four times apiece.

"Just shootin' to hand harden and in the middle of the afternoon, when Jennie is dragain' her larte around loose, an' nothin' much to do—'cause we ain't aimin' to disturb her none, in her dootles touchin' them flapjacks an' salt horse—we all gets over in the New York store an', lays Jim out on good order, one acre will produce a car,

"'Whyever ain't I married man?' says you." So spake the old cattleman as he settled in his chair. The question had just been asked him.

"Well," he continued, reflectively puffing his pipe. "I was disp'sitioned that away when I'm a colt. But that's long time ago an' I ain't in line for no sech gymnastics no more. My years is 'way agin it; like wise females. You've got to ketch folks young to marry 'em. After they gets to be thirty years they goes slowly at the altar. If you makes out to marry a man after he's thirty you has to blindfold him an' back him in. Females, of course, ain't so obdurate. so obdurate.

"No; I s'pose this yere bein' married is a heap habit, same as tobacco an' jug juice. A man takes a hand early; it's all right— 'way good game. I makes no sort of doubt, But let him get to pesterin' 'round in the forties an' him not begun none yet; he don't marry nuthin'. Of course there is people that sordid they takes to layin' for some women's stack, wharby they even don't discuss low games like that. "Bar a onexplainable difference with the

girl's old man, I s'pose I'd be all married right now. I was maybe twenty them times. It was 'way back in Tennessee. This times. It was way back in Tennessee. This yere girl was a nice, lisscious girl—cornfed, too. They all lives about eleven miles from me, out on the Pine Pike, an once in two weeks I saddles up an' goes over. Thar was jest her old man an' mother an' her in the family, an' it's that far, I allers made to stay all night. Thar was only two beds an' so I'm put into camp along of the old man, the times I stays. I was 'way bashful an' behind on all social plays, an' plenty awe-struck about the old folks. I never feels happy a minute where they be The old lady allers does her best to make me easy an' free, too. Comes out when I rides up an' lets down the bars for my hoss an' asks me to rest my hat the second I'm in the door.
"Well, matters go on good enuf until

maybe the eighth time I'm thar, I remembers the night all perfect, Final I gets to sleep a layin' along the aige of the bed, aimin' to keep away from the old man, who's snorin' an' thrashin' 'round an' tak-in' on over in the middle. "I don't recall nuthin' until I comes to a

somethin' in my sleep an' tries to kill him,
"Well, son, it's back a long time, but I language. I jump up the second I realize things, grabs my raiments an' gettin' my hoss out of the lot, goes pintin' down the shudder yet when I recalls the old man's plke more'n a mile before I stops to dress. The last I sees of the old man, he's pitchin' an' tossin' an' the females a-holdin' of him, an' him reachin' to get a Hawkins rifle as hangs over the door. I never goes back no more, 'cause he's mighty vendictive about it. He tries to make it a gran' jury matter next court time.

"You can't tell much about women. There was a girl who surprised us once in a way out in Wolfville. Mis' Rucker, who runs the O. K. restaurant, gets this female from Tucson for to fry flapjacks an' salt hoss, an' he'p her deal her little gastro-nomic game. This yere girl's name is Je-nie. She seems a nice, good girl, too, an' in less'n two weeks there's half the camp jest whinin' to marry her. It affected busi-ness, it's that bad—almost changes the channels of trade. 'Cherokee Hall tells me there ain't half the money gets changed in at faro as usual an' the New York store reports men goin' broke ag'in b'iled shirts an' similar deadfalls daily. Of course, this yere first frenzy subsides a whole lot after

a month.
"If Jennie notices it, I don't know, but
she never tips her hand to nobody; jest
shoves these foolish youths their daily
beans an ignores all winks an looks complete. At last one by one the various hands goes in the discard an' the boys gettin' dis-couraged, shoves back an' quits. Final' they're all out two an' one of them was never in so far as himse'f, or any one else ever sees. These yere is Tutt an' a man amed Jim Wallace. Tutt is tall an' good lookin' enuf, backward an' bashful. No one ever detects him once lookin' at Jennie, an' I think he did. He confided in me all quiet after the smoke cl'ars away

that he never thinks of it.
"But Wallace is different. He sets in to win Jennie hard and heavy an' tries to crowd the game an' get action for his money. It looks like he's doo to make the trip, too. Mis' Rucker is backin' his play, and Jennie herse'f sorter lets him set 'round in the ketchen an' watch her work, which this yere is license an' riot itself compared with how she treats others. Occasionally some of us sorter tries to stack up for Wallace an' see whar he stands with

the game.
"'How's,it goin', Wallace?" Enright asks

"'It's too many for me,' says Jim. Sometimes I thinks I corrals her an' then agin it looks like I ain't in it. Jest now I'm feelin' some dejected.' 'Somebody oughter be schemed to settle

this yere, says Enright. It keeps the camp in a fever an maybe get serious. "If something would only prance in, says Doc Peets, 'an' shoot Jim up some, you'd have her easy. Females is like a rabbit in a bush pile; you has to shake things up a lot to make 'em come out. Now, if Jim was dyin' an' she cares for him, she's shorely goin' to show her hand.'
"I wants to pause yere to observe Doc Peets was the smartest an' best edicated

man I ever sees in my life. An' what he don't know about squaws is valueless as information. But to proceed: "That's right,' says Cherokee Hall, 'but of course it ain't goin' to do to shoot Jim

"What, for a game,' says Cherokee, 'would it be to jest play like Jim was shot? Wouldn't that make her come a-runnin',

same as if it were shore enuf?" 'I don't see why not,' says Enright. "Well, the idea gains ground an' at last gets to be quite a conspiracy. It's settled we plays it, with Dave Tutt to do the

"'An' we makes the game complete,' says Jack Moore, 'by grabbin' Dave immediate an' ropin' of him in before the committee, which convenes all reg'lar an' decorus in the Red Light saloon a-purpose, an' we all lines out like we're goin' to hang him for killin'.

Otherwise, it don't look nacheral, nohow an' she shortly detects its a bluff.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U.S. Gov't Report

ABSOLUTERY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

4 , 30 ,

#### 'might arouse her suspicions. It would be over a heap too quick for the real 'hing.' "The minute the shootin' is ceased we all TUGSON JENNIE'S HEART.

takes Tutt an' surges over to the Red Light to try him; a pendin' of which Dan Boggs santers over to the O. K. restaurant an' re-

marks all casocal an' careless like:

"'Dave Tutt downs Jim Wallace a minute back—good clean gun play as I ever sees, too. Mighty b'g credit to both boys, this yere is. No shootin' up the scenery an' the bystanders, nor such slobberin' work; but everything goes straight to centers.' 'Where is he?' says Jennie, lookin'

breathless an' sick.
"'Jim's remainder is in the New York

store, says Dan.
"Is he hurt?" she gasps.
"I don't reckon he hurts none now,'
says Dan, 'cause he's done fluttered from
his perch. Why, girl, he's dead—eighteen

bullets, caliber 45, plumb through him.

"'No, but Dave; is Dave shot?' Tuscan Jennie says, a wringin' her small paws.

"'Now, don't you go to feelin' discouraged none,' says Dan, beginnin' to feel sorry for her. 'We fixes the wretch so his murderin' spirit won't be an hour be-hind Jim's gettin' in. The Stranglers has him in the Red Light makin' of plans to

""We had just consoomed drinks all round an' Enright was in the chair, an' we're busy settin' up a big front about a hearin' the case, when Tuscan Jennie, with a scream as scares up surroundin' things to such a limit that five ponies hops out of the corral an' files, comes chargin' into the Red Light an' the next instart drifts around Tutt's neck like so much

"'What for a game do you all call this, anyhow?' says Moore, who's a heap scandalized. 'Is this yere maiden playin' this camp?'

anyhow? says Moore, who's a heap scandalized. 'Is this yere maiden playin' this camp?'

"She's plumb locoed with grief,' says Dan Boggs, who follows her in, 'an' she's done got 'em m:xed in her mind. She thinks Dave is Wallace.'

"That's it,' says Cherokee. 'Her mind's stampeded with the shock. 'Me an' Moore takes her over to Jim's corpse an' that's shore to revive her.' An' with that Cherokee an' Moore goes up to lead her away.

"Save him, Mr. Enright, save him' she pleads, still clingin' to Tutt's neck like a loop of a lariat. 'Don't let 'em hang him! Save him for my sake!'

"Hold on, Jack!' says Enright, who is lookin' mighty thoughtful. 'Jest everybody stand their hands yere till I counts the pot an' notes who's shy. It looks like we're cinchin' the hull onto the wrong bronco. Let me ask this young female a question. Young woman,' he says to Tucson Jennie, 'be you fully informed as to whose neck you're hangin' to?'

"It's Dave's, ain't it? she says, lookin' all tearful in his face to make shore.

"Enright an' the rest of us don't say nuthin' but jest looks at each other. Tutt flushes up an' looks pleased both at once; but jest the same he puts his arms around her like the dead game man he is.

"What'il you have, gents?" Enright says at last, quiet an' thoughtful. 'The drinks is on me, barkeep.

"Excuse me, says Doc Peets, "but as the author of this yere plot I take it the p'sen is on me. Barkeep, set out all your bottles.'

"Gents,' says Jack Moore, 'T'm as peaceful a man as ever fingled a spur or pulled a gun in Wolfville, but as I re-

'Gents,' says Jack Moore, 'I'm as

ottles.'
"'Gents,' says Jack Moore,' Tm as peaceful a man as ever fingled a spur or pulled a gun in Wolfville, but as I reflects on the active part I takes in this yere play I won't be responsible for results, if any man comes between me an payin' for these drinks. Barkeep, I'm doin' this myse'f.'
"'Well, it's hard enoomoratin' just how many drinks we do have. Jim Wallace throws away the wagon cover an' comes over from the New York store an' stands in with us. It gets to be a orgy.
"'Of course it's all right,' says Enright, 'the camp wins with Tutt instead of Wallace; that's all. It 'lustrates one of them beautiful characteristics of the gentler sex, too. Yere's Wallace, to say nothin' of twenty others, as bes'eges an' beleagures this yere female for six weeks an' she scorns 'em. Yere's Tutt who ain't sayin' a word; don't bat an eye nor wag a y'ear, an' she grabs him. It is such oncertainties, gents, as makes the love of woman valuable.'
"You should have asked me,' says Faro Nell, who comes in right then an' rounds up close to Cherokee. Why, I could tell you two weeks ago, Jennie's in love with Tutt. Anybody could see it. Why, she's been a feedin' of him twice as good grub as she does anybody else.'"
A. H. Lewis, in The Chicago Times-Herald.

From The Boston Transcript.

We have not the figures at hand, but it was shown by life insurance statistics published in Great Britain a few years ago that total abstainers from intoxicating drinks were shorter-lived than the moderate drinkers among policy holders; and now comes the International Medical Association with statistics in the same direction, but more statiling. The association has made careful inquiry into 5,234 cases of deaths of persons of over thirty-five years of age, and of all callings, which were divided into five groups—total abstainers, moderate drinkers, drinkers who were careful not to drink too much beary drinkers and excessive. too much, heavy drinkers and en drinkers. The investigation showed that the age reached in these five classes was al-ways the shortest with the total abstainers; that they were shorter-lived even than the excessive drinkers. With regard to wine drinkers the results were: Moderate drinkers, 64 years; heavier, but careful drinkers, 58 years; intemperate drinkers 55 years; excessive drinkers 52 years; abstain-

rs 50 years. It has been said that statistics can be made to prove anything you want to prove; but in this instance, as well as in the insurance figures, they seem to prove what those collecting the statistics had no intenthose collecting the statistics had no inten-tion or desire to prove. It does not neces-sarily follow, however, that the use of in-toxicants, even moderately, is conducive to longevity. The statistics only show that, with a good constitution at the outset, one may attain to more advanced age than is reached by a person of feeble physique, though the latter be a total abstainer; for we think it will be found from observation and inquiry that a very large proportion of we think it will be found from observation and inquiry that a very large proportion of the abstainers are abstainers because they saw early in life that they were not physi-cally strong enough to wrestle with King Alcohol, and another large class of non-drinkers are the sons of drinking parents, whose sins, as well as their deterring ex-

ample, have descended to their children, and so shortened the latter's lives. The statistics quoted are misleading, inasmuch as they do not show what the state of the health of each class was in early of the health of each class was in early life, and especially because they do not tell anything as to the habits of the parents of the individuals in the several classes. A man may drink to excess, may be intexicated regularly every day, and yet live to be an old man, but it will generally be found that his offspring are feeble, if not sickly, and of short life, notwithstanding they never drink a drop of intoxicating liquor from first to last.

Statistics are potent helps toward the solution of great social problems, but when they seem to prove what is against common experience and against common sense it is best not to trust in them too confidingly.

#### MARY VANCE.

When I was young and had the skill
To take the tune of Cupid's making,
And teach my sweetheart from the hill
A pretty trick for dear escaping;
When by the constant lavender

When by the Or gypsy rose she staid to parley, Oh, cheerily went my feet to her Along the road to Varley.

Ah, Mary Vance, when you with me Were keeping starlit company, The mile of bliss, The laugh and kiss

Not warm enough my lips to keep The lips of Death from cold caresses! Oh, weary head, to never sleep
Upon the heart, amid her tresses!
No more to watch the foam of light
Run lipping over seas of barley,
For Deather, the harvester by night,
Went down the road to Varley!

Ah, Mary Vance, when you with me Were keeping starlit company, The mile of bliss, The laugh and klss

### FIRST DETERMINED STEP

Toward Relief Is to Make Your Symptoms Known to Those Who Can Relieve and Cure You.

On the Excellence of the Copeland

Treatment in Bronchial Troubles. For some time past Mr. C. S. Brown, of Woodward, Ga., has been under the treatment of the Copeland specialists for a severe case of bronchial trouble that very much resembled the first stages of consumption and which had its origin in a



case of neglected catarrh. Speaking of his prompt recovery, Mr. Brown says: "At the time I began your treatment my friends all said that I was beyond medical aid and all said that I was beyond medical aid and had no hopes of my recovery. Indeed, I had almost given up all hopes myself, as I was having high fever constantly, profuse night sweats and a constant cough that nothing seemed to relieve. Your treatment after a few weeks has been entirely satisfactory, I am better now than I have been in months and had ever hoped to be again. "I feel it my duty to give you this statement that other discouraged and despondent sufferers may profit by it."

When any one is in a condition of sickness or distress the quickest way to obtain relief or cure is to make the diseased or distressed condition known to those who can and will help. A child will scream. And its cry will be answered with tenderness and pity. A man won't scream, but if he is being twisted into a knot by rheumatism or torn to pieces by a consumptive cough, or suffering from deep catarrhal infections, or bleeding to death by lung hemorrahage, or buning to death under any inflammatory malady, the man will feel a child's agony, though not a child's weakness. He will not yearn for tenderness or charity. He will seek help in a man's way by announcing his symptoms to a pood specialist, provided he knows of a good specialist and has the money to pay him. If he has the money! That's where the shee pinches. That's what too often makes the sick man's lot, the sick woman's lot, a hard one. No hearts bleed for them, none yearn to nurse and save them. Men and women, generally speaking, do it have fathers and mothers or any compassionate guarding angels to run to them with balm and comfort and healing medicines. Whatever their anguish, they face a world without a heart, and must buy help or stay sick, just as they must buy shoes or go barefoot. And Dr. Copeland's reason for establish-

And Dr. Copeland's reason for establishing his great system of assistance for chronic invalids—of friendly welcome and help to all the chronic sufferers of Atlanta, whether rich or poor, whether high and lifted up or lowly and forlorn—was simply because this miserable pocket want, this want of fee money so frequently and so cruelly pinches the sick. It pinches millions. It has pinched millions to death.

Every mail brings additional proof of the success of our mail treatment. If you cannot visit the office, write for symptom blanks and information.

**Copeland Medical Institute** 

POLK MILLER'S Cures Cholera and Gapes,

and is unsurpassed as a condition powder for fowls of every kind. It will make hens lay. Used regularly in the poultry yard will keep away dis-

PRICE 20 CENTS.

JACOBS' PHARMACY. Corner Peachtree and Decatur Street.

## EVERYTHING THAT'S BEAUTIFUL,



Lasting and Good, in Men's and Boys Summer Apparel you find here in endless profusion, at prices lower than elsewhere-Suits,

Hats, or

Furnishings.

MUSE GLOTHING GOMPANY

# SHOES Boots and Slippers Our stock of Ladies' Walking Boots consists of perfect fitters and lightest and best materials. Our Shoe and Slipper stock is complete. All the latest styles at prices never heard of before.

Buy one pair and we have another customer. Full line Russets.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

TO CHARLESTON

Mantels, Tiles and Grates cheaper than the cheapest. Hunnicutt & Georgia Railroad, August 17th. Bellingrath Co.

#### SOME UNIQUE PHASES OF THE MODERN WOMAN.

Under the head of "The New Woman-Her Winning Wiles and Fascinating Ways," a Philadelphia newspaper writer "Mrs. Herman Oelrichs has a toy oodle, and the dog is one of the sigh of Newport. It is the smallest beastle of its sort ever seen. It has cream-colored hair, with just a suspicion of a wave to it, and its tail has a double curl, with a fuzzy pompon on the end. Its eyes are pink, and when it goes out driving with its mistress it wears a violet ribbon about its neck, tied in a bow between its ears. It carries itself haughtily and affects absolute indifference to everything earthly, as a dog of the aristocracy should."

Now, in the name of all that is feminine, what has Mrs. Herman Oelrichs and her poodle got to do with the new woman?

Many things have been laid at the door of the "new" woman-divided skirts, strongminded opinions, mannish ways, and heaven knows what all, but never before have I heard her name associated with a toy poo dle with pink eyes and lilac ribbon.

The most feminine of all females has from time immemorial had a pet dog of some description, and, if she happened to have a baby also, it was a time-honored joke that the dog always had the preference; but she was heretofore the woman who has been anathematized along with her fashionable sister, who was accredited with spending more than her husband's income and dacing frivolously half the night while her babies lay comfortably sleeping.

But now to bring up the pet dog wo man and haul her into the "advanced woman" business, where she doesn't in the least want to be, and where she isn't in the least desired, seems just a little too unreasonable on the part of newspapers. it is on a par, however, with a great many other definitions of the "new woman." How absurd they are one can learn by scanning the daily papers that are now replete with arguments for and against

The funny part of it is that no two per sons have the same idea in regard to the "new" woman. It is just like the latest aesthetic musical fad of showing the mean ing of different musical notes by colors. No musician will interpret these tones by the same shades.

That's just the way it is with the nex woman. To the writer on feminine topics she is anything that will make a few readable paragraphs. To the bigot she is an unfeminine monstrosity. To the narrowminded man of business she is the reticule woman of fads and opinions. To the girl of fashion she is an impossible conundrum who awes and horrifies. To the luxurious feminine voluptuary she is a tiresome per son who wants to make one think, To the conservative housewife she is a person who ought to marry, have babies and make preserves. To the cranky old bachelor she is a creature who neglects her children for bicycling and women's clubs.

Oh, she is a very conglomerate creaturethis "new woman-and if we made a nucleus of her personality from the public point of view we'd have a composite photograph more wonderful than ever produced. Why, the new woman would be a dozen women in one. She would be frivolous and serious; licentious and virtuous; she would have as many lives as those of the proverbial cat; she would spend her mornings in a mannish suit preaching woman suffrage; her middays in riding a bicycle in bloom ers; her early afternoons in card playing; her late afternoons in riging with a beribboned poodle dog, and her evenings in riotouş living.

There is a funny thing about any on slaught made upon any phase of womanhood. Do you know what it is? Why, its the babies. When a preacher begins to abuse women of fashion, he always starts with the babies. He wants to know what they are doing while their mothers trip the light fantastic. Is there no one to rise and tell him that women of wealth and fashion are generally able to afford nurses to look after the bables while they are asleep?

Then, too, why should that time-honored and stupid picture of the husband's having put the children to bed be revived with the bicycle question? A woman able to buy a \$150 wheel can certainly afford a nurse. I am very, very weary of that old senseless howl about husband and children. It has for years been a theme for every man who wanted to preach about any sort of feminine sin or shortcoming. With eyes that see not they have gone on laying a woman's want of motherliness and gomesticity at the door of fashion, folly or some ulterior occupation. I tell you that isn't the place for it. It lies in the woman herself. A woman and mother can be fond of gayety and still be a good wife and mother. I have seen careless and selfish mothers who staid at home all the time with their children. I have seen cruel, brutal mothers, indeed, who seemed to stay at home constantly for the express purpose of beating their children and berating their ser

A woman may, on the other hand, have plenty of rational exercise and rational pleasure and make her home life all the better and more beautiful thereby.

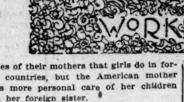
Why can't people be rational and look at human life as it really is, instead of perverting its actuality by foolish prejudice



RED AND BROWN CHEVIOT.

Whenever I hear the American wife and mother assailed as an undomestic and unvomanly creature it makes me rather indignant. Taken as a class, there are 1.0 better mothers than the American ones-none better, at least, to their offspring in infancy and childhood. In older years, perthe girls of America are allowed too much freedom, and do not make the confi-





dantes of their mothers that girls do in foreign countries, but the American mother takes more personal care of her children than her foreign sister.

The English woman, for instance, has a wet nurse for her babies. When they can walk and talk they are turned over 'o another nurse-after that to a governess. The nursery is generally on the top floor, away from the mother's apartments, and that lady visits it in the morning and in the evening the children are dressed and allowed to have dessert at the family table.

The French woman of fashion gives her baby over to its nurse pretty much until she is old enough to be sent to a convent. The German mother is a good deal with her children, but not as much as the American mother. The latter has her little folks about her constantly. They are her friends and companions. She plans their clothes, makes a great many of them, reads to them, hears their lessons, does the things, in fact, that the governess does for children in an English family.

Of course, as I said, there are exceptions

to the rule of good mothers in every class, but they are such exceptions that they are singled out and talked about as monstrosities by their sister women. They always will be exceptions—thank heaven—despite bicycles, fashion or a desire to vote on the part of women. Nature will not allow a little taste for fresh air, fashion or politics to wipe out her first and her noblest instinct in a woman's heart.

Why, one might as well say that a woman was wicked and unmotherly because she sat on her piazza or rode or walked in the evening, while somebody else put the babies

Lee us laugh at all this foolish talk as it deserves to be laughed at.

It is not worthy the consideration thinking people. MAUDE ANDREWS. consideration of

#### ART PICTURES OF

THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

The work already accomplished by the fine arts committee, as well as Mr. Horace Bradley's letter from abroad, indicates the greatest treat to those who love the beauties of the art world. The success of this particular department will reflect not only on the artists exhibiting their creations, but on the culture and intelligence of the women capable of securing a representative collection of that subject, which is most ennobling and elevating to the human intellect-the fine arts.

Embracing, as it does, all that is worthy under the heads of architecture, sculpture and painting, it is the materialization of the true and beautiful. The nearer it reaches perfection in its imitation of highest nature, the nearer it approaches the ideal or divine nature. The history of the fine arts from its earliest days has been impressed by the antagonistic forces of the times, the materialist and the idealistic. But the Madonnas, with their spiritual countenances, reflecting the longing of their creators for the ideal, will dictate to gen-erations yet to come the pure and beauti-ful standard of art suggested by the great Italian school. Painting in its conception of form and color, its perfection attained in the imitation of all life, appeals more directly to the intellect of man, and is more elevating in its tendencies than the greatest eloquence, the most sublime music "Last Judgment" of Angelo, Titian's

unrivaled execution in coloring, and the masterpleces of Raphael should be as reverenced and established in art as are the fundamental principles of Christianity. But the glow of the beauteous Italian skies should not overshadow the efforts of more modern disciples, but illumine and bring out for our praise and admiration those nearer to us, like the English master, Turner. The greatest living art critic accords to him a degree of perfection in landscape painting that has never been excelled, and sweetly says of him: "Every day he lies in his grave will bring some new acknowledgment of his power, and through those eyes now filled with dust, generations yet unborn will learn to behold the light of na

Of late there has been a growing appreciation of the American artists in their own country, their magnificent exhibit at the Columbian fair awakening a patriotic spirit that certainly could not have before been felt. It is not long since such clever young artists as John Boorman Johnston and J. N. Alexander, entirely overlooked by the 'Society of American Artists," were heartily received in the salon of the Champs de Mars, and Mr. Thomas M. Dewing home scarcely praised to rank among the first of London's artists. Chicago, to em-phasize further the standard of American artists, was lavish in the purchase of Amer ican specimens at the Columbian fair, and at the recent exhibition in the National Academy of Design, American talent was universally upheld.

That the same spirit will be encouraged in the fine arts department of this exposition may be seen in the work already done in the collection of American art. Already the leading exhibitors of the world's fair have secured space, while loans from the salons of connoisseurs and public and pri-vate salons will be presented, and every second to none in quality of artistic value The talents and subjects of women will be judged alike with the works of men, and masterpieces of Rosa Bonheur and Elizabeth Gardner are in the collection at pres-ent obtained. From the state of New York the choicest specimens from public and pri vate saloons will be presented, and every effort will be made to secure the entire col-lection of the "belles and beauties of Gotham." which, with the portraits of many other celebrated American woman, was recent exhibition in itself in New York From Washington city a number of paint ings and curios of great artistic value have been secured, among them several noted paintings from the Corcoran art gallery, and the works of the popular artist, Mrs. Cora Frazer. From Baltimore, among the many beautiful curios, will be twenty-five exquisite miniatures from the famous cellec tions of the late William Walters, who was one of the most appreciative collectors

Miss Mary Madeleine Solari, whose abili ty, displayed in her exhibit at the fair, won her the reputation of ranking among the foremost artists of America, has tendered the same collection to this exposition. She completed her studies in Florence and her work was especially solicited by Mrs. Potter Palmer and placed in the aisl of prominence. She received fitteen different awards and was the only woman juror in the fine arts department. Miss Lelper, of Chester, Pa., another artist whose talent won medals and universal praise, will send her own specimens, as well as lending her influence in securing loans throughout the private art collections of Philadelphia, Mrs. Olivia E. Phelps is collecting a most valuable and interesting display of Ital ian curios. Along with the encouragement accorded American talent, there is a taste just at present for the early English and German masters, and a valuable acquisi-tion in this line will be the portraits of a Munich artist, whose work has met with the highest favor with art critics.

Mr. Horace Bradley, in a private letter from Paris, says: "During my extensive tour in the interest of the art department



important exhibits. These will be repre-sentative work from France, Spain, Portu-pal and Italy, while the exhibit from England will be second to none that has as yet been sent by that country to America. The renaissance building on the hill will be full of the most varied and interesting art exhibits ever shown in the United States. It may not be so large as that of the world's fair, but everything will be selected with

A unique exhibit will be that of the art of Japanese women secured through the interest of Mr. John Cockerill, of The New York Herald, but to go into details would be impossible, and there is no doubt that those appreciative of art have happiness before them in the coming art exhibition. Mrs. William Dickson, the chairman of the fine arts committee, is at present in Europe, but will return in September, and complete the work which she has so successfully be-

#### Original Illustrations.

One of the most interesting exhibits in the art department will be the collection of original illustrations, a branch of art which is today the most universally popular, especially in America. It is a field of art in itself, and by its portrayal of people and things just as they are, it appeals more directly to mankind in every day life than any branch of art. Although it may retard in its present popularity the progress in appreciating ideal art, it is so powerful in its assistance to the writer and historian as to describe the distriction. powerful in its assistance to the writer and historian as to deserve its distinction in the art world. The best artistic talent develops itself in original illustrations, and in America it has reached an unrivaled degree of variety and finish.

The various periodicals, and magazines of

of Boston, whose illustrations are most finished and artistic, while Mr. Horace Bradley will lend this department his special ir-terest. Mfss Collier, who is gifted in sketching, gives in a letter on the subject a very interesting account of the process of illustrating after the design reaches the publisher.

"The drawing, be it pen and ink, pencil or charcoal, water color, medium in black and white, or oils (the great illustrator, Castaigne, always using oils), is submitted to the publisher in almost any size, but nearly always twice the size it will be when reproduced, and sometimes as much as ten times the size. There are three processes of reproduction: engraving, half tone and process. The wood engruving, in which are obtained by far the most beautiful and delicate gradations of tone, is being almost entirely displaced by the half tone and process method. The term process, which is rather misleading in its designation, is that means used in reproducing pen and ink, charcoal and nently drawings, or and process method. The term process, which is rather misleading in its designation, is that means used in reproducing pen and ink, charcoal and pencil drawings, or any drawing that is composed of lines. A photograph is made of the drawing on a zinc plate and is printed off from this plate. It is impossible to reproduce a wash drawing until it is cut up into lines. In order to accomplish this, the half tone method is used. A photograph of the drawing is made by the aid of a screen of finest woven silk; sometimes cobwebs are used. This screen is intervened between the drawing and the plate and the drawing is thus cut into minute squares or diamonds. It can then be reproduced in the same manner as a drawing with lines. The beauty of a reproduction depends largely, on the skill of the overlayer. When the half tone method is used the high lights are lost and the darkest blacks are toned down by means of the screen intervening. Thus the picture is blurred and it is the work of the overlayer to remedy this fault. By means of different thicknesses of paper cut in the proper shapes and pasted on the grawing.

cut in the proper shapes and pasted on the roller back of the drawing, greater pressure is obtained at these points and the shadows or darks are made deeper. The lights which were before dull are thus made light



BROWN CLOTH SUIT AND BLUE AND GRAY CHEVIOT CAPS.

the country, appreciating the force given te any branch of literature by accompanying illustrations, are doing a great deal to encourage the capable draftsmen of the

country Novelists of today, not content with attracting their readers with a smooth and flowing style of expression, emphasize and impress their ideas and characters in the minds of the people by resorting continually to illustration. Du Maurier's success in writing he himself attributes largely to his power of illustration, and though in a recent lecture before an English art school he begs pardon for defective illustration in his works on account of declining eyes, there is no doubt that the success of "Tril-by" and the impression made by it is large-ly due to the many forcible illustrations that appear on every page and the fact that they are in every sense original. The relitical events of the country, in fact the history of a whole administration, may be expressed by one illustration in Puck Judge. "Life" in one page of illustration can tell a love story that would require many pages in print. These artists who afford so much pleasure and interest much reeds be in sympathy with all human nature—keen impressionists with the power of impressing others.

few rank higher than Edwin Austin Abbey, who was born in Philadelphia, where he first developed his talent late. Among the American illustrators of no developed his talent, later acquired reputation in New York, but is at present residing in England, Philip Rodney Pauld residing in England, Philip Rodney Paulding, in a sketch of Mr. Abbey, says: "His drawings have not merely the finish born of a master hand and the historic fidelity that only conscientious study can impart, but there is in every line the breath of the hawthorn, the dust of the high road and the ripple of the country maiden's laugh." Illustrations from the other prominent artists will be exhibited with Mr. Abbey's and there is no doubt that there will be specimens from William Thomas Smedley, Charles Stanley Reinhardt, Arthur B. Frost, Prederick Dielman. Charles Dana Gibson, and others of equal note.

Women illustrators, though as yet not numerous, are progressing according to the spirit of the age, and in Harper, Ladles' Home Journal, The Century, and in fact in all the leading periodicals, there is the most exquisite work accomplished in the illustrations by women. Among the most prominent may be mentioned Rosina Emmet Sherwood, Alice Barber Stevens, Mary Hallock Foote, Dora Wheeler, Caroline Lowell and Maud Humphreys and others.

Mrs. Charles Collier has charge of the original illustrations of the woman's department and her keen appreciation of all that is beautiful in art assures a most representative display. She is assured by her daughter. Miss Julia Collier, whose studies in art have associated her with the most capable artists of the north. Among those whom she has especially interested in her committee is Mr. Sandham, again by contrast. The overlayer has his in portant part to play in the of all half tone drawings."

The Decorative Art. Mrs. E. L. Tyler has, during the last few months, taken hold of the decorative art department, of which she is chairman with a will that is bringing about great and interesting results. She has secured countless exhibits of historical and artistic interest. Vantine will send for the walls of her art room some rare and beautiful oriental tapestries and embroideries The famous Duquesne collection of miniatures, old masters and ceramics will also be sent her. Ecclesiastical embroideries will also be a feature of this department and these will be beautifully arranged where the light from a stained glass win dow will fall athwart their rich colors. Mrs. Lamb's collection, designed by herself, and done, of course, by women, will be among the most notable and beautiful of these exhibits. A rare and unique exhibit will be the cases of butterflies embroid-ered from life by an English artist. Fischer, of Washington, D. C., will send a case containing the miniatures of twelve fa-mous beauties, each set in a jeweled frame.

A number of women artists will send stained glass windows designed and made by themselves. The Decorative Art Society, of Minnesota, which is one of the finest in this country, will make an extensive exhibit, and there will be a beautiful and instructive display of Mexican drawn work. This will begin with the coarses and go up to the finest products of that exquisite art, thus showing the progress made therein by the Mexican women.

Another interesting exhibit will be the silk culture and weaving by the Indian women of southern California. This has become a great industry and the Indians raise the silk worms and weave and spin the silk with hand looms.

A private collection of Greek tapestries and curios will be a feature of the decora-tive art exhibit. Then there will be ex-quisite oriental embroideries done by women, and historic fans, laces everythin fact, refined and pretty in art. Isaac Boyd will send her rare and valuable Isaac Boyd will send her rare and valuable collection of fans. Mrs. Albert Thornton will lend her famous round point laces that took the prize at the Paris exposition in 1880. Mrs. Charles Collier will send a rare and beautiful collection of family

aces.

The Belding brothers will make a mag The Belding brothers was mineral nificent exhibit of textile fabrics designed and woven by women. There will be some splendid specimens of carving, such as splendid specimens etc., from women

lection is one of the rarest and most beau tiful in the world. Madame Granga will send her collection of Mexican drawn work and embroideries. Douthill, of New York, will send some beautiful tapestries for ceramics, demands are coming for more space for china and all sorts of wares than can possibly be given. Only the best things in the way of painted china and ceramics, it is needless to say, will be accepted, for Mrs. Tyler very sensibly intends to take nothing that is not of the best, judged from the highest artistic standpoint. She wants nothing that is not of genuine value, and she prefers to make up her collection of articles that have already received the art critics' approval, although, of course, beautiful things will not be refused on the score of the newness

Mrs. B. W. Wrenn, who is now in New York, acting as vice chairman for Mrs. Tyler in collecting this art exhibit, says that there is no trouble in the world in getting the rarest and most valuable exhibits, if there were only some one in the city to take the work actively in hand. "You need," she writes Mrs. Ty-ler, "some one to canvass New York, Bos-ton and Philadelphia for the decorative art department and for objects to beautify and adorn the interior of the building." Mrs. Wrenn has herself done a great deal and has succeeded in interesting making enthusiastic all the art societies and dealers with whom she has talked. She is a splendid woman for such work for she has fine, discriminating taste and personality whose charming sincerity magnetism make any task an easy one. Mrs. Wrenn will return to Atlanta next week and will be the guest of Mrs.

Tyler until September. Mrs. Tyler has
charming and artistic ideas about the ar-

rangement of her exhibits and she is sure to make a delightful impression through this work. Decorative art is by all odds the most interesting thing in the world to women fond of home and its beautifica-tion, and there is no exhibit that will do more good, giving, as it will, an insight into beauty in every line of artistic en-Women Designers.

Mrs. John Keeley, who has been in cor-respondence with the women architects of the country, has had added to her department everything pertaining to the work of women designers. As chairman of the com-mittee she has worked most earnestly and there is no doubt that her unsulfish interest, fogether with her appreciation of the beauties of architecture, will render her department one of the greatest interest. The types of architecture will be produced in small models. The lovers of the state-ly Gothic, picturesque Renaissance and the elaborate Roccoc will see it presented in all its beauty by designs sent by the capable women architects of the country There will be an exhibit from the pupils of the celebrated School of Applied Designs, on Twenty-third street, New York, of which Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins is the gifted president of the faculty. The New York Art League will be represented, also the Metropolitan Art school, of New York. The Pratt institute, in Brooklyn, has secured space. Philadelphia will be represented by exhibits from the Academy of Fine Arts and the Drexel institute. The Art insti-tute, of Chicago, will send specimens of their work and only limited space pre-vents representation from all the leading schools of design. Exhibits have been promised by Miss Susan D. Scott, of New York; Miss Lois L. Howe, Cambridge; Ed-na M. Porter, Buffalo; Mrs. Minerva Parkna M. Porter, Buffalo; Mrs. Minerva Parker Nichols, of Philadelphia; Ethel M. Campbell, Lacon, Ill. Miss McFarland, New Haven, Miss., and Annie Grant, New York. Atlanta will be represented in this department by designs sent by Miss Harriet Dozler, who has been studying for some time in New York and is winning rapidly a reputation that will place her among the women artists of the country. She is young and most attractive and a graduate of the Girls' High school. Mr. Snellings, of the Columbia college; Mr. Bartholomew, of the Metropolitan Art school, and Miss Harlette Cox, of Pratt institute, have all interested themselves in Mrs. Keely's work, which will be one of the most attractive architectural exhibits yet seen in woman's enterprises.

#### BABY'S BATH. A Clever Contrivance for Saving a Mother's Back.

Purchase a kitchen table at any of the shops where they deal in household goods. These tables may be found in three sizes, ranging in price from 50 to 75 cents. They are well made pine tables, fitted with substantial legs and a spacious drawer. The second size should be chosen for or

A carpenter will readily saw off the legs to a height of twelves inches, for the tabl is to serve as a platform to elevate the bathtub, when placed upon its top, up to just an easy, comfortable height for the mother, when seated in a chair, to manipulate the baby, without stooping, lifting or straining.

The carpenter may also construct partitions inside of the drawer. There should be a large center space for wash rags, while the side spaces may be subdivided into several compartments. These may contain powder boxes and bags, baby's soft hair brush, sponges little wooden sticks with a tiny role of absorbent cotton, for the delicate care of ears and nose, hygienic soaps, cold cream and any other condi-ments used in baby's toilet. These spaces provided and the table cut down to the proper height, and the whole is in readiness to receive the embellishment of paint A coat of ordinary white paint should be applied first, followed by one of English enamel. This last will bear many washings off and much wear without showing de

White porceinin rollers may be easily adjusted beneath the four legs and the little platform is complete for service. The bathtub placed upon its top will leave a space of eight inches or more all around, whereon may be set and all around. whereon may be set soap dish, powder box and all the needful things, close at hand, which is an item of immense importance to mother or nurse, for the experienced know that baby's bath is a process of emergencies. An available and useful accessory to this platform is a little combination screen and towel rack.

combination screen and towel rack. A small wooden clothes horse, also to be purchased for a half dollar in the house-furnishing depot, painted after the directions given above, forms the framework. Each panel should be fitted with a fresh, dainty dimitty curtain, made adjustable with tiny tapes, so that they may not infrequently have recourse to the laundry. This quaint little screen will serve to protect the hath from drawpits and the protect the bath from draughts and its lower rungs will be found a useful towel rack, and may also hold baby's fresh clothes in readiness for the immediate dressing that is to follow the bath.

Every well ordered layette should count at least four bath robes, simply large squares of the softest Turkish toweling, bound about the edges with tapes.

One of these should be placed upon a rung of the screen along with the towels at each bath, right to hand where the mother or purse may severe it.

mother or nurse may secure it, and dex-terously spread it upon her at the critical moment when baby is lifted all squirming and dripping from the water. The robe will be found to absorb the water and yet pro-tect the clothing of the mother or attend-ant. Its ample size will afford convenient corners to turn up over the child, as its little body is dried, protecting the tender flesh from all undue exposure and cold.

WRAPS AND GOWNS FOR COOL DAYS.

New York, August 3 .- Autumn and ter modes are as yet blessings of the fu-ture, but some very stunning mid-season things are to be seen for mountain and

Autumn Skirts and Sleeves, These, as far as textures and gen These, as far as textures and general shapings are concerned, show no appreciable divergence from the styles of the spring; but skirts are much less stiffened it is remarked, and though fitting more closely about the hips—in some cases, in snugly as a yoke-they are as as ever. The 1830 sleeve, which is an ac

ment of a very long shoulder seam and a drooping puff that hangs low on the arm is more and more used for evening gown With street costumes, too, there growing tendency toward the lengthen of shoulder seams, but the same family mutton legs of the winter are with and the only change is that they fit me closely about the forearm and are rare if ever, stiffened. Crinoline, it is hinted, is to go, but

can tell?
"Call no man happy until he is deal" the saying runs. And so, though an



BROWN WHIP CORD.

and everything is possible—even the pression of crinoline—nothing can be attruthfully of a season's fashion until its

Rich Fall Tints. However, some very charming However, some very charming surgistions for autumn are cropping up in in summer clothes, and among others is ticed a growing fondness for color. Plain silks in brilliant hues, red and black of the color of the col

and orange and brown form bodices vests of somber mohairs, and callor i which, with other brimmed chapeaux, now being much turned up at the b literally burn with color. Flowers of will be massed in banks in New Poise of the Hat. The hat is put on straight and then

sharply forward until the flowery by derful roof-planted cottages sometimen English farms.

on English farms.

The effect is very pretty. As a rule in it is vastly becoming, for under the bissoming edge dove eyes grow more devilike and flashing ones shine out with all in the filling and coquetry. Sometimes he color will be made by scarlet wings or whole recibirds, which, with wings of which will be poised on the hat like spread, will be poised on the hat slim-tailed swallow in flight.

The "Mendicant," Again certain low-crowned narrow-bris-med sailors, especially those shown by English men-milliners, will have trimmings of fruit that are startlingly natural. One sailor in this shape recently seen, owned together with mixed nuts, a bunch of raise ins, a brilliant leve apple, a tiny mand a great opal-tinted Reine Claud The sole other trimming to the hat, was of rough red and brown straw, was a wide bias of coarse white bunting that swathed the crown loosely, the fruits be ing heaped at the left. Taken collectively these fruit hat trmmings are dubbed by milliners "mendiants"—beggars. And thous an American woman is said to have ha the distinction of having the first tris mixed nuts and raisins that are ser cheap French restaurants under this inspinious title.

A Cape and Gown.

And now to change the subject from ball And now to change the subject of the course of the course of the mid-season this mentioned, four costumes and a cape schilly days, all of which are here picture were noticeable for their extreme good loss and usefulness.

and usefulness.

The most stunning gown of the lot has brown mixed cheviot woven with blast and an occasional "pois" of scarlet; it shown in the cut, which represents the bolice with long shoulder seams and threstraps, which are of plain scarlet hunter of the cut cloth over cream batiste. The straps of in little pellum tails below the belt and at the back and bust they are loosened to allow a blas scarf of black. the back and bust they are loosened to allow a bias scarf of black satin to pasunder all round the shoulders, forming a complete yoke effect and holding the sleeves down at the top in approved 1830 fashion. The sleeves alone of the bodice match the skirt in texture, and the hat is black rough straw with scarlet birds. This toilet, it may be interesting to know, was worn a chilly afternoon last week at Newport by one of New York's smartest women. one of New York's smartest women.

one of New York's smartest women.

Of a Light Warm Wool.

At Long Branch two mornings later a pretty russet-haired girl was made adorable and comfortable in a gown of blue and like the frocks one sees on little girls. The skirt which was only side gores of the skirt, which was only moderately wide and slightly stiffened at



HONEY COMB WOOL.

the bottom, lapped so far over the fi but the major part of the little girl came in with the jacket, which, with fronts in one piece and buttoning bac revers, was exactly like a child's coat.

ch of the ed was left to f dik pongee, inky l my, but deadly fee ed girl's milk whi red in the sash belt of

To Wear Another natty s shore wear that taken a hint from dark blue English collar and big turn tirely with narrow of red, black and h alas! the g

Popul showing an und poses the tollet intely been design the toilet we been design. The bodic over strips of ore cream batiste and silk in beautiful y canvas and heav cuff the sleeve but way, is a very of for sleeves that a at this point.

The remaining

with only close and the cape is and white, with huckleberry blue.
The hat of the rough straw sailor English hatters as The Alpines are the garments with and though many are being seen wi others have some side, as is the case the cape costume usually of only, it is of fancy who both band and bo in some gay tint. worn where wine as winter-by ch

SOCIETY N

mountain peaks-better, say fashi

The woman's l cally grateful t sfoners for their tion of \$3,000 for home. It will b home. It will be committee of he the able manage Her reputation everything she us known, and this be similar to the during the Columbrate suggested band was carried him. The object a workingman ton an average of family of six worth on the average a on the average a
The bills of fare
ing were tabulat
on strictly busin
proper, was a t representing one rented by a cap ceeding \$10 a mo the workingman York for \$1,000. most the same, adaptable to the operated by sour

Blanker

1700 pairs 10-350 pairs 10-430 pairs 10-600 pairs \$6. 225 pairs \$8. 150 pairs \$10.

Counter

- 500 full 11-4 C 440 full 11-4 C 850 full 12-4 C 450 full 12-4 C

Table D

35c full width 35c full width 50c full width 50c full width 6oc full width 75c full width 89c full width \$1.00 extra w \$1.50 extra w \$1.75 very fin

Towels

600 full size 2852 full size 1200 full size 6000 very fil stitched .

This suppl Reme Shoes And

OR COOL DAYS.



nothing can be



an inch of the edge, where the honeycomb cloth was left to form a border. The blouse worn under the coat was of silk pongee, inky black likewise, curious to say, but deadly fetching to the russet-hair-ed girl's milk white skin. It was simply enthered in the waist and worn with a gathered in the waist and worn with a loose sash belt of the same material.

To Wear on the Beach. ore wear that seemed almost to have taken a hint from childish toggery, was of dark blue English serge with a great sailor collar and big turnback cuffs, covered enwith narrow braid in alternate rows of red, black and beige.
But alas! the girl who wore this gown would not stand still long enough to

Brown novelty wool, roughly tufted and showing an under thread of orange, com-poses the toilet with the cape, which has lately been designed for dressy mountain been designed for dressy mountain. The bodice is laid in three plaits over strips of orange satin covered with cream batiste and the cape lining is plain silk in beautiful yellows and browns. The soldier-looking collar, cuffs and belt canvas and heavily stitched, and at the cuff the sleeve buttons over, which, by the way, is a very comfortable arrangement sleeves that are intended to fit snugly

The remaining toilet is brown whipcord with only close stitching as decoration, and the cape is of checky cheviot, in blue and white, with a silk lining in a deep

ough straw sailor in what is known among English hatters as a three by three shape. The Alpines are of the same texture as the garments with which they are pictured and though many of these very useful hats are being seen with only a band trimming, side, as is the case with the one shown with

If the hat is of straw the ribbon is usually of only plain black gros grain; if it is of fancy wool to match a costume both both hand and bow may be of satin ribbon worn where winds whistle summer as wel as winter-by chilly lakes or in the mists of ks-the gayer the tints the mountain peaks—the gayer the better, say fashion authorities NINA FITCH.

The woman's board are most enthusiastically grateful to the New York commissfoners for their liberality in the appropriahome. It will be in connection with the committee of household economics, under the able management of Mrs. Albert Cox. Her reputation and capacity for making verything she undertakes a success is wel known, and this practical undertaking will be similar to the one built and carried or during the Columbian fair. The idea was first suggested by Mr. John Boyd Thacher and was carried on by plans drawn by him. The object is to prove the ability of a workingman to support a family of six, on an average earning of \$500 a year. The family of six was most successfully supported during the months of the exposition on the average amount allowed per month. The bills of fare, price of food and clothon strictly business principles. The home proper, was a two-story frame structure, representing one that could be built and rented by a capatalist at a rate not exthe workingman himself outside of New York for \$1,000. Mrs. Cox's plans are al-

his wife and four children will be the sub-jects of a practical illustration of what every workingman's home should be who has a yearly income of \$500.

Miss Allene Walker is now entertaining a number of prominent young society peo-ple from many sections of the state at a Among the incidents of her guests' chart ing stay, one of the pleasantest was the salmagundi party last Wednesday evening. A number of invited friends met the visiting ladies and gentlemen. The house and grounds were beautifully illuminated and every appointment of the entertainment was perfect. The guests are: Miss Ellen Hill-year, Atlanta; Miss Louise Lumpkin, Ath-ens; Miss Frankie Gilreath, Cartersville; Miss May Hodgson, Athens; Miss Sylla Thomas, Dalton; Messrs. Harry Hodgson, New York; Brooks Clark, Clarence Levy, Atlanta, Joe Boyd, Griffin; Lee Hardeman, Oxford; Rogers Davis, Covington; Fred Bulce, Belton; and G. Colvin, Atlanta. The young people were accorded many social attentions. Two of the young ladies visited for the first time the homes of their anestors, at that historic place, the "Cow Pens," four miles from Monroe. Miss Hillyer's grandfather and great-grandfather are buried there. Miss Louise Lumpkin's great uncle, former governor of Georgia was also born there, the old home being in ood preservation still. The old home of the Grants, of Atlanta, is still a fin near Monroe. Ex-Governor McDaniel lived in the town, and other families of refinement and culture reside there. It is a small but a charming place.

Miss Buchea York, a lovely young lady of this city, is the guest of relatives in Rockmart, Ga.

Mrs. Logan Crichton's friends will be glad to know that she is improving rapidly from her recent severe illness.

Mrs. C. H. Duhme and Miss Maymie Duhme, after two weeks spent at Asheville, N. C., have returned to Atlanta.

A very pleasant entertainment was given ing at her beautiful home near West End, honor of her niece, Miss Nella Cochran of Texas. Those present were Misses Nella Cochran, Louana Rhodes, Lucie Stanton, Lucile Daniel, Mabelle Shropshire and Mis Mackie, Mr. Hansell Young, D. W. J. Bell, Burt Dallas, Will Hansell, Will Heath, Joe Rhodes and Wal-ter Daniel. The party was chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Daniel.

Mrs. Leonora E. Adams and Mrs. James A. Noyes and child have returned to the city after a month spent at Wheeler

Miss Leonora A. Dean, who has been pending a month at Ocean View hotel, St. Augustine, has returned home.

Miss Maggie Rives, a pretty young lady of this city, is visiting friends in Raleigh,

One of the most interesting events of the coming week will be the lawn party to be held on next Thursday at the resi-dence of Mr. Howell Erwin, on Jackson street. The party is given under the aus-pices of the Busy Bee Society of the Jackson Hill Baptist church. These energeti little folks deserve the patronage of all and will doubtless entertain a large crowd.

Mrs. F. P. Smith, accompanied by her son, Mr. Claude Smith, and daughters Misses Myrtis and Nellie, has returne

Miss Lilly Prosser, of Milledgeville, is visiting Miss Stewart on Powers street.

Misses Katle and Bess'e Symmers, after

Miss Annie Dawson Moore returned this week from an extended trip through southwest Georgia visiting relatives and friends. Mrs. Maria Hurlbert, who has been

Ga., has returned to the city. Miss Addle Anderson, an accomplished young lady of South Kirkwood, is on a visit to friends in the city.

Mrs. Frank J. Hoyle and little daughter, Marion, are at Tate Springs, where Mr. Hoyle will join them tomorrow.

accomplished young lady of Cave Spring, is visiting with her friends Misses Imo Gray and May Montgomery, Mrs. J. H. Phillips, her sister, of Cedartown, this week.

Mrs. P. S. Shellman, of Cartersville, has ust returned from an extended trip east, Washington, New York, Philadelphia and

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Symmers leave today for a sojourn of several weeks among the mountains of North Carolina. Mr. T. J. Longley left the city last night via Southern railway for a three weeks wisit to New York, Boston and Niagars Falls.

Mrs. Perryman's friends are glad to see her home again.

Colonel John Milledge left yesterday for St. Simon's, where he will spend several

days.
Wherever the genial colonel goes he is in

demand on account of his charming social qualities and companionable disposition, His "Bugle Call" has attracted considerable attention over the state and on many social occasions where he is present the colonel is forced to render it, which he does in a most interesting manner. At Sweetwater Park hotel at Lithia Springs, where the colonel has been for several days, he was recently requested by the guests to sing his popular composition, which he did to the de-light of his audience, receiving great ap-

The Elberton Star has the following com-'In the last two decades perhaps no mili-

"In the last two decades perhaps no military song has met with such widespread popularity as "The Bugle Call," by Captain John Milledge, state librarian, This song was delightfully rendered by the orchestra during the editors' sojourn on Cumberland island, and all who were so fortunate as to hear it were enthusiastic in their applause and praise, and since their return home are saying some very complimentary and deserved things about it through the columns of their papers. 'The Bugle Call' deserves a place in the catalogue of the world's famous militray airs, and will live long after its gallant author is gathered unto his fathers."

Miss Juanita Chisholm left Thursday for lontgomery, Ala., as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Cody.

Mrs. W. H. Davis and her daughter Miss A'Lama Steele, of Athens, a popular and bright little miss, are spending some time in the city with relatives.

On July 31st at 7:30 o'clock at the residence of Mr. A. McDevitt, 529 South Pryor street, Miss Mamie McDevitt was married to Mr. Edward M. Liddell. Rev. Father Kennedy performed the ceremony in a very impress-sive manner. Miss Annie Donnelly made an exquisite bridesmaid. Mr. Willie McDevitt was best man, Miss May Field played Mendelssohn's "Wedding March." Th tion. The rooms were beautifully decorat was very pretty in every detail, Shortly

nall panel containing a set of resutions by Camp Hardee, Birmingham Ala,; also several paper notices of her book, "Gleanings from Southland." The finder will confer a favor by leaving them at 18 East Cain street. They are of no value to anybody else, but are of great value to the owner.

Miss Emmie Johnson, of Griffin, who has been the guest of Miss Marie Estes, No 24 West Baker street, left yesterday with Miss Estes to visit relatives in Carters-

Mrs. W. F. Boyd, of Columbus, Ga., is visiting Mrs. Charles Slider, 259 Mangum

Misses Hennie and Maria Eiland, of Columbus, Ga., are visiting Mrs. Charles Garrett on Tatnall street. Miss Alice Embree, of Augusta, is visiting

Miss Robinson, on East Hunter street. Mr. G. E. Johnson and Miss Kate Ivy were united in marriage Tuesday morning were united in marriage Tuesday morning at the residence of R. W. O'Donnelly on

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Mentgomery have returned from a trip to New York.

Major Frank Callaway will spend today at Warm Springs. Mr. Walter Howard is summering at

Miss Hattie Milledge, daughter of Captain Richard Milledge, has returned to the city, after a short visit to friends in Waynes-

Mrs. W. B. Burke and children are spending the summer on New Brighton beach, Sullivan's island, near Charleston,

Walter P. Thomas, superintendent of the Elberton schools, who has been spending some time with his brother. Mr. Lewis W solicitor of the city court, left yesterday for Talbotton and Sparta.

Mrs. F. A. Harper, of Dawson, Ga., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Harper at their residence, 27 Pulliam street.

Miss Gussie Rankin, a very bright and he city and is stopping with her sister. Mrs. Henry Cranston, 387 Capitol avenue.

Mrs. Young and two interesting children. of Jacksonville, who are summering at Clarksville, are visiting the sister of the former, Mrs. H. C. Cranston, on Capitol

The ball given at the Piedmont hotel on last Wednesday was one of the most re-cherche and most largely attended of the many given in Gainesville, the great summer resort of northeast Georgia. The beauty and chivalry of the south were well represented in the spacious balconies and arcades of this pleasant mart. Among the ippi; Misses Pillaso, of Mississippi; Miss Miss Selina Eiseman, Mrs. Weil and famof Alabama; Miss Paschall, of Washington

ted among the followers of Terosi

day for New York and a tour through the New England states.

Miss Mary Woolfe is in Lexington spending a few weeks with friends Colonel and Mrs. Charles Z. Blalock have

eral weeks. His health is much improved. Mrs. T. R. Kendall has gone to Clarkes-

Miss Vollie Askew, of Palmetto, Ga., is visiting Miss Lilian Barrow, on the corner of Cain and Ivy streets.

May and Janet, left Thursday for Locust Grove to spend the month of August. Mr. and Mrs. S C. Stovall, after spending several weeks at Cumberland, where they had a most delightful time, have gone

to the Sweetwater Park hotel for a stay. Mr. Stovall is remembered as the genial conductor on the Southern vestibule and his friends are legion. Colonel Samuel Weil is spending a month

Mrs. Jacob Eiseman and family, Mrs. Simon Metzger and family and Mrs. Sig-

mund Weil and child are at Gainesville. Mr. and Mrs. Moses Adler will spend four weeks in Gainesville and Asheville. From there Mrs. Adler will go to New York for a visit.

At Lookout Inn.

Lookout Mountain, Tenn., August 2 .-(Special Correspondence.)—August is the season in the Tennessee mountains, and a gayer season. An event of extraordinary interest in the social and literary life is the expected visit of Mr. Richard Harding Davis and his fidus Achates, Mr. Charles Dana Gibson. The visit of Messrs. Davis and Gibson will be for the purpose of studying fashionable southern society life as typified at this resort. Some of Mr. Gibson's most admired drawings of typical American girls are those of a Georgia beauty who 's to spend some time in August at the inn. While Mr. Davis may not find his ideal Princess Aline in Tennessee, yet Lookout mountain is far more beautiful with its luxuriant verdure the bald Acropolis at Athens, and among the lovely southern girls at Lookout he will certainly meet some around whom he can weave romances that will intensely de-light his thousands of admiring readers. Among the southern girls who are now at

Lookout inn may be named Misses Will'e DeMoville, Louise McClure and Louise Maddin, of Nashville; Misses Jennie Overton, Georgia and Rosa Lee, of Memphis; Misses Monita Rivers, Edith Libby and of Birmingham; Misses Martha Brown and Jimmie Byrd, of Atlanta; Misses Amiss and McRae, of Vicksburg, Miss.

The past week was very gay with the many pleasant social diversions. Friday night an elegant full dress german will be danced by about thirty couples. several card parties and coaching parties.

Tallulah Falls, August 1st,-(Special Cor-respondence.)-We often hear the expres-

verandar and ret the sort, cool preeze from the "everlasting hills" fan your heated brow, and you will, indeed, feel you have at last reached a place of "heavenly rest."

The good book tells us "eye hath not seen, or ear heard, neither has it entered into the heart of man" what the "bright beyond" has in store for us. So, truly, it is of this lovely Tallutch to those who have s of this lovely Tallulah to those who have "Torever and forever." One of the most desirable objects in visiting a place of this kind is your stopping place and congenial company, in which I have been most truly fortunate. The Willard house is in the shadow of the Grand View hotel, a well kept and very nice house, but a hotel in every sense of the word, while the Willard is a home, filled with most congenial people. At present the household is composed of a charming circle. Mrs. M. L. Winfield, who has charge of the musical department of the Lucy Cobb institute as director and teacher, is a most cultured and refined lady; her delightful manners fascinate all who come within her presence. With her is her charming daughter, Blanche, who is one of the five belles of the Willard house, and five such merry, lovely girls are seldom seen teacher. the five belies of the Willard house, and five such merry, lovely girls are seldom seen together. Four of these young ladies are from New Orleans and are summering at Tallulah-Miss Maddox, Miss Mohan and Misses Clara and Julia Ennemoser. These are the belies of the Willard house, and most attractive young ladies they are. They draw the beaux from far and near, and are always surrounded. Mrs. Van Wyche and family, from Anderscn, S. C., is a most charming acquisition to this delightful household, and by her gentle personality adds greatly to its pleasure. I will only speak of one other who does almost more than any one else to add to the comfort and pleasure of all who stop at the Willard-Mr. E. A. Coleman, a young man from Seneca, S. C. To the girls he is beaux, friend and brother: to

to the comfort and pleasure of all who stop at the Willard—Mr. E. A. Coleman, a young man from Seneca, S. C. To the girls he is beaux, friend and brother; to the ladies a kind and attentive son; to Mrs. Young he has made himself useful in doing all he can to forward the pleasure of her guests. doing all he can to forward the pleases.

her guests.

The Grand View and the Robinson house are full of people, but the five merry girls of the Willard make the "welkin' ring."

They never tire of getting up entertainments for the pleasure of both houses. Musicales (and they compose their own music), play on guitar, autoharp, mandolin and plano, have exquisite tableaux, etc.

One never wearies of looking out upon the mountains. Such views of the towering the mountains. Such views of the towering time and deep chasms meet you on every

and plano, have exquisite tableaux, etc.
One never wearies of looking out upon the mountains. Such views of the towering cliffs and deep chasms meet you on every side until you are spell-bound and filled with an awe that commands silence and you are reminded of the feelings of the priest when he stood within the "Holy of Holies." One feels the presence of the almighty maker of these "everlasting hills,"—the nearness of a power divine, as my precious little boy said as he looked up into my face, his own lit up with enthusiasm, "Nobody but God could have made them." That there was a God was impressed on that infant mind by these cleft mountains and the roaring falls and winding river, the very "firmament showeth his handiwork," and even a child could but do homage to the creator of the world.

There are many beautiful homes among these mountains. One of the most charming was built by the Count de Duboeay and is nestled in a grove of crees upon the side of quite a mountain. Beautiful walks, fountains and streams, make the grounds attractive, and in the midst stands a lovely house its vine-covered porch inviting you to rest and enjoy the view before entering the home. I wish it were within my power to describe the sitting room of thiz nome, but it is almost impossible. The wood work is in natural woods, The celling is hard in carved mosaic and also other portions of the room. The most exquisite works of art adorn the walls. Handsome portieres hang in graceful folds and portion off alcove windows, whose seats are filled with downy pillows; large easy chairs and dwans are inviting you to rest on all sides. On an

# HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSE PROPRIETORS

Read our prices on goods you need and come with the crowds to THE LADIES' BAZAAR.





Blankets!

1700 pairs 10-4 Blankets, an Exposition starter......49c

Blankets!

150 pairs \$10.00 California All-wool Blankets ......\$4.48 ing-outsale and make money.

Counterpanes! | Domestics. Counterpanes! 500 full 11-4 Counterpanes, Marseilles patterns......490 450 full 12-4 Counterpanes, worth \$2.00, this sale......98c

Table Damask!

35c full width all-linen half bleached Damask.....19c 35c full width turkey oiled red Damask......19c 50c full width all-linen half bleached Damask......25c 50c full width turkey oiled red Damask ......25c 6oc full width bleached all-linen Damask...... 35c 75c full width German Cream Damask, special......39c 89c full width extra bleached all-linen Damask......49c \$1.50 extra wide German Satin Damask, special.......75c \$1.75 very fine German Satin Damask, special......89c

Towels! Towels! Towels! Towels!

600 full size all-linen Towels, a hummer ......50 1200 full size all-linen Huck and Damask Towels......15c 6000 very fine full size Damask and Huck Towels, fringed, hem-

Blankets! | Shoes.

Shoes.

We have only 26 days left to close out our im-

Yard wide good Sheetings now

4 1-2c. Yard wide good Bleaching 4 3-4c. Yard wide Fruitof the Loom 67-8c. Yard wide Lonsdale now 6 7-8c. 42-inch Pepperell Casings 8c. Table Damask ! 46-inch Pepperell Casings oc. Good 10-4 Bleached Sheeting 14 1-20 Pepperell 9-4 Sheetings now 15 7-8c A. C. A. best Tickings now 12 1-2c.

Linings and Findings.

Best Skirt Cambrics only 3 1-2c. Gilbert's best Silesias now 10c. Gilbert's best Percalines now 100 Best Linen Canvas now 15c. Good Waist Linings now 5c. Best 9, 10 and 11-inch Bones 50

Best 4-yards Velveteen Binding Good Dress Shields now Ic. Best plain and barred Crinoline 70

15c best Mattress Tickings oc. Good Hair Cloth now 9c. Wash Dress Goods. Wash Dress Goods.

THINK OF IT-A PENNY A YARD! 1,000 Dress Patterns of 10 yards each, Imperial Challies, for...... One table Irish and Scotch Lawns and Percales, worth 15c, for...... 5c The Goods must go. See them.

Table Napkins.

Table Napkins. Table Napkins, ,000 dozen fringed Napkins, to start the ball, at 19c dozen. 350 dozen fringed Napkins, good size, worth 60c, for 39c dozen. 200 dozen fringed Napkins, extra size and quality, 59c dozen. 100 dozen all Linen Napkins, full bleached, at 49c dozen.

Shoes. Black Dress Goods! Black Dress Goods!

10 bolts Wool Cashmere, worth 39c, this sale.....19c 10 bolts All-Wool Henrietta, worth 50c, on sale......25c 8 bolts Silk-finished Brilliantine, worth 69c, now......39c 11 bolts Silk-finished Brilliantine, worth \$1.00, now...... 59c 16 bolts Figured Sicilians, worth easily 69c, now......39c 3 bolts Figured Sicilians worth everywhere 89c, now......49c 15 bolts very fine, 48 inches wide, Sicilians, worth \$1.25, now......59c

These values can't be duplicated anywhere on earth. Silks! Silks! Silks! Silks!

25 pieces Corded Habutais and Kai Kais, yours for..... 19c \$2.00 All-Silk Satin Duchesse, in this sale......98c

We will not miss a Sale on Silks if you don't want them at OUR

price, and if YOUR price is right come and take them. Specials! · Specials! Specials!

Ladies' Vests 5c, Pins ic paper, Hair Pins ic paper, Basting Cotton ic spool, Linen Thread, White and Black, 2c spool; Outing Sets 3 Studs and Collar and Cuff Buttons, 8c set; All-Silk Belts, silvered buckles, 19c; Japanese Folding Fans 5c, worth 25c; Side Combs 5c; Belt Pins 1c each;

15c White Lawns 5c; 25c White Lawns 10c. Hosiery! Hosiery! Hosiery!

We secured last week over 2,000 dozen Ladles', Children's and Misses' Hose at half their regular worth. We place them on sale Monday morning at half former price, together with 500 dozen Ladies' and Gents' All-Linen Handkerchiefs, worth from 35c to 50c; this sale

This grand August Sale will be a fine opportunity for the people of Atlanta and Georgia to supply their wants and take advantage of our great purchases with the cash in hand. Remember, we are closing out our Shoe stock to make room for our Cloak and Suit Parlor. Shoes must go. Prices will move them. Out-of-town customers, send us your mail orders. And remember, we sell for CASH and cash only.

The Ladies' Bazaar. E. M. BASS & CO. 37 Whitehall Street

### WANT BETTER PAY LIVERPOOL CLOSED

Contractors for More Wages.

A CONFERENCE NEXT MONDAY NIGHT

The Contractors Have Been Asked To Meet the Carpenters and Discuss the Matter.

The carpenters of the city have made a request for a raise in wages. They want \$2.25 a day each.

They have asked all the contractors in the city to join them in a mass meeting Monday night at 8 o'clock to discuss the matter in all its phases. The carpenters and joiners took the initiative in the move-

"What will be done in case the increase in wages is not granted?" one of the prominent movants in the matter was asked yesterday.
"That is an after consideration," was

the reply. Whether there will be a strike or not remains to be seen. All the indi-cations are that there will not be. The carpenters base their request for

better pay upon the fact that times are much better than they have been that work is plentiful and the carpenters of the city are pretty nearly all employed. They say that the prices now being paid them are the prices fixed during the hard times and were meant to be of force only during the dull period when work was scarce and when the carpenters were glad

to work at the prices now paid.

Now they point to the fact that a great deal of building is going on and employment is given to all the carpenters who

want it.

For some time there have been rumors of this organized request for better pay. It took shape at a meeting night before last at which a set of resolutions em-bodying their wishes in the matter was introduced. These resolutions were as fol-

Notice to Contractors, Builders and Mill Owners— Whereas, We, the carpen-ters and joiners of Atlanta, have had our wages cut from time to time during the period of the last three years and now when times are good, work plentiful and no idle men, it is only just that the usual wages be restored. Therefore be it

"Resolved. That we, the carpenters and oiners of the city of Atlanta, request our employers to advance the wages to two dollars and twenty-five cents (\$2.25) per day of nine hours and eight hours Saturday,

"Resolved also, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the contractors of this city and that it be also published in

"We, the committee, respectfully request the contractors, builders and mill owners to meet with us Monday evening, August 5th, at 8 o'clock at the Federation hall, 26% East Alabama street, to consider these resolutions.

"S. H. LIVINGSTON, "THOMAS MILLER, W. F. BROCK. "JASPER SHIRLEY, "JORDAN,
"W. H. HISCOX, Chairman,

"T. L. CLARKE, Secretary."

The carpenters at the exposition grounds were working away all right yesterday. Chief of Construction Grant Wikins was asked about the request of the carpenters.
"I know nothing of it," said he, "except just a slight report. The city is full of carpenters. There are hundreds wanting work. We are in correspondence with scores who are asking for employment and can't get it. You have no idea how many men there are who want to come here and work on the exposition buildings as carpenters. I haven't the slightest idea there will be a strike, as there are too many unemployed carpenters. The large amount of building, incident to the construction of the exposition, has brought many more here than can get work. There are thou-

sands more who want to come. The meeting of Monday night will tell just how far reaching is the movement started by the carpenters who held the meeting Friday night.

THAT FREDERICK CASE.

The Exposition Wins and the Mobilian Must Give Up His Shrimp Stand. C. R. Frederic was the man from Mobile who applied to the exposition for the privilege of putting up a shrimp and crab

He, with the exposition company, came day morning for hearing in chambers.

Mr. Frederic claimed that he had a verbal contract with Mr. Felder, of the expo-

sition company, to put up a shrimp and crab stand on the spot which was after-wards claimed by the people of the streets of Cairo. When the site was given to the ople of Cairo street Mr. Frederic put in an injunction and received a temporary restraining order.

Yesterday morning the case came up for

final adjudication. The exposition company claimed that they had refused the offer of a bonus of \$300 from Mr. Frederic and to have informed him before a formal contract had been made that the contract would be refused.

After looking into all features of the case

Judge Clark decided that he would disthe temporary injunction, and decided that the Cairo street people were entitled to the place in question.

### MR. ELLINGTON'S MELONS.

He Says He Grows the Finest Grown

Another magnificent shipment of rattle-snake watermelons reached Atlanta yester-day, coming from Hon. C. H. Ellington, of McDuffle county. While Mr. Ellington and

day, coming from Hon. C. H. Ellington, of McDuffie county. While Mr. Ellington and Mr. Branch, of Columbia, agree on politics, they do not harmonize on the issue as to who raises the best watermelons.

"I saw what The Constitution said about Branch's melons several days ago," said Mr. Ellington, "but my shipment is the finest that was ever sent to Atlanta. Branch grows great watermelons, but he cannot beat mine, and I will put those just sent to Atlanta against any melons ever exhibited in this state."

Whatever may be the difference as to the respective mer'ts of the Branch and Ellington melons, there can be no doubt that the rattlssnake melon is the finest that grows and that it is the ideal variety of the luscious fruit.

#### An Opportunity for Investors.

An exposition enterprise of sterling merit projected by a solid and well-known business concern of Atlanta desires a partner who will invest about \$2,500. The profits are substantial and certain and a full vestigation is invited. This is a very exceptional opportunity and will be open only a few days. Interviews desired with only such persons as mean business and can command the necessary capital immediate-ly. Address P. O. box 167, Atlanta, Ga.

#### Jewel Gas Stoves. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Co.



Baby Beds, Cribs, Cra dles, Carriages-in fact, you should see my stock. It is complete in quality and replete in bargains cent discount goes into FAMBRO, 87 and 89 PEACHTREE. T. J

Reliable Gasoline Stoves. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath

Carpenters Make a Formal Request of And in the Absence of "Tips" from That Side Our Market Advanced.

CHRONICLE'S WEATHER REPORT ADVERSE

Stocks Were Higher, with Sugar Leading the Advance-Wheat Closed 7-8c Lower, Making 5c Loss for the Week.

New York, August 3.-The stock market opened principally unchanged for the .ead ing issues. Subsequently American Sugar was sold down about a point to 112½, but the weakness of the stock had no effect in the general list. This rather disconcerted the bears, and in the last hour of business a disposition was manifected to cover short contracts. Sugar, as usual, was a feature and sold up to 1150114%. The Grangers and Canada Southern were also in demand and recorded fair gains on the day. Unconfirm ed reports that the Bank of England had lowered its price for American gold, stimu-lated buying for the reason that the leduction, however slight, will wipe out the mar-gin of profit to those exporting the metal. A settlement of the bituminous coal trade troubles in the Pittsburg district ought to exert a favorable influence on the securities of the roads carrying soft coal later on, and certainly had some influence on Wheeling and Lake Erie. Speculation closed quiet and firm, and net changes show advances of \$4.9% per cent, Sugar leading. Manhattan lost 1 per cent. The total sales were \$10.042 shares, including 46,600 Sugar, 7,400 Rock 1s-land, 6,500 Baltimore and Ohio, and 6,100 St.

Bonds were dull and higher. The sales today of listed stocks aggregat ed 61,000 shares, and of unlisted stocks 48,000. Money on call 1 per cent; prime mercantile

paper 4@4½ per cent, Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.89\2@\$4.89\4 for 60 days, and \$4.90\4@\$4.90\5 for demand; posted rates \$4.90@\$4.91, Commercial bills

\$4.881/2@\$4.89. Bar silver 66%. Government bonds steady. State bonds firm

Silver at the board was 66%@66%.

Treasury balances: Coin \$97,639,000; curren-London, August 3 .- Bar silver 30 1-16d. Paris advices quote 3 per cent rentes 102

francs 10 centim	es fo	r the account.	
11 tollowingare c	z mieoi	bids:	
do. pref	741/2	Nash., Chat, & St. I.	21% 70
do. pref	104	do. pret	314
Am'nTobacco	1111/4	N. J. Central	1024
Atch., T. & Santa Fa	1554	N. Y. & N. E	35
Ealtimore & Ohlo	52	Northern Pac	15
Ches. & Ohio Chicago & Alton	166	Northwestern	101%
Chicago das	0(-3 <sub>6</sub>	Pacific Mail	295
Del., Lack. & W Die, & Cat. Feed	214	Reading	178
Erie	914	kt.Paul.	70%
fd. Gen. Biectric	35%	do. pref	66%
lis.Central	101 26%	do. pref	\$636 98
do, pref	83 150	Texas Pac Union Pac	124
ous. & Nash	611/2	Wabash, St. L & P.	8%
L'ville, N. A.& Chic.	11.43	do. pref	21 %

The New York Bank Statement. New York, August 3.-The New York Financier says this week: "A decree of \$1,077, anderer says this week. "A decree of \$1,07,-400 in the excess reserve carried by the associated banks of this city is a favorable feature on the bank statement made for the week ending August 3d. The changes in cash holdings were unimportant, the gain of \$177,400 in specie being more than counterbalanced by a decrease of \$416,400 in legal tenders, making the net loss for the week \$23,000. Had it not been for the expansion in loans, the reserve would have swelled something like a million dollars, as the net increase in deposits for the week was \$3,361,600. A large part of this gain undoubtedly came from the interior movement, which maintained in a volume larger than has been anticipated, Large remittances have also been received from some of the eastern banks during the week. The increase in loans coming immdelately after the decrease of the week previous is not to be explained easily, but money rates in view of the long predicted advance, are very tempting, and shrewd borrowers in the second of the week previous is not to be explained easily, but money rates in view of the long predicted advance, are very tempting, and shrewd borrowers." 400 in the excess reserve carried by the asnot to be explained easily, but money rates in view of the long predicted advance, are very tempting, and shrewd borrowers tree quick to take advantage of an opportunity which may not occur again. The demand for rediscounts from the west and south are also increasing, and some large sums have been placed within the past few days. A number of banks having large connections of this kind report a revival in the demand which has extended over two weeks. The treasury, it may be remarked, is preparing for the business which it will be called upon to do in the way of transferring funds by telegraph as they are called for. The rates for funds have shown no material change, although the gold exports have complicated the situation to some extent. The last withdrawals of funds with which to secure gold from the treasury are reflected in the statement for the current week."

New York, August 3—The following is the statement of the week.

New York. August 3-The following is the state-ment of the New York associated banks for the week

Deposits increase \$,361.600
Deposits increase 21.6 0
Circulation increase 21.6 0
The banks now hold \$43.075,375 in excess of the legal requirements of the 25 per centrule. Early Morning Gossip.

Dow, Jones News Company, by private wire to J. C. Knox, manager.—London special: Bar silver up 1-16d to 39 5-16d. Earning of 5t. Paul for the fourth week in July increased \$76,148.

Mr Weil's sales of Sugar Friday were about 20,000 shares. It is estimated that he sold all that he bought the day before and a good deal more. Some brokers think he sold a good deal of inside stock. The reaction was not unexpected after Thursday's maneuvers. Those who have called the Sugar market correctly heretofore suspected Mr. Well's heavy purchases on Thursday was intended as ammunition for a bear campaign. There has been quite a buil following in the stock for several weeks on account of bullish trade condi-tions and the fear of these buyers as to the immediate stock movements are now being worked upon. The temper of the street on it is more bullish than bearish in spite of this decline. Cables are watched very closely concerning the foreign sugar market. The trade situation con-tinues very bullish as far as future earnings of the company go. Late cables Friday reported the Paris sugar market active and strong with refiners buying raw sugars freely. In the sugar trade here there was buying for future needs for the first time

The Grangers may be a little lower on account of London being closed till Tues-day. We do not look for any general de-

day. We do not look for any general de-cline, however.

The advance of over 1½ per cent in Leather preferred in the early transactions Friday was induced by covering on the part of interests who made a drive at the satisfied over their failure to shake out long stock, and in lien thereof their inability to borrow for delivery. The subsequent decline was, it is claimed, due to a second attack which followed the securing of the stock for delivery.

Rock Island's earnings increased tiss for

Rock Island's earnings increased \$158.503 Rock Island's earnings increased sho, so the for July.

We hear that the majority block of Reading has been put in a position where it can be turned over at any time to a syndicate, and that it is the knowledge of this fact which has induced buying of in

Reading recently. There has been suspicion for some time that the present demoralized situation in the anthracite trade has been brought about and maintained by certain controlling interests for purposes of their own. It has also been believed that these controlling interests were in practical control of all the anthracite coal companies except Reading. To secure Reading required peculiar tactics and a demoralized condition of things. The situation, it is claimed, could not have been better for the purpose than that which existed recently. It is stated with confidence that the next upward movement in the market will find Reading in the lead, and will find the property also in new hands and in a position to fall into line with a general policy outlined for all the companies.

New York, August 3.—New York News Bureau, by private wire to J. C. Knox, manager.—The stock market opened steady and, after a few slight reactions, rallied

sharply on shorts covering.

The Grangers made fractional advances.

Missouri Pacific improved a trifle, and strength was marked in the Vanderbilt

Wheeling and Lake Erie was higher on the improved outlook of the bituminous

coal industry.

Extensive transactions in Sugar resulted in a net advance of about 1 per cent after fluctuations amounting to 2½ per cent. Chicago Gas was stronger on covering. Tennessee Coai and Iron rallied. The market closed strong,

DESCRIPTION	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Today's Gosing Sids.	Yesterday 's Closing bids.
Delaware & Lack				161	160
Northwestern	10134	101%	1014	101%	101
Tenn. Coal & Iron	36	36%	36	364	3614
Scuthern Rallway		*****	*******	145	14%
New York & N. E.			** ****	55	55
LakeShore				150	150
Western Union	93	9314	98	93 %	92%
Missouri Pacific.	37	371/2	37	875	20%
Union Pacific				13	134
Dist. & Cattle Feed Co.	21	2142	21	214	21.4
Atchison	164	15%	154	1014	15%
Reading	17%	173	27%	17%	17%
Louis ville & Nash	6136	613	614	61%	613
North. Pacific pref			******	1844	18%
Bt. Paul	7636	714	7046	70%	70%
Rock Island	784	79%	78%	787 <sub>8</sub>	784
Chicago Gas	564	5:4	5642	574	561 h
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	994	91	163	90%	90%
Ame'n Sugar Retinery	1134	115	1124	1144	1134
Krie	914	97	93	914	94
Am'n Cotton Oil	27	27	2614	27 %	261
General Electric				85%	854

BOND AND STOCK QUOTATIONS

The following are bid and asked quotations STATE AND CITY BONDS.

BONDS, Georgia6s, 1897, 101 Georgia6s, 1910, 110 Georgia6s, 1922, 112 Central7s, 1893, 120 Ga. Pac. c't'fs. 111 B. A. & M. 181... 50 60.,2d 7s, 1910, 114 do. con. 6s..... Atl'nita & Char. 1st 7s, 1907..... 120 do. iucome ds 1900....... 163

Atlanta Clearing House Statement.

Local market close t no ninal; mildling 6%2. Daniel O'Dell & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Baniel O'Dell & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

By Private Wire to J. C. Knox, Manager.

New York, August 3.—On account of the bank holidays in England there will be no Liverpool market until next Wednesday, the 7th instant, and fluctuations here must in the meantime depend largely upon news received from the south. The weather reports published in The Chronicle this morning are mainly in accord with those that have been received by us during the week. Condition of the crop is not as favorable as a week ago except in some places on the gulf coast, where the plant has improved. From New Braunfels, Tex., we learn that cotton in that section is shedding badly, and Augusta, Ga., reports serious damage by blight. On the other hand at several points in central Texas the first new bales are coming in on time. Bryan, Tex., received its first new bale yesterday. The Chronicle's article was rather bullish, showing in many places cotton is suffering for lack of moisture, while in other places the damage is caused by excessive moisture. On this bad show. cotton is suffering for lack of moisture, while in other places the damage is caused by excessive moisture. On this bad showing our market opened up 4@6 points and advanced 5@6 further, making a net rise of 10 points in the first hour. This naturally brought out realizing sales, causing a setback of about 4 points. In New Orleans the inclination to sell on the rise was much more marked than here. The close was quiet, at 7.02 for October, being 8 points higher than yesterday. The total crop in sight is 9,696,284, same time last year 7,398,787 bales; visible supply 2.726,776, same time last year 2324,955; stock in all United States ports 339,474, same time last year 228,333.

The filt rate is the range of cotton futures in New

Thefoliowing is the range of cotton futures in New York today:

BONTHA	Opening	Highest	Lowest.	Today's Close	Yesterday's Close
August	6.94	6.97	6.98	6.94-95	8.87-84
September					
October	6.99	7.04	6.99	7.61-02	
November	7.04	7.08	7.04	7.05-06	6.98-99
December	7.08	7.12	7.48	7.10-11	7.08
January					
February					
March	7.25	7.26	7.25	7.25-26	7.15-19
Closed quiet and stead The following is a stat receipts, exports and sto	emer	t of t	he c		ted net
RECEI	Prs	EXP	RTS	STO	CKS.
1895 . 1	108	1895	1894	1995	1 1004

150 815 327 7122 343529 216073

190 815 327 7122 

Visible Supply of Cotton.

Hubbard Bros. and Co.'s Cotton Letter. 

the exception of the special sales, which caused a slight reaction, are buyers today. It is becoming apparent that the light movement and the fruiting of the crop, complaints of which are numerous, are strong factors tending toward an improvement in prices. The close was steady, October at 7.02.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, August 3.—(Special.)—The disquieting crop accounts that have been coming in lately from private resources received somewhat unexpected confirmation this morning in the careful and always conservative reports of The Financial Chronicle. The bears were very much taken aback. Prices shot up half a dozen points at the opening, and in a short time had climbed 3 or 4-points further. There was heavy selling to realize profits, but in the early trading the market hungrily absorbed all offerings without any material recession. Toward the close the demand slackened a little and prices yielded 2 or 3 points, but part of the loss was recovered. October opened at 6.99, advanced to 7.04, reacted to 7 and closed at 7.01@7.02c, with the tone quiet and steady. The course of prices in the immediate future is going to hinge entirely upon what is believed here as to crop conditions and prospects. Our own impressions are that the cotton crop as a whole is more seriously and irreparably hurt than the trading world is now inclined to believe. Certainly ideal cotton weather for the next six weeks, together with a postponement of a killing frost until an unusually late date, might swell the yield beyond what now seems probable, but we hardly think that, under the best conditions, we can now hope for more than a very moderate crop, and the chances are against the rest of the season being all that the cotton growers could wish. Meantime, trade prospects are bright, and any indication of a serious reduction in the prospective supply of cotton might cause an important advance in prices. The feeling here now is that in any case there is little danger of any material decline. We favor more than ever buying cotton on every recession. Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

New York, August 3.—Cotton advanced 10 points, closing quiet and steady at a rise for the day of 7 to 8 points, with sales of 71,900. Loverpool markets closed and will remain so until Wednesday, August 7th. New Orleans advanced 7 to 10 points. Spot cotton here was steady with sales of 280 bales for spinning. The Financial Chronicle said: "There has been but little rain generally during the past week. In Texas the weather has been dry almost everywhere and cotton is said to need moisture in a number of sections. Some districts along the gulf are in good condition, but in others the conditions are somewhat unfavorable. At a few points in the Atlantic states rain would be of benefit." The Mississippi state report, week ending July 29th: "Cotton needing dry and warm weather; condition improved slightly; some complaints of grass and light fruitage."

To lay's Features—Unfavorable crop reports, an adverse weekly weather summary in The Chronicle and covering of shorts caused a rise today. It was a new illustration of how easy it is to put up cotton prices on the elightest encouragement. The cannection seems to be deepening that the crop is very late and that it is really going to show a considerable decrease. R. G. Dun & Co, said: "More people seem to believe the 500,000 bales than believe in 8,000,000 bales a month ago."

New York, August 3— Cotton steady; sales 280 bales; middling uplands 7%; middling gulf 7%; net receipts none gross none; stock 172,611.

Galveston, August 3—Cotton quie;; middling 6%; net receipts 100 bales; gross 100; sales 240; stock 9.72A

Norfolk, August S—Cotton quiet; midding 7; net receipts 8 bales; gross 5; sales none; stock 11,033; exports coastwise 63.

Baltimore, August 2—Cotton ports coastwise 65.

Baltimore, Augus 3 -Cotton nominal: middling 74;
net receipts none ba.es; gross 875; sales none; stock
8,608; exportscoastwis 1.200. Boston. August 3—Cotton steady; middling 74s; net receipts none bales; gross 2; sales none; stock none; exports to Great Britain 327.

Wilmington August 3—Cotton firm: middling 6%; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 2,708.

Ing. stock 4,687.

New Orleans, August 3—Cotton quiet and steady; midding 6%; net receips 21 baies; gross 24; sales 200; stock 94,681; exports to continent 25; coastwise 6.

Mobile. August 3—Cotton nominal; middling 6%; net receips 10 baies; snipments 4; sales none; stock 5 349.

Memphis. August 3—Cotton dull; middling 6%; net receips 5 baies; snipments 4; sales none; stock 2,027.

Augusta. August 3—Cotton firm: middling 6%; net receips 10 baies; shipments 50; sales 550; stock 4,130.

Charleston. August 3—Cotton quiet; middling 6%; net receipts none baies; gross none; sales none; stock 18,918.

Houston. August 3—Cotton quiet; middling 6%;

Houston August 3—Cotton quiet; middling 69-16 net receipts 62 baies; shipments4; sales 80; stock 1,823.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Wheat Early. Chicago, August 3.-An estimate of the Kansas crop of wheat, which was made public a week ago, was printed in The Modern Miller this morning, and the long crowd jumped to the conclusion that it was something new, and in the anxiety to buy

modern Miller this morning, and the long crowd jumped to the conclusion that it was something new, and in the anxiety to buy wheat on it prices were rushed up a cent from opening quotations, which were weak and lower to the thing the provided the provided to recede to the starting point, and from that time until the close little strength or firmness developed, although a moderate rally from the inside took place on a few covering purchases. Notwithstanding the very light receipts at this place during the past week it is a fact deserving of mention that they exceeded the shipments by 123,813 bushels. Bradstreet's reported shipments from both coasts for the week of 1,480,000 bushels, an improvement, but a slight one, over the previous seven days. As this was a bank holiday in England there were no cables from that country. Wheat opened at from 58% to 68%, sold between 69% and 67%c, closing at 67%68c, %c under yesterday. Cash wheat was weak and Ic lower.

Corn dropped lower in the scale today. The increased movement (409 cars) coming in today and 506 estimated for Monday had a disagreeable effect on the minds of those interested in maintaining and advancing prices, whilst a contrary influence on the feelings of shorts was noted. September, which a couple of days ago was evidently primed for a big advance, was today seeking buyers at almost any price. There was less talk of possible manipulation here today. No foreign advices were received owing to the English holiday. September corn opened at 42c, sold between 42% and 41%c, closing at 41%6 41%c, il@1%c under yesterday. Cash corn was in poor demand and wasker. Prices averaged one cent lower than yesterday. Oats moved along with wheat and corn without undue flurry or excitement. The trade was principally local. Some longs sold out and a few shorts eniarged their lines moderately. September oats closed 1/2c under yesterday. Cash oats were easy and about 1/4c per bushel lower.

Provisions—The chance trader in provisions was obliged to lift the heavy end of the log tod

5 52% 5 82% 5 85 5 47% 3 77% 8 88 8 42%



### Irritable Babies

When it is remembered how cheaply and poorly many of the so-called "Baby Powders" are put up, it ceases to be be a surprise that skin blemishes, redness, inflammation and eruptions follow their use. We have banished most of them from our stock and give our influence to selling Jacobs' Talcum Powder, a preparation most wonderfully efficacious, and one which we recommend on our reputation and experience. It cannot be excelled in healing power by any powder made. Can be sent by mail.

Single box, 15 cents; six boxes 75 cents. JACOBS' PHARMACY

Everything Retailed at Wholesale Prices. Branch, Cor. Peachtree and Decatur.

### EXPOSITION

We are headquarters for all the sheetmetal work to be done at the exposition grounds. Don't fail to get our prices.

### MONCRIEF, DOWMAN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

METAL CORNICES AND SKYLIGHTS. TIN AND SLATE RFOOING 57 S. FORSYTH ST., 'PHONE 525.



found an easy market to operate on. Holders have been reluctant about carrying much of a loss, and have therefore aided the decline by stop loss orders. Farmers continue indifferent about taking on wheat, although it looked at one time during the week as though an export demand had sprung up, which, however, proved only temporary. Cash inquiry has been good and several small lots have been sold to interior mills in Indiana, Ohio and Michigan. The movement of new wheat has been very light, which has been offset by an anticipation of heavy receipts in the northwest as soon as thrashing begins. Trade continues on a small scale, which is itself a weakening feature.

Coarse grains continue heavy. Crop prospects are so favorable that it curtails much of a demand except from the short interest. The bearish influence just at present is the increased receipts, which would indicate that farmers now feel assured of their new crop and are marketing their old corn. Through Texas and Oklahoma the crop is the biggest on record and shippers are offering their cereal at extremely low figures for future shipments.

The provision market has been heavy

The provision market has been heavy owing to lack of demand. Hog receipts are light, but stocks so heavy that packers have been free sellers.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

Floor. Grain and Meal. Atlanta. Aggust 3 - Flour, first natent \$4.75; record patent \$4.25; straight \$3.75; fancy \$3.65; record patent \$4.25; straight \$3.75; fancy \$3.65; record patent \$4.25; outside \$1.50. Corn. white \$25c; mixed \$20c. Barley (seorgia raised 85c. Hay. No. 1 timothy large bales \$1.10; small baies \$1.00; No. 2timothy small bales \$0c. Meal. plain \$2c; bolted \$0c. Wheat tran. mrgc-racks, \$60; small sacks \$2. Shorts\$1.10. Stock meal \$1.00. Corton seed meal \$0c. \$1.00 habulls \$6.00 \$100. Peas 75c \$6 bn. Grits \$3.25. Stock meal 51.00. Cotton seed meal 800 \$10.0 hs. hulls \$40.0 \$1 ton. Peas 750; \$b. Grits \$43.25.

New York, August 3.—Southern flour dull and weak; good tochooc \$3.00953.80; common tofalrextra \$2.25 \$3.00. Wheat, spot dull and 4.65%; lower closing; No. 2 red winter in store and elevator 7.72; affoat 73%; options opened firm and advanced \$460%, declined 14.661%; railled \$6.3%, cand closed steady \$460%; declined 17.661%; railled \$6.3%, cand closed steady \$460%; declined 17.661%; cotton 7.72%. Corn. spot. some activity for export and weaker; No. 2 in elevator 4.7%; affoat 9.8%; options dull weak at \$460.14%; decline; August 4.7%; September 4.7; October 4.5%; Outs, spot dull and weaker; options weaker and dull; August 26; September 26.1%; Onder -; spot No. 2.2769.27%; while de 304.69.31; mixed weatern 2862.29.

81. Louis August 3.—Flour sready; patents \$3.50 (63.00; fanot 92.80.00.3.00; cander 2.70.62.80. Wheat lower; No. 2 red August 68; September 68%; December 7.9%; Corn lower; No. 2 September 7.8%; December 304.2May 30%; asked. Outs lower; No. 2 September 4.86.14%; May 25.

Chicago, August 3.—Flour weak; winter patents \$3.26. Chicago, August 3.—Flour weak; winter patents \$3.26.

ber 21@21%; May 25.
Chicago, August 3 - Floor weak: winter patents \$3.25
@3.50: winter straights \$2.75@3.10: No. 2 spring
wheat 66%@69%; No. 3 spring -; No. 2 red 67@
67%. No. 2 corn 41%@42. No. 2 cass 21@21%.
Cincinnati. August 3 - Flour acuve: winter spatents
\$3.70@3.90; family \$3.00@3.25.
Wheat steady; No. 2 red 71. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed
41. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed 21.

Affenta, August 3.—Ronsted coffee 22.16 \$\mathbb{R}\$ 100 B cases. Green.—Choice 21\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; fair 20c; prime 19c. Negar.—Standard granulated 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; of granulated ... New Orleans white 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; of granulated ... New Orleans open kettle 25\(\frac{1}{2}\)d)c; mixed 12\(\frac{1}{2}\)g 20c; bugarhouse 20\(\theta\)35c. Teas.—Black 30\(\theta\)605c green 20\(\frac{1}{2}\)doc 16c; choice 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)c Surprised control 70c. Cheese.—Finit cream 11c. Matches—65\(\frac{1}{2}\)c 30c; 2003\(\frac{1}{2}\)d, 21\(\frac{1}{2}\)d, 22\(\frac{1}{2}\)doc 16c; choice 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. Sode.—Boxes 6c; kers 36c. Crackers—Sode 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; 2003\(\frac{1}{2}\)d, 70; 100\(\frac{1}{2}\)d, 70\(\frac{1}{2}\)d 22\(\frac{1}{2}\)d, 0ysters—E. W 31.70; 10. W 41.25. \(\frac{1}{2}\)d 22\(\frac{1}{2}\)d, 0ysters—E. W 31.70; 10. W 41.25. \(\frac{1}{2}\)d 22\(\frac{1}{2}\)d 22\(\frac{1}{2}\)d 25\(\frac{1}{2}\)d 25\(\frac{1}\)d 25\(\frac{1}{2}\)d 25\(\frac{1}{2}\)d 25\(\frac{1}\)d 25\(\

Provisions.

Atlanta, August 3.—Clear rib sides, boxed 6%c; leecured beilles 9½c. Sugar cured hams 10%c612½c;
California 7%c. Breakfast bacon 10%c. Lard—Best
quality 7%c second quality 6%c; compound 6%c;
St. Louis, August 3.—Pork, standard mess \$10,12½c
Lard, prime steam 5.85. Dry salt means, shoulders
5.02%c; long clear 6.37%; clear ribs 6.50% short clear
6.75. Bacon, boxed shoulders 6.25; long clear 6.75;
clear ribs 6.87%; short clear 7.00
New York, August 3.—Pork quiet and steady; old
mess \$11,50,931.20 Middles nominal; short clear
— Lard dull and weak; western steam 8.42%; city
steam 6.12%; options, September 6.42.
Cheago, August 3.—Cash quotations were as follows
Mess pork \$9.6-2,685.75. Lard 6.05%d6.07%, Short
ribs, loose 3.75%65.87%. Dry sait shoulders boxed
6.62%g65.75; short-clear sides boxed 6.62%g6.62%a.
Chedinant, An7ust 3.—Pork, mess \$11.00. Lard.

eavannah Angust 3-Spirits turpentine opened quiet lingrath Co.

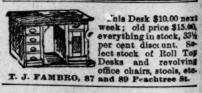
#### Porcelain Roll Rim Bath Tubs, only \$40. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Co.

with no sales; receipts 583 casks. Rosin firm and is good demand; sales 6.000 bbls; A. B and C \$1.10; B \$1.20; E \$1.30; E \$1.40; B \$1.50; I \$1.50; K \$1.30; E \$1.40; B \$1.50; M \$2.50; M \$2.30; windowglass \$2.55; wsiewwite \$2.75

white \$2.75.
Wilmington, August 3—Rosin firm; strained \$1.20;
good strained \$1.25; 'arpentine quiet; machine 26;
irregulars 24-b; tar firm a \$1.30; crude urrenums
steady; hard \$1.20; soft \$1.70; virgin \$2.20.
Charleston, August 3—Turpentine firm at 26; resu Cnarleston, August 3 - Turpentingirm; good strained \$1.10@1.20.

Live Stock Market.

Fruits and Confectionaries. Atlanta. August 3—Apples—\$2.00 @ 3.00 % Mt.
Lemons—Messina \$4.25. Oranges—California \$2.75
663.00. Coccanuta 22-663c. Pineapples—Crates of 2
602.\$2.0062.05: 4 dozen \$4.0004.50. BenamaEtralganta \$1.25@1.50; culls 75-6641 00. Figs 116
11½c. Raisins—New California \$1.75: 4 boxes 654
75c. Curranta 6½67c. Leghorn citron 20@ 23c.
Nots—Almonda 15.616c; pecan 7½68c; Brazil 74
68c; filberts 11½c; wainuts 10@11c; mixed nua 4
610c. Peanuts—Virginia electric light 5@dc; tangy
handpicked 3½65c; North Carolina 3@4c; deofgin 3@2½c.



Ice Cream Freezers, \$1.00. Hunnicutt & Bel-

WATCH:: REPAIRING ...

lingrath Co.

If your Watch has been unsatisfactorily repaired elsewhere, bring it to us. We GUARANTEE work

and refund money if not satisfac-

A. L. DELKIN CO., 69 Whitehall St.



JEWELERS. DIAMONDS In the South. And the Lowest Prices. 31 Whitehall Street.

1 second-hand Coffee Urn. Hunnicutt & BelOUR COAS

Georgia's Newpo

THE EVOLUTION

They Grow Hand St. Anthony on Mermaids To

While unsought upon the bloomer and press, its twi has gone on its obtrusively-like trying to get to Considering hor the surf costume o much in eviden Georgia's three re and Cumberland, age this year that Tybee leads in cr by reason of its by reason of its but largely becau for his money the To one who i

recreation the es surf bathing, both It is the same of and there is as as another. To chand upon the ofts bosom as a clube lifted up and the softest of cust the waves, length do not appeal.

A swimmer do A swimmer de beach is three m So he gets a good he is content.

Each one of gently shelving prudent bather the thousands v this summer at aingle drowning Never before so picturesquely summer. While at Coney island some very st been worn Lot hesitate to pleated suits, to seen there this s seen there this s
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not see any one, ner, looking for t It was told of shrunk in the w she cut a figure bathhouse, but it report added.

Bathing by More perclar that At Tybes the service, rippling o suit or on thousands of d

this summer has Cumberland h inconvenience them to sleep o best hotel ma to be overcrowe When they read menu, black fish whiting at suppo-all the fish are

WHAT THEY

I am told that chester is torn ence over the there is a dou to the square i tle suburb. Ma and a great mai home of Rev. I most famous an chester there ar people who do possessed by D it is said, hav ing bloomers.
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Hawthorne beg with the purp

> The wail of t scribed by the delphia Sporting "Men have bor out their Whenever it s They've borrow and our ers."

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Dr. Hawtho omen. The seorge Hayes, such opposed

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putation nnot be Decatur.

CO.

Rim Bath Hunni-

Desk \$10.00 next old price \$15.00, hing in stock, 33% nt discount. Se-ock of Roll Top and revolving reezers,

utt & Bel-

een unsatiswhere, bring NTEE work not satisfac-

N CO.,

d Coffee & BelOUR COAST RESORTS

Patronized This Summer. THE EVOLUTION IN BATHING SUITS

Georgia's Newports Were All Well

They Grow Handsomer Every Year-No St. Anthony on the Beach Ordering the Mermaids To Keep off t. e Grass.

While unsought notoriety has been thrust upon the bloomers this summer by church and press, its twin sister, the bathing suit, has gone on its way modestly and unobtrusively-like a fugitive bank cashier trying to get to Canada with \$100,000.

Considering how little there is of it, the surf costume has never before been no much in evidence as during this season. Georgia's three resorts, Tybee, St. Simon's and Cumberland, have had greater patronage this year than they ever had before. Tybee leads in crowds and profit-partly by reason of its proximity to Savannah, but largely because the visitor gets more for his money there than elsewhere.

To one who is looking for rest and recreation the essentials on the coast are surf bathing, boating, fishing and eating. It is the same ocean all along our coast and there is as much of it at one place as another. To one who loves to lay his hand upon the ocean's mane, to revel in its bosom as a child upon its mother's, to be lifted up and then to sink down upon the softest of cushions, the trough between the waves, length and breadth of beaches

beach is three miles or twenty miles long. So he gets a good surf and plenty to eat

he is content.

Each one of Georgia's Newports has a gently shelving and safe shore where the prudent bather is in no danger. Out of the thousands who have been in the surf this summer at the Georgia resorts not a single drowning has occurred.

Never before have the bathers dressed so picturesquely as they have done this summer. While the bizarre effects seen at Coney island are unknown at Tybee, some very striking costumes have been worn there. Venus would not hesitate to don some of the accordion pleated suits, trimmed in white and red seen there this summer, they were so pret-ty. Dr. Hawthorne, who has an eye for the

pictoresque, would call them very pretty. Governor Northen declared to me once, af-ter a visit to East Lake, that the costumes worn there were indecent. Never having teen to that suburban resort, I cannot say how the bathing suits found there compare with the suits on the coast. But the seashore costumes are becoming handsomer each year. This is another instance of evolution. A wise philosopher tells us that clothes were first worn for ornament, rather than comfort.

A personal friend who has devoted years to the study of the fairies of the ballet, the beach and the bicycle, says that the pulpit may thunder but the bloomer and the coast tunic have come to stay, as many families will say of their relations and friends dur-

ing the exposition. There is room for improvement in the bathing suit of commerce, which is hideous. The ladies are treated a little better than the men by the fashioners of the garments, but notwithstanding this the former boy cott the ready-made article furnished at the bathhouses. Blue was the prevailing color this year, as it always has been. Next year red will be popular because the fame of a red suit at one of the resorts this summer spread all up and down and back over the state its utmost confines. That there were suits on the beaches this summer which might cause a St. Anthony to grab his tongs to keep the nymphs at a proper

distance, I will not gainsay. It may have been so, but during a stay of several days at Tybee and St. Simon's last month I did not see any one, old or young, saint or sinner, looking for tongs on either island. It was told of some lady that her suit shrunk in the water, and it was said that she cut a figure when she escaped to the

bathhouse, but it was a very pretty figure, report added. Bathing by moonlight has never been more popular than it has been this summer. At Tybes the sea is alive with phosphorus, which, rippling over the dark background of a suit or on snowy arms, glistens like thousands of diamonds. Fortunately the nettle or stingaree was seldom encountered.

A resident of Frederica told me that he so many strangers there as this summer has brought. Great pieces of tabby from Oglethorpe's old fort and an ocnal piece of old sword or gun were car-

ried away from the island.

Cumberland had the conventions and St. Simon's the soldiers. No effort was made at Tybee to get these unusual crowds, which inconvenience the regular patrons, compel them to sleep on cots and go hungry. The best hotel managers say they do not want to be overcrowded. Patrons certainly agree When they read trout on the breakfast menu, black fish on the dinner card and whiting at supper, and find upon eating that all the fish are mullets they feel like calling down some terrible fate upon the par-ble-hearted manager.

WHAT THEY SAY OF BLOOMERS.

I am told that the little town of Manchester is torn from center to circumference over the bloomer question. In fact, there is a double pressure of excitement to the square inch out in that pretty little suburb. Manchester, as all Atlantians and a great many other people know, is the home of Rev. Dr. Hawthorne, the now almost famous anti-cycling disciple. In Manchester there are quite a number of goodly people who do not agree with the views possessed by Dr. Hawthorne, and several, it is said, have been writing cards favoring bloomers. I know it to be so that one of the best known ladies of Manchester has openly espoused bicycling for women. There is a suspicion in real estate circles that Dr. Hawthorne began the anti-cycling crusade with the purpose in view of advertising Manchester. This, however, I cannot be-

The wail of the new woman is thus described by the bicycle poet of The Phila-delphia Sporting Life: "Men have borrowed our hairpins to clean

out their pipes Whenever it suited their humors; They've borrowed our needles, our threads and our pins, And they'll probably borrow our bloom-

Miss Wilkins, it seems, still holds the twenty-six mile record for Atlanta. I have as yet not been able to secure the time of the twenty-six miles, though they were gone over some time between daylight and dusk. Two records, I hear, were made last week, but nothing official is obtainable. An at-tempt was also made to beat the twentysix mile record, but the fair rider gave u the trial after a spin of ten miles. By the way, there are three very pretty costumes prepartion, and they will probably be

worn sometime this week, Here is a conversation I overheard a few iss Scorcher-Young Goldite reminds me

of a street sweeper.
Miss Bloomer-How is that?

Miss Scorcher-He's out for the dust! Dr. Hawthorne has some heavyweights with him in his fight against cycling by women. The name of his co-kicker is George Hayes, a Chicagoan. He is very

dent of human nature as exemplified by wo-man. He wanted to marry, but wanted a wife who would promise to never ride a bicycle. Hayes went further than this. He decided to marry a woman who could not ride a wheel if she wanted to. The result was that he led to the altar last week Miss Lettle Kelly, aged thirty-eight, who weighs 286 pounds. I am inclined to believe that 286 pounds. I am inclined to believe that I would have preferred a bicycle in the

In The Brooklyn Eagle a "special" dated 1950 reads as follows: "'Maria!" said the husband of the new

woman at the breakfast table, "the next time you come home late from the lodge and put your bloomers to bed and haug yourself over the back of a chair, I'll take the baby and go straight home to papa."

The first woman in Brooklyn to don The first woman in Brooklyn to don bloomers was Miss Eva Bindrim. This was in 1893. Her action forced her resignation upon her, and the club she belonged to disbanded. She has ridden more than a half dozen century runs, and always finishes close to the front. One of her records was seven hours and eighteen minutes, Seven members of the Bindrim family ride bicycles and the mother is now preparing cycles, and the mother is now preparing to learn, as a special wheel has been built for her. Miss Bindrim wears the costume that suits herself, though several of her friends suggested that she should ask her pastor what pattern he preferred.

Women should be careful to sit straight while riding. The following evidently re-

fers to masculine riders:

"Well," said the camel in the circus parade, "there's some comfort for me after all. My hump is pretty bad, but I don't ride a bicycle."—Washington Star.

I believe that Dr. Hawthorne is wrong when he classes women who ride wheels with the women who pose as new women. The wheelwomen are not of that ilk; at The wheelwomen are not of that ilk; at least, the greater number of them are not, I am sure. I am no believer in the so-called new woman—the woman who affects the masculine stride, masculine attire, cigarettes and the airs and language of a sport. I agree with Maude Andrews when she says that she would rather see a girl she likes riding a bicycle than lolling on a sofa, reading a French novel and eating candy. The average of the south does not get enough novel and eating candy. The average woman of the south does not get enough vigorous, muscle-making exercise and the bicycle is a fine tonic for many feminine

Miss Coleman, of Mason, O., has been criticised because she wore red bloomers to church. She is the organist and probably thought she would have to use the pedals during meeting. I understand that church attendance has doubled in anticlpation of her reappearance. This is a pointer for local ministers.

The most feroclous female criminal on record so far this year is a young woman named Anna Bell, in Fairfield, S. C. She killed a three months old baby and then hung a six-year-old boy over a well and burned him with a red-hot poker because he refused to say he killed the child. She killed another baby three years ago, but was released because of her age. She was also upon one occasion discovered trying to disinter a corpse in order to get a breastpin. The young woman does not ride a bicycle and does not know how bloomers would look.

"What's all that noise?" asked the vis-itor of the office boy, as he stepped out of the elevator upon the editorial floor. "Is the building collapsing?", "Aw, don' min' dat," reassuringly re-

plied the young magnate, "dat's de religious editor an' de bicycle editor havin' one er dere arg'ments."

Miss Mary Smiley, of Fergusonville, N. Y., is a somnambulist. Be it said, to her credit, Miss Smiley also rides a bicycle. With the wheel she received her father's consent to don bloomers. She took a long ride one afternoon and that night the father was aroused by a sound. He reached the door in time to see his daughter, arrayed in cycling suit, mount her wheel. He saw at once that she was in a somnambulistic state. He waited until she returned and woke her up by throwing water in her face. The New York Herald has coined a new word by applying the term "somnicyclist" to the young woman.

letter which a well known young woman addressed to the bloomer column. She signed her name in full and sent no request to have it kept out, but I hardly believe that she would like to see her name in cold print signed to what she said on "the spur of the moment," and under immediate provocation. The extract reads: "In conclusion, I want to ask you why Dr. Hawtnorne doesn't start another crusade. I mean a crusade against men who are usurping the right of women by wear-ing long hair. I think that Dr. Hawthorne has a fine field in Atlanta and that he should begin by cutting his own flowing locks."

Wicked Willie Winkle-I hope I'll go to neaven when I die. W. W. W's. Mother-You are a good William.

Wicked Willie Winkle-Yes, golden streets will beat asphalt all hollow for

But for a fair bicycle rider the larger portion of Wichita, Kan., might have burned to the ground. A blaze broke out in one end of Wichita and the women of the neighborhood were so frightened that they couldn't locate the fire alarm box. Her name is Miss Inez Creditor. She rode on her wheel at a rattling rate and soon had the fire department out, and that with-out fainting. She does not wear bloomers because she thinks that they are ugly. If she wore them there would be a strik-ing contrast at once, for Miss Creditor, according to newspaper cuts, is a hand-some young woman.

Miss Farrington, of New York city, beat the record established at Newport by Miss Fair, who is a sister of Mrs. Oelrichs will be remembered that Mrs. Henry Clews made the first record-ten miles in an Miss Fair lowered it five minutes and Miss Farrington made it in fifty-three

Here is the soundest argument that I have yet seen against bloomers, except their ugliness: A woman rescued a drowning child in Pennsylvania by taking off her tea gown and using it as a rope. If she had been wearing bloomers the child would

The Old-Fashioned Bicycle. What a pity the warnings that now freely Were not thundered aloud in the ages ago,

When our grand aunts were wearing them-selves quite away With the heavy loom treadles, worked day after day!

Then, too, these poor creatures, unmindful of sight, Ofttimes in short skirts spun from morn

until night; And now the dread secret to you I'll reveal-They say that this spinning was done on a wheel. -MAMIE L. PITTS.

A Local Branch of the Atlanta Loan and Investment Company.

nnd Investment Company.

The success of the Atlanta Loan and Investment Company, of this city, is gratifying alike to its board of directors as well as to its stockholders.

Yesterday the board was organized with Mr. James L. Dickey, president; Daniel O. Dougherty, vice president; T. J. Peéples, treasurer. These gentlemen, with Messrs. George W. Sciple, C. C. Martin, W. S. Byck, Z. D. Harrison, J. W. Thomas, Charles A. Healey, W. S. Bell and Ed. P. Burns, constitute the directorship. These gentlemen are well and favorably known, and the fact that they are prominently identified with this institution insures its success. As an invesment company this is one that deserves the consideration of every one who wishes to place their money where safe and increasing dividends may be obtained.

Continued from Seventh Page.

beautiful arms are crossed upon her breast. It is a picture of rare oeauty and one once seen, can never be forgotten.

One of the most attractive features of the room is a firepiace. It is in an alcove, lighted on each side by stained glass windows. On one is a painting of the Madonna and child. On the other the head of Christ crowned with thorns, both exquisitely beautiful. Above the mantel is another stained glass window, or opening, it would seem, in the chimney, but I could not exactly understand where the light came from. It looked as if it were a glass cabinet, as it projected from the wall and through the colored glass came the rays of light. Near the chimney was a spinning wheel that gave it a nomelike look.

Count, or Dr. (as he is called in his home) Percy N. de Dubacay, Fellow Royal college Surgeons, member Royal Medical Society of England, etc., is now resident physician and surgeon of Tallulah Falls. Six years ago he built this beautiful home and came to this place with his mother, to whom he devoted his life. A year ago a shadow rested upon their home and the mother left her devoted son for a home above, leaving him thus alone. He now only retains a part of the house, the other is in the keeping of a worthy Christian woman who takes boarders. Mrs. Hunnicut, and I cannot imagine a more delightful place to find rest and beautiful scenery than at Glenbrook cottage, kept by Mrs. Hunnicut.

I hear the merry voices of the girls gathering up their crowd for a walk to the falls and I have only time to add to all who are "weary and heavy laden." come to the Willard house to the kindest hostess in the world and find a haven of rest.

At Sweetwater Park.

At Sweetwater Park.

Lithia Springs, Ga., August 2.-(Special.)-It was a pretty sight last Wednesday night at Sweetwater Park hotel when the cur-tain was drawn aside for the commencetain was drawn aside for the commencement of Sydney Grundy's realistic one-act play, "In Honor Bound." The parlor attached to the spacious ballroom, which lies back in an alcove, had been most ingeniously converted into as pretty a stage as one could well expect to see when the surroundings are duly considered, and Mr. Herbert Wakefield, under whose management and direction the play was produced, had evidently left no detail unheeded that might add to its completeness and charm. The scenic effects were well archarm. The scenic effects were well arranged, and there was not the slightest hitch during the whole performance. Miss Carrie Graham made a charming Lady Carlyon, for which her beauty and "tout ensemble" were particularly adapted, and Miss Grace McLellan, who played the part of Rose Dalrymple, her niece, was very natural and easy. Sir George Carlyon was well impersonated by Mr. John W. Stovall,

and as a shrewd lawyer and man of the world, was a decided success. Mr. Wakefield's Philip Graham was ex-cellent and full of dramatic situations, which he did full justice to. From begin-ning to end the parts were well sustained, and when the curtain closed upon the denouement there were bursts of applause on every side, A delightful ball followed, in which the sweet music of the Fifth Regiment band was heard to advantage, and the ballroom presented a scene of beauty and animation long to be remembered.

An Eminent Georgian's Tribute.

Apropos of the new woman discussion in which so much interest is being taken Judge Richard A. Clark calls attention to the remarks of Colonel Andrew H. Dawson, of Georgia, at the Tilden memorial dinner in 1889. Colonel Dawson was one of the best known of the ante-bellum ora-tors. Since the war he has dropped out of politics and has practiced law successfully n New York. He is now seventy-six years old and retains all the force and vigor of his younger years. Responding to the toast "Woman" on the occas on referred to, Colonel Dawson spoke as follows:

old and retains all the force and vigor of his younger years.

Responding to the toast "Woman", on the occas on referred to, Colonel Dawson spoke as follows:

"On the summit of Mount Parnassus classe lore locates a mysterious cave- of charms, into the aperture of which mythological tradition relates that not even the goat herds could look without becoming seized with fits of enthusiasm. Of this marvelous mystery no archaeologist or antiquar an has ever attempted a solution, and whether this spasmode eestacy was the result of visions or sounds, or was alleged to be spiritualistic phenomena, tradition deposeth not, and in this arctic age of mingled casuisteal cynicism, incorrigible inconociasm and scientific skepticism, sol dissant quidnuncs abound, whose sense of delicacy and perceptions of propriety permit them to marshal their self-conceit on dress parade to advertise their manifold misgivings as to how much of this romantic tradition is fiction, and how little is fact. Since however, astronomers have demonstrated, by predictions of astounding accuracy in reference to coming events scores of years before their advent, the value, if not the infallibility of any analogical analysis, wny may not I be permitted to insist that, if I can find just such a cave in any respect in our midst, that such a discovery should be accepted as presumptive proof of the existence of a similar grotto in prehistoric ages; when such evidence is so easily reconciled with the assumption of geologists, of the many millions of ages that have intervened since the natal hour of time, and especially when considered in the light of the natural result of the ceaseless attrition and progress of change, which, in the dance of century cycles and cons, have made mountains and oceans change partners and places. Be that as it may, I am ready to roundly assert that just such a cave, in many respects, does exist now, and that its name is woman's history—a history into which not even the most depraved of mankind can look without beholding the sacred n

nowever true has been considered and seems to the subject.

"Woman's history is the history of Christian civilization, of the purest patriotism, of the most practical philanthropy and catholic charity, as well as of the devoutest devotion to every duty involving loyalty to principle and sentiment.

"Wonder, who can then, that she makes homes (heavens, sind her sons soldiers, statesmen, philosophers and patriots! Some time when I get lost in the dark depths of doubt in trying to realize the rationality of religion, my mind seems to wander in the direction of infidelity, but the moment I look a good, gentle, pure and noble mother in the face, all fear that there is no God vanishes; for it is impossible to believe that so holy a being and so many of them, could be mere accidents, and that, having been created, could have been created only for the idle sport of annihilation. When did any mother ever count the sacrifices her maternal anxieties cost her?

"Could the gratitude the human race owes mothers be paid in tears, and fall as the dews do from heaven, no part of this earth could ever suffer for the want of irrigation, and even Sahara would blossom as the rose. Who can marvel, then, that when they look into the glittering grotto of her hallowed history, that the meanest of mankind are selzed with even wider fits of enthusiasm than were the goat-herds of old, when they stood upon the brink of that cryptical cave of charms, located amid the eternal altitudes of Mount Parnassus.

"Woman is the morning star of our "Woman" is the morning star of our "Parnassus."

that cryptical cave of charms, located amid the eternal altitudes of Mount Parnassus.

"Woman is the morning star of our infancy, the day star of our old age. The cradie is the infant's world, and it is the light of the star of its mother's love that illumes that world, softens its atmosphere and ripens its fruit—aye, warms into germination the seeds in the pratiter's soul from which flowers spring to shed their disinfecting fragrance over the dawn of life, and drive out all malignant moral malarias, until the light of that tender love is lost in the darkness of those passions under the despotism of which men forget their mothers and their God.

"Albeit maternity is woman's mission, it is by no means all that she is here for; for when the high noon of manhood comes and a country is to be served and saved whose impulses, intuitions and practical wisdom have been of greater value to him than have woman's? She is a born patriot and what other sentiment, please inform me, is equal in its moral sublimity to patriotism? It is the brightest of all the virtues that have descended in religion's train from Jehovah's throne. It is the angel spirit from the circle of whose presence joy spreads like sunlight over the land—at the wave of whose wand justice, mercy, peace and philanthropy and piety stoop upon the wing—at the voice of whose golden trumpet the more than grave is opened, and the inhumated pelf of the miserable miser, bursting asunder the petrified cerements of avarice, arise from their sepuil-chral confers to obey generous behests.

Patriotism is the synonym of self-abnega-

tion—of a love that even a jealous God can neither proscribe nor envy.

"Who were more illustrious patriots than white Vittoria, Collonnai, Mme. Roland, Charlotte Corday, Joan of Arc and thousands of our revolutionary mothers, whose names the recording angel, if he has done his duty, has enrolled in the Lamb's book of life, as entitled to receive the pensions of man's gratitude and God's love and mercy throughout the endless ages of eternity.

"When Camillus reigned in Rome, who was it but her matrons who came forward to lay upon the altar of their country their jewels, responsive to the mandate of the oracle? Then, when France, only a century ago, was groaning under a humiliating burden of debt, who was it that appeared before the minister of finance to tender their rarest gems and ornaments to him, exclaiming: "We would blush to wear jewels in such an hour of calamity' but the mothers of those brave Gauls whose bright blades flashed in defense of our country's flag when it was in trouble in 176? When Carthage was besieged, who was it that surrendered their raven tresses to be manufactured into bow strings wherewith to hurl messages of death through the ranks of the beleaguering foe but the radiant maidens whose beauty lives in the history of that event and age? Who was it but the peerless Princess Macaria who offered up her glowing young life to save her country, when the oracle demanded the sacrifice of royal blood to fulfill auguries and appease the public fears, and no royal youngster strutting in trousers—panting in pants—could be found equal to the crisis? Who was it that entered the king's presence to serve and save her people, when the penalty of such an intrusion was death, but Esther, Israel's angelic queen? Who was it when Coriolanus was thundering with his Volcian legions howling at his heels at the tottering gates of the Eternal City, delivered her from impending destruction by their united supplications and importunities but Volumnia, his mother, and Valeria, his wife?

"Up to this point I have d

united supplications and importunities but Volumnia, his mother, and Valeria, his wife?

"Up to this point I have discussed only woman's moral merits. Suppose we give her intellectual status a glance.
"Imprimis, then, who made Israel wiser rulers than did Deborah and Judith? To whom are we indebted for the first suggestion of trial by jury but that sagacious Queen Hypatia? Whose pen was it that fought the battle of the cross, when billows of blood were deluging France, and the allies of the devil and the enemies of God had crowned a harlot goddess of reason, but that of the great daughter of the great Mme. Necker, Mme. de Stael? Around whose social throne did the Girondists, publicists and revolutionists of that period gather to listen and learn lessons in political philosophy but that of the immortal Mme. Roland? To whom was Europe indebted for a treaty of peace at which all the nations of the earth rejoiced, which was concluded at Cambray, in 1529, but Louisa, the mother of Francis I and Margaret, aunt of Charles V? Certainly all further evidence I can introduce to eslish woman's intellectuality must be cumulative and superogatory. The hour wears late, and already having consumed more than my margin of time, I shall omit the references I could easily make to the historical and biographical incidents and events which would prove that woman is the evening star as its soft rays struggle through the winter of old age to warm the twilight of years as it rapidly recedes into those dark shadows that make the long, long night that always follows life's eternal sunset.

"I, will, therefore, gentlemen, bid you good night, hoping that you will find at home a welcome that will make you feel that my enthusiasm tonight about your mothers, wives, sisters and daughters has not been fragrance squandered on the desert air."

Every Woman Should Read This. One who suffered for years with diseases seculiar to her sex, such as prolapsus, irpeculiar to her sex, such as prolapsus, irregularity, leucorrhoea and many other symptoms, her suffering so great at times that she longed for death, will gladly tell any of her suffering sisters how she at last found relief. I have nothing to sell. Address, with stamp, Mrs. H. P. Stevens, Waveross. Ga. Wayeross, Ga.

Laddes wishing bicycle corsets for grace, ease and comfort can be supplied at 126 Auburn avenue.

Ladies' Day at the Fount.

Ladles' Day at the Fount.

On Monday, August 5th, the library committee of the woman's department will have charge of the Venable soda fount, corner of Peachtree and Marietta streets. The proprietor has offered them a liberal percent of the receipts, and will have an extra supply of creams and sherbets on hand. The ladies will serve these with cake at the usual price of cream—10 cents.

Removal Notice.

Mr. I. M. Mayer begs to announce the removal of his studio from 127 South Pryor street to the Atlanta Woman's college, 156 and 158 Whitehall street, he having taken the directorship of the music department of the college.

A PUBLICATION AND A CARD.

The One Calls Forth the Other-Mr. The issue of The Looking Glass which appeared yesterday contained a sensational article concerning Mr. O. H. Jones. Mr. Jones is one of the finest young men in Atlanta, Everybody who knows him re-spects him most highly, and the insinuations contained in the article referred to are not believed by any of his friends. As soon as the article appeared, Mr. W. O. Jones, the well-known liveryman, and the brother of Mr. O. H. Jones, went in search of Mr. Stein, the editor of the pa-per. That gentleman as soon as the mat-

per. That gentleman as soon as the matter was presented to him sent Mr. Jones the following letter:

"W. O. Jones, Esquire—Dear Sir: Your brother, Mr. O. H. Jones, has called on me and informs me that our article in reference to a slight difficulty into which he was forced a few days ago does him injustice in some particulars. I will look into the matter thoroughly, and if it turns out that we were in error, I will have it prominently corrected. We are anxious to do justice to everybody under all circumstances. Yours truly, O. H. STEIN."

"All we want," said Mr. W. O. Jones last evening, "is the facts in the case. Mr. Stein being disposed to do what is right Stein being disposed to do what is right about it, we are bound in honor to give him an apportunity to investigate and make a correction. All that my brother and my self desire is fair treatment in the matter. lieve that he could for an instant be guilty of insulting a lady; on the contrary, he would go to the furtherest length to defend one. A good deal of indignation has been expressed by friends over the publication, and there is a tendency on the part of some of them to act rashly in the matter. I hope, however, they will do nothing just as we shall, and give the editor an opportunity to investigate and make the correction suggested."

\$9.80 for a Hard Wood Mantel complete, at Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Co,

Fibre Slop Pails. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Co.



ful Reed and Rattan Rockers that are going at a sacrifice sale at T. J. FAMBRO'S, 87 and 89 Peachtree. He has a full stock, and all going at Cut Prices WEEK

You should see those beauti-

Jewel Gas Stoves use 25 per cent less gas than any other.

Fruit Jars at bottom prices Lamar & Rankin Drug Co.

\$3.00 buys an Oak Mantel at Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Co's,

As This Is Probably Our Last Week in Business

\$10,000.°°

WORTH OF

# Fancy Dry Goods and Notions

STILL ON OUR COUNTERS AND SHELVES.

We will hardly know what to do with our goods unless you come and carry them off. They are to be had at most any price that you

THIS WEEK WILL BE THE OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME

TO PROCURE Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Corsets, LACES, RIBBONS,

Art Goods, Infants' Goods and Notions

500 pairs 12, 16 and 20-button length EVENING GLOVES, excellent quality, perfect shades, at less than half price.

Stamping and Designing done neatly and promptly.

T. N. WINSLOW 28 WHITEHALL ST.



"Yes, I get all my Spices and Flavoring Extracts at Jacobs' Pharmacy, Cor. Peachtree and Decatur Sts. They always keep such a nice assortment and-their prices are much lower than I have to pay elsewhere. I can get Allspices, Cinnamon, Cloves, Sage, Hops, Bay Leaves and Ginger-for 5 cents an ounce; Pepper for 25 cents a pound, Mustard 25 cents a pound. The best Brandy I ever used for canning fruit I got there, and all the Carraway and Celery Seed that I use comes from Jacobs'. I never think of going elsewhere."

Healthy

Is the man who drinks

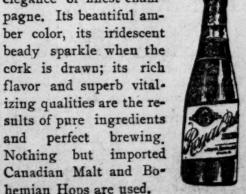
Royal Pale Beer to the



Drink Royal Pale

exclusion of all other beverages. It is put up in clear bottles with all the scrupulous care and elegance of finest champagne. Its beautiful amber color, its iridescent beady sparkle when the cork is drawn; its rich flavor and superb vitalizing qualities are the results of pure ingredients and perfect brewing. Nothing but imported

hemian Hops are used.



ABREVING Beer, be sure you get it. Do not accept any other because some one says it is just as good. Kept on draught by all our customers. We bottle it for family and hotel use.



ngaged people should bear in mind that make a specialty of engagement rings iding cards and bridal presents. Call on before supplying yourselves in these is. J. P. Stevens & Bro., Jewelers, 47



## T. J. FAMARO

87 and 89 Peachtree St.

### AUGUST IS THE SEASON. LOOKOUT INN. Lookout Mountain, Tenn.

Most elegant and fashionable resort hotel in the south. Hosmer's celebrated orchestra, of Boston, Mass., gives two concerts daily. This is the greatest season the famous hotel "above the clouds" has ever had. Three hundred guests at present and accommodations for 500.

#### Piedmont Hotel, GAINESVILLE, GA.

Cool and pleasant resort; fifty mails from Atlanta. Terms reasonable. S. R. Long-

Sealed bids for three thousand dollars of the town of Harmony Grove bonds will be received until August 15, 1895. Said bonds (six in number) of the following descrip-tion: To be issued in denominations of five hundred dollars each, to bear interest at 6 per cent per annum, interest payable semi-annually on the 1st day of January and July.

semi-annually on the 1st day of January and July.

Bonds to become due and payable as follows: First bond and accumulated interest due and payable January, 1999, and one bond and all accumulated interest each year thereafter on the 1st day of January, until the whole amount issued shall have been paid.

been paid.

Bids should be sealed and directed to
T. A. LITTLE,
Chairman Bond Committee, Harmony
Grove, Ga.

#### Notice to Contractors.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed bids will be received by the county commissioners at Lumpkin, Ga., for the erection of a new courthouse, to be built at Lumpkin, Stewart county, Georgia, up to the first Monday in September next, 12 o'clock m., when they will be opened. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the ordinary in Lumpkin, also at the office of Andrew J. Bryan & Co., architects, Atlanta, Ga. For further information write to the architects and A. H. Simpson, chairman of the board of county commissioners, Lumpkin, Ga.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check of \$100 that the contractor will make bond in ten days after the contract has been awarded him.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

A. H. SIMPSON,

Chairman Board of County Commissione Lumpkin, Ga., July 22, 1895. aug4 sun 4th tues 6th tues 13th

FINANCIAL.

No matter what book on speculation you may have read, send for ours. It is new and clearly defines all market expressions and explains margin trading in full. We are bullish on wheat, corn and oats, and are bullish on wheat, corn and oats, and advise purchasing on liberal margins and holding for 2 or 3 cents' advance. Send for our daily market letter, which tells when and in what to invest. Arbogast & Co., room 424 Traders' building, Chicago. july-21-2t-sun

Keep the house cool by using a Jewel Gas Stove. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath

WE WANT A traveling man for the gulf states. Best of references required. The Michigan

#### NEW RESORT.

Lakewood Park, Refreshments of all kinds served. Cars leave postoffice. Traction line.

PAUL J. FORTIN, ROOM 617, THE GRAND.

The Joachim School of Violin playing. Thorough training in viola and violincello. Free classes to pupils in theory. Harmony ensemble and orchestra playing. aug4-sun-wed-sun

TO CHARLESTON AND RETURN

Georgia Railroad, August 17th.

J. B. Roberts, 45 Marietta Street.

Two nice 4-r, cottages to exchange for farm; rent \$30 per month ...... 5,000
We have several good farms with good grist mills for sale or exchange.

Bring us your bargains. We will sell them.

Officers of the Fifth Regiment To Meet in Atlanta This Week.

MANY NAMES MENTIONED FOR THE PLACE

An Interesting Record Made by Company K-What the Boys Have Done Since Organization.

There's a brand new major somewher in the ranks of the fifth Georgia regiment. Just who he is will not be known until Tuesday, at which time all of the commissioned officers of the regiment will meet in Atlanta and cast their ballots for the

soldier of their choice. An exciting canvass is on. Atlanta is holding hands off, that is, none of her companies have put out a man for the office, because of the fact that the two other majors are members of the city

But the out-of-town companies have their candidates and they are pulling with a mighty pull to place the major's uniform on their favorite. Several days ago the regiment was reor-

ganized and three batallions formed by the order of Colonel Candler. The first batallion, consisting of companies B, C, I and K, were placed under the command of Mah, were placed under the command of Major Cleve-jor William J. Kendrick. Major Cleve-land Wilcoxson was placed in command of the Second batallion, consisting of compa-nies A, D and H. The Third batallion was made of companies E, G and F. It is this division to which the new major will be assigned as soon as he can be elected. Many names have been suggested for this office, but the race resolves itself into a fight between two or three officers. Captain C. L. Smith, who is in command of

the LaGrange Light Guards, comes in for his share of talk. He is a strong man and will put up a heated fight. Captain J. R. Herrins, of the Newnan Guards, is also a candidate. He is one of the best known officers in the state troop and has shown that he is a soldier in every sense of the word. Captain D. J. Bailey, Jr., and Captain Sanford, of the Marietta Rifles, are

All of these are men of experience and are thoroughly quaified to take up the duties of the major's office.

Interest in the race spreads throughout

the state and there is a great deal of wire pulling among the officers. The Atlanta officers are objects of attention at present from the other companies, as upon their votes very largely depend the direction the

A Crack Company. The immediate cause of this increase in batallions and the reorganization was the coming in of the Atlanta reserve or Com-

pany K.

This company is yet in its infancy, but it has a history and a record of more than assing interest.

This company was organized strictly on business principles. The best material was selected and there is a high standard of

morality among the men.

Many difficulties presented themselves, but these were successfully met and overcome. Lieutenant Charles M. Roberts, of the Capitol City Guards, was first in com-mand, but his business was of such a na-ture that it required his removal from Atianta and he was succeeded by Captain M. B. Spencer, who as captain of the At-lanta Rifles led them to so many victories. He was also compelled to relinquish command and the new company was placed in the hands of Captain William C. Massey, of the Governor's Horse Guard. Captain Massey went at once to work and the present splendid condition of the company is due in a large measure to his teady work.

The first public appearance of the compa ny was during the recent encampment at St. Simon's. The record made then was marvelous. Three orderlies were selected from this company during the week of the encampment by the commanding officer for their soldierly appearance and general fitness. In all drills and parades it was characterized by its prompt appearance on the field and strict obedience to orders. It came in for a good stand in the company drill and in the individual drill which began with five men from each company of the regiment, had four men up when the contest had narrowed down to five. This individual prize was won by Sergeant Charles M. Pendleton. Corporal Krute, of dleton to be thrown out. On the last field day this company also demonstrated its athletic qualifications. Private G. E. Russell won the running broad jump and Pri-

vate Frank Hadley the swing race. All of the officers are men of ability. Cap-tain Will Massey is one of the most thorough disciplinarians in the state troop. He was for a long time connected with the Gate City Guard and afterwards with the Governor's Horse Guard. Lieutenant Samuel H. Askew is an officer full of enthusiasm and energy. For a long while he was a member of the examining board and did good service. He resigned the office of second lieutenant in the Capital City Guards to accept the present position. Charles P. Maury, the second lieutenant, came to Georgia from Kentucky. He is a relative of the celebrated Commodore Maury, and knows a thing or two himself.

This company is one of the most deserving organizations in the state.

To Select Their Teams. The companies of the Fifth regiment will

select this week the teams to represent them during the state rifle contest at Al-bany. This will be one of the most exciting contests ever held between the state

Captain William E. Wooten, who has it in charge, has raised over \$300, which will be given out in prizes. This is the only feature of military service in which the Fifth regiment boys are wanting. For some cause they have never shown a dis-position to take to the rifle practice with much avidity as they have shown in other directions.

This week, however, the boys will name their teams and they are preparing to make a good show.

#### MR. PARKER IN CHARGE.

He Has the Direction of the Y. M. C. A. During Mr. Mathews's Absence. Mr. O. J. Parker, in the absence of Secretary Mathews, has been in charge of the work of the Young Men's Christian As-sociation during the last few weeks. Mr. Parker is a talented young man, full of enthus asm and energy, and his brief conenthusiasm and energy, and his brief connection with the Young Men's Christian Association has demonstrated the fact that he is made of the right timber. He will take the place of Mr. Tom Cleveland, who has given up his position to enter the Presbyteriam ministry. Mr. Parker came to Atlanta from Jonesboro, Ga., two or three years ago. He has made a host of friends during his residence in this city. As the result of his genial disposition he has already brought several new members into the association. The appointment is a good one and the association is to be congratulated in securing the services of such an excellent young man.

Evangelical Ministers.

The regular monthly meeting of the Evangelical Ministers' Association will be held in the lecture room of Trinity Metho-dist church tomorrow morning at 19:20 o'clock. It will be a lively meeting and quite a number of interesting topics will be discussed.

Since returning from the western and northern markets our stock of furniture, baby carriages, etc., is simply immense, and our prices are at the bottom. See us and save money. R. S. Crutcher, & Peach-tree street.

Large Quantities of It Sold During the

THE TIME TO BUY The Work of the Rhodes, Snook &

Haverty Furniture Company-A Few

The past week has been a record break-er with the Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Fur-niture Company.

Suggestions.

This house has scarcely been established a year, yet for enterprise and supplying the wants of the people, it is second to none in this country. The fact that it is manwants of the people, it is second to none in this country. The fact that it is managed by expert furniture men who know every part of the business in detail, and, furthermore, that it has ampie capital to carry a large and assorted stock of every description, quality and variety of furniture, snows that it is prepared to serve the people in a manner that deserves their consideration. It is not only furniture that this house handles. It makes a specialty of carpets and drapery of every description. Here you can find goods from the orient that is as fine as any that is sold in any part of the civilized world. The feature that is most interesting just now to this house and to its large patronage throughout the state, is that it has supplied the leading hotels in this city with furniture, carpets and draperles. During the week that has just passed they closed contracts with the Venable Bros., to furnish 150 rooms; the Aragon annex, 150 rooms; Mr. Dickey's hotel, 75 rooms; Mr. Foroms; Mr. Orme, 38 rooms; Mr. Hoh, 28 rooms.

If next week they do as big business in

or thousands of guests during the ex-

past week, there will be homes provided for thousands of guests during the exposition.

It must be understood that the Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Company have secured the furnishing of these rooms in competition with the biggest furniture and carpet houses in the United States. This speaks well for Atlanta and shows that we have men who are enterprising and up to date and an eye open for business. This spirit has made Atlanta what she is, and when people are determined never to be undersoid and to let outside people come in and carry off business that legitimately belongs to it, success always attends their efforts.

Of course, this sale by the Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Company is only a starter. There are thousands of homes throughout the city that will be furnished between now and the opening of the exposition, and the fact that these hotels have secured the lowest prices at the Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Company will, fo a large extent, influence the people of Atlanta to go to that concern when they buy for their private homes. Now is the time to buy your furniture. If you wait until just before the exposition it may be almost impossible to get exactly what you want and you would have to pay prices much higher than now. At least, give your order now so that the merchants can know what to count on and have things in stock.

At least two million people will visit

what to count on and have things in stock.

At least two million people will visit Atlanta, and a great deal of furniture will have to be sold to accommodate them. If you put off buying until just before the exposition and then find that you are not able to make satisfactory purchases, don't blame anybody but yourself. The people have been warned time and again to look into the matter at once and even if you don't feel like buying at present, give your order so that the goods will be here when you really need them.

The Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Company have on hand about 500 suites of their special hotel outfit ready for immediate delivery, and it seems from this they are doing the exposition hotel business. If their enterprise, money and up-to-date methods are the incentive to low prices, the Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Company may truly be said to be in the front rank in their special line. Everybody in Atlanta knows where their place of business is—on Peachtree street, near the railboad.

FOR THOSE WHO DRIVE. Peachtree Street Should Be Free from

the Heavy Drays. Peachtree, the prettiest driveway in the south, has been practically blockaded dur-ing the past week or two with the hundreds

of heavy drays and carriages that have thronged the streets.

Much complaint has been made recently concerning the large number of heavy drays and wagons that crowd the street every day. Those who drive on the street for pleasure state that they find it difficult

to get along the thoroughfare at all, so crowded is the condition of the street with ne many heavy drays that pass over it They say that some change should be made. The citizens on Peachtree are making a vigorous kick. They say that the heavily loaded wagons damage the asphalt, chok the only good driveway in the city and impede travel to a great degree.

Monday a strong effort will be made be-fore the council to have the big drays kept off the street. The council will be appealed to to make the change, and there i reason to believe that the measure will

"Why," said a prominent resident on the street, yesterday, "Peachtree street is as widely known as Atlanta. All our visitors widely known as Atlanta. All our visitors want to see it and all of them drive out it. All of the people who come here now on exposition business want to take a spin over Peachtree. We should have at least one good driveway on which big drays are not allowed. There is no reason why they should go over Peachtree street. The par-allel streets are good for them, and yet draymen will go a half dozen blocks out of their way to get on the asphalt. As a result, Peachtree is almost valueless as a driveway now."

Several prominent citizens will appear be-fore the council and urge that the drays bekept off the street. The measure is in favo with nearly all of the members of cou and will almost certainly pass.

FOR THE HOSPITAL.

The Woman's Board To Have a Benefit Thursday Night.
The ladies of the woman's board of ex-

osition managers will maintain an emer gency hospital at the grounds during the exposition. They are now trying to raise money for this purpose and among other things will have a benefit performance at the Lyceum next week.
Thursday night the opera "Dorothy" will

be sung and the proceeds will go to the sup-port of the hospital. The ladies will have charge of the sale of tickets and the house will be crowded.

25 per cent saved on Mantels, Tiles and Grates at Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Co.

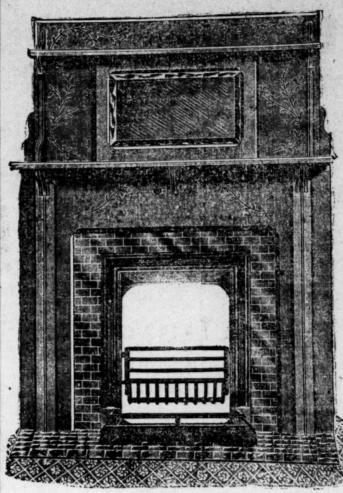
Fruit Jars at bottom prices Lamar & Rankin Drug Co.

Jewel Gas Stoves will heat water for a bath in ten minutes.



Exposition Cots by the hundred, my prices are the lowest to rent or sell. See my stock, they are all in and ready for inspection. I have the latest and the best imutes at Cut Prices.

# TO CHOOSE A MAJOR EXPOSITION FURNITURE LOOK. LOOK. LOOK. R Only \$9.80.



This OAK MANTEL and top beveled glass, complete with Grate, Tile Hearth and facing complete, for only \$9.80 cash.

Come and see the largest assortment of Hard Wood Mantels South at prices never offered by any other house.

Mantels complete	\$ 9.80
Mantels complete	\$ 11.00
Mantels complete	\$13.50
Mantels complete	\$15.00
Mantels complete	\$22.50
Mantels complete	

A full line of Grates and Tiles at low prices. For cash you can save fully 25 per cent on Mantels.

For coal, coke, wood, oil and gas. The only house in the city that carrys a full line of Hotel Ranges and Kitchen Furniture.

Steam Tables, Bake Ovens, Coffee and Tea Urns-in fact everything needed in a Hotel, Restaurant or Boarding Hous

# GAS OR ELECTRIC

1,000 new Gas Fixtures just in at factory prices.

We are closing out our REFRIGERATORS,

ICE CREAM FREEZERS, WATER COOLERS and FILTERS\_\_

Must have the room. Now is the time to buy if you need one.

JEWEL\_

### Gas Stoves ARE THE BEST.

The only Stove on the market that will give you a hot water bath in 10 minutes. The Jewel uses 25 per cent less gas than any other. Ten per cent off for cash this week.

# HUNNICUTT & Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters,

ATLANTA - - - - GEORGIA.

EDUCATIONAL.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY. Hallet & Davis Bldg. (formy, Weber Music Hall) Chicago.
All branches of Music. Dramatic Art. Delsarte. Teachers train
ing school; unrivaled advantages. Terms moderate. Fall term
begins Sept R. Send for Catalogue. J. J. HATTSTAEDT. Director

COLONEL J. COLTON LYNES' SELECT SCHOOL FOR FIFTEEN PUPILS

Price and limited number justify individual attention and assure progress. Entire freedom from crowding and feverish haste. Usual college or business preparatory. No extra charge for Spanish, French, German or drawing. Sciences with appaatus. Boys and Girls. Apply at 23 East Haris street,

New York city, 11 West Eighty-sixth street (adjacent Central park), THE JAC-OTOT SCHOOL, a French and English boarding and day school for girls. Mile. Froment, Mrs. C. L. Morgan, principals, Fall term begins October 1, 1895. Prospectus sent on application.

aug4-8m sun wed

# FOR GIRLS.

Boys Admitted in Primary and Intermediate Grades.

NO. 15 E. CAIN ST. PRINCIPALS -- MISS B. H. HANNA,

The association of these two schools, as made March 1, 189, will continue through the ensuing scholastic year. The schools are separate in that each pupil is under the direction and control of the principal in whose school he is placed, but the textbooks, course of study and arrangement of classes is such that the pupils of each school will have the benefit of the ability and experience of the teachers of both.

The faculty of the two schools as thus combined is as follows:

Science, Latin and Mathematics, Profes sor Gienn.
Belies Lettres and Mathematics, Miss
Hanna.
Intermediate Department, Miss J. B. Primary Department-Mrs. Alice Hol-

linshead.
Vocal Music-Miss Elizabeth Kenney.
Instrumental Music-Miss McArthur.
Eliocution and Physical Department-Mrs.
M. S. Worsham.
Assistant-Miss M. E. Orr.
Intermidiate and Primary Drawing and Painting-Miss J. B. Hamoton.
Kindergarten to be supplied.
Modern Languages, Berlitz school.



HAT RACK Monday. I will make "Cut Prices" to close them out. I must sell \$5,000 worth of goods next week. To do this my whole stock will be on the market at 33 1-3 discount.

-BUY A-

Hotel Ranges. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Co.

# Read This. You Can't Resist 'Em.

# 20 % DISCOUNT OFF

Our entire stock of Thin Clothing, size, style and color ranges comprehensive and complete. The assortment includes Alpacas, Sicilians, Drap d' Etes, Brilliantines a skeleton-lined Serges.

# 33 % DISCOUNT OFF

Our entire stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Cheviot, Cassimere, Homespun and Worsted Suits and Children's Wash Suits. The variety is as attractive now as it was at the dawn of the season.

# 50 % DISCOUNT OFF

Our entire stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Straw Hats. This department has just been enriched by a pretty and picturesque lot of Children's Sailor Hats. You may own them at half price.

### Extra Items.

Men's thin Office Coats, the regular \$1.00 quality, 50c Men's Negligee Shirts, the regular \$1.00 quality, 590 Men's Negligee Shirts, the regular \$1.25 quality, 890 Flanhattan Negligee Shirts, the regular \$1.50 \$1.29

Men's Alpaca Coats, the regular \$2.00 quality, \$1.19 Men's Skeleton Serge Suits, regular \$12 qual-ity, at......\$7.98

Blue Cheviot Bicycle Trousers, the regular \$1.98

\$2.75 quality, at..... These bargains are all great; they come only at rare intervals and are never offered by anyone except

EISEMAN

15-17 Whitehall Street

for a score of 4 cases 'Croch Worth 1

Snow-drifts of

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ATLANTA, GA, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

# KEELY COMPANY A Hundred Thousand People

Are Interested In our building operation. At first the carpenters and our-selves were the only ones vitally or especially concerned. As the days passed and more room was needed we planned and vigorously advertised the

# Great Re-Building Sale!

Prices were systematically reduced to insure quick transactions and now every soul in this community and contiguous territory has to do with the affair. All have something to purchase—the conditions here necessitate immense mark-downs. That brings you in personal touch with our business. Economical people, prudent, thrifty, frugal men and women can't afford to repudiate partnership in the sale now progressing.....

# Rolling Out Cottons.

Printed Cottons-all kinds of Cotton Dress Fabrics are on the go. The price reductions are absurd. You'll wonder why we spend money to announce the sale of goods when they are marked to sell at about one-third less than original cost. The center counters have been surrendered to these bargains. Our only aim is to be rid of them at once. We need their room more than we do their company.....

# Heavy Losses These.

	•			. *		
Figured Dimities	AND NOT	Worth	Crinkled Crépons	A	-	Worth
Figured Jaconets			Striped Plisse			
Figured Saconets	Me U	up	Williebuck		限制し	up
Figured BatistesAT—			Printed DuckAT-		器 麗	
Indigo Lawns		to	Duchesse Jaconet	1	图 题	to
			Printed Organdies			
Princess Lawns	(海)	15c	Figured Irish Lawns	-		25c



### Three Specials. . . . .

Egyptian Dimities, worth 30c	20c
French Organdies, worth 40c	25c
Colored Dotted Swiss, worth 45c	25c

These prices will surely boom Cottons tomorrow. We don't ask you to a lot of remnants or mussed and smirched odds and ends, but to a full, complete and perfect stock including all colors and patterns. If your present needs are supplied it will pay you to

# Bargains in Blankets.

The carpenters are clamoring for more space. They claim it as their right -insist they must have it in order to facilitate their work. This urgent pleading partly justifies the wonderfully low prices we are making on Blankets. They are bulky, unwieldy merchandise, take up much room and consistently-come under the ban of the movement that is cutting down prices so ruthlessly. . . . .

### · Unprecedented Values.

[1] - 1일 : 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1		
Fine White Blankets, size 10x4worth \$2.25	\$1.19	
Fine White Blankets, size 11x4worth \$3.00	51.98	
Fine White Blankets, size 11x4worth \$3.75		
Fine White Blankets, size IIX4worth \$4.50		
Fine White Blankets, size 11x4worth \$5.00		
Fine White Blankets, size 11x4worth \$6.00		
Fine White Blankets, size 11x4worth \$6.50\$		
Fine White Blankets, size 11x4worth \$7.50	4.98	

A tremendous collection of Gray and Scarlet Blankets on same basis as the foregoing. They come in handy

on a score of uses.		
4 cases Crocheted Quilts, Worth up to \$1.25, at	3 cases Marseilles Quilts, Worth up to \$1.50, at	98c
The most progressive retailing has never yet equaled th	ne foregoing offerings. Not even our own	previous

# Damasks and Towels.

now-drifts of peerless Linens. It is indeed pleasant to see the billows of bargain Domasks on the counters of the Linen Department. All last week trade-winds blew there fresh from the advertising of Housekeeping ion will bear repetition. Here it is:

Goods.	They'll blow again Monday, for the inspirati
60-inch ularly	Bleached Table Damask, reg-45°C worth 65°C, at
	Bleached Table Damask, reg-57C worth 75c, at
68-inch ularl	Bleached Table Damask, reg. 73C worth \$1.00, at
72-inch ularl	Bleached Table Damask, reg-95C w worth \$1.25, at

Honey-Comb Bath Towels, long fringe, IOC size 24x40, worth 20c, at ..... Satin Damask Towels, fringe and borders, 20x40, worth fully 30c, at...... 19C

Fruit time suggests Doylies. We have them cheap enough to toss away if they get peach stains. The visdom of quick attention to our Linen items is obvious. A deliberate and thoughtful examination is needed 



## Selling All Summer Shoes

## Less Than Cost.

Women's Tan Oxfords, Women's Kid Oxfords with patent leather tips, Women's Strapped Slippers, Misses' and Children's Oxfords and Slippers-all, every pair that remains in stock at prices that will make the most skeptical open eyes wide with astonishment and wonder. Such cheapness is a revelation as rare as it is genuine and timely. . . . .

### Best On Earth.

The Leader at \$2.00 for Women. The Wear-Well at \$3.00 for Men.



This is a group of Exposition Hotel proprietors buying our SPECIAL HOTEL OUTFIT. We furnish-

St WCCA.	
Venable Bros150	Rooms
The Aragon "Annex" 150	Rooms
Mr. Dickey 75	Rooms
Mr. Williams 60	Rooms
Mr. Whitaker 56	Rooms
The Orme 38	Rooms
Mr. Hale 28	Rooms
have yet 500 Suits of ou	
T . 1 0 .C. 11	1.

ciat Hotel Outfit ready for immediate delivery. We are doing the Exposition Hotel Business.

### WE FURNISH HOTELS AND **BOARDING HOUSES** COMPLETE.

OUR CONTRACTS

FOR **FURNITURE** MADE WITH FACTORIES IN JUNE AND BEFORE THE AD-

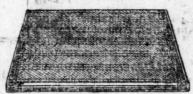
VANCE IN PRICES GIVES US A MATERIAL ADVANTAGE OVER ALL COMPETITORS.



IALA, stock needs no eloquent advertisement; no persuasive salesman. Come and look over our stock--see our styles and get our prices. You will buy sure. Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, Linoleums



NOTHING more delightful than a night's rest in one of our METAL BEDS. New styles in white, cream, baby blue, pink and maroon. Bed with brass \$7.50 trimmings, like cut, full size,



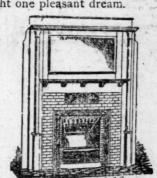
We have in our warehouse 1,000 Bed Springs, ready for exposition



Mattresses, ready for exposition de-livery. ment in July. If you are building, pairs of Pillows for exposition pur-get Our Estimates on MANTELS. poses.



MOSQUITO NETS, We put up Nets. Complete, full sizes, \$1.50 each. Our Nets keep off insects and make the night one pleasant dream.



MANTELS.

WE HAVE A "GOOD THING" IN MANTELS. Help us "push it along." Fifty-one new houses We have in our warehouse 1,500 furnished from our Mantel Depart- We have in our Warehouse 1,000



High-Back Cane and Wood-Seat Chairs, suitable for exposition use. Concessionaires can buy quantities of Chairs and Tables



THE ONLY COMPLETE HOUSEFURNISHERS,



# THE BEGINNING OF THE END! PAREWELL TO SUMMER CLOTHING!

# The Season Wanes.

Bargains. Every counter in the store is replete with genuine money-saving items. Bargains. Intrinsic values were never before as prodigal. Broken lots, odd sizes, Bargains. incomplete color ranges and various other stock conditions create Bar-Bargains. gains that are monumental and exceptional. We skip small-type de-Bargains. tails and pass price-quotations. You must see and feel the goods to Bargains. rightly judge of their worth. We can't compete with current exagger-Bargains. ation. Our conscience is not quite callous—so we say: Come to the Bargains. counters, The Clothing there and the prices will talk convincingly and Bargains. emphatically for us. Many things are at half rates. If you don't Bargains. like what you buy, bring it back and get your money.

### SHE SEES SPIRITS.

Mrs. Nobles, the Murderess, Declares She Talked with Her Hasband.

SAYS HIS VOICE WAS NATURAL

Makes No Reference To His Tragic Death at Her Hands.

A VERY IGNORANT OLD WOMAN

She Never Saw the Inside of a Church Until She Was Eighteen Years Old-Not Afraid of the Gallows.

Macon, Ga., August 3 .- (Special.)-Mrs. Elizabeth Nobles, who is in the Bibb county Jail, awaiting execution on August 16th, for the murder of her husband, claims to have seed and talked with him last night in her cell. She also declares that he appeared to her one night while she was in jail at Jeffersonville. To The Constitution's corresndent she talked freely of the visit of her

husband. She said:
"Last night he stood right in this cell by my cot. I saw him distinctly and heard him speak plainly. He looked perfectly natural and asked me about our children. He inquired especially about our oldest son, Archie, who is in the Indian Territory. He also asked about our son-in-law, who resides

in Twiggs county."
"Did he say anything about his murder," asked the reporter.

"No," she reulied, "he made no allusion to

the killing, and only talked about our chil-'Did you see any blood on his head or on his person anywhere," inquired the reporter.
"No; there were no signs of blood."

"Wasn't you afraid to talk to him?" "No, sir; I knew he was dead, for I had seen his corpse myself, and this was only his spirit that had come back to earth. He looked very natural."

"Are you not afraid to remain alone in the cell at night?"

'No, indeed; nothing will hurt me."

"Do you believe in spirits?"
"I suppose so, for I am certain that I saw my husband. I heard his voice as distinctly as I ever heard it in my life." "Do you wish to die?"

"No; I would rather live, but I am resigned to death. If it is necessary for me to be

hanged I am satisfied."

Mrs. Nobles seems to be in a better frame
of mind and in calmer spirit than when
The Constitution's correspondent last saw In answer to the correspondent's inquiry she said this was due to the fact that she has made peace with God, and she feels that she has obtained forgiveness for the part she took in the murder of her husband. She expresses great regret for the murder of her husband. She still denies that she struck him a blow with the hatchet, or was present when he was killed. Mrs is totally illiterate. She does not know a letter of the alphabet. She declares that she did not know what jails and court houses were until after the death of her husband. She was born within eleven miles of Hawkinsville, and never saw the place. She only visited Macon once prior to the present time, and that was immediately af-ter the war. Mrs. Nobles was eighteen years old before she ever saw the inside of church. She presents a sorrowful spectacle sitting in her old age in the dreary ceil.

Griggs Couldn't Act. Judge James Griggs, of the Pataula cir-cuit, arrived in Macon last night to hold su-perior court today in which Judge Harde-man is disqualified, When Judge Griggs repaired to the cour room he found a large acray of lawyers awaiting him, and nearly every one had some motion ready or an or to which they desired him to affix his signature. But the judge transacted no bus-iness. It seems that about ten days ago Judge Hardeman adjourned court until August 1st, when Judge Griggs was expected to be present. He couldn't come on tha lay, and telephoned from Warm Springs that he would be here today, and accordingly Clerk Nisbet adjourned court from August 1st to August 3d by making a minute of the fact on his books. When Judge Griggs called court to order this morning ex-Judge W. R. Hammond, of Atlanta, who was present on Macon Construction Cody's was present on Macon Construction in today's Constitution, made the point that the clerk could not legally adjourn the court from August 1st to August 3d, and that clerk could not legally adjourn 'he court from August 1st to August 3d, and that only Hardeman, the judge of the Macon circuit, had this power. Judge Griggs and the other lawyers present agreed with Judge Hammond, and court therefore fell flat. No business was transacted and Judge Griggs left at 11 o'clock this morning for Dawson. He will ask Judge Hardeman to order a special term of court and convene on August 23d, when Judge Griggs will be here and hear the matters that would have come up today and transact, perhaps, other but iress.

Senator Bacon in Europe Judge A. L. Miller received a letter today from his law partner, United States Senator A. O. Bacon, written on the eve of the ceparture of the senator from London for Norway. Senator Bacon will make a tour of Norway, Sweden and Russia. He expects to return home the latter part of September. Major Bacon on a former trip to Europe visited England, France. Spain, Italy and other southern countries. Senator Bacon is traveling alone.

is traveling alone. Good News for Military Recently the soldiers of Macon petitioned the mayor and council to set apart a portion of Tatnall Square park for a military parade ground. The matter was referred to a special committee. The Constitution's correspondent has ascertained that the committee will make a favorable report to city council at its meeting next Tuesday night, and the work of grading will begin immediately. The parade ground will be splendidly arranged.

Newsy Notes.

Newsy Notes.

Mayor Horne, having gone to Lookout mountain with his family, Chairman of Council C. D. Findlay is acting mayor with his accustomed ability.

Editor Pleasant Stovall, of The Savannah Press, arrived in the city this morning and went to Fort Valley to view the peach orchards in company with General Passenger Agent Haile, of the Central rallroad, and Mr. O. P. Havens, of Jacksonville, who is the photographer of the Central and other systems. The Central is compiling views and sketches of objects of interest along its lines and they will appear in an elegant publication at an early day.

In the city court today the following cases were disposed of: M. C. Clay, keeping a disorderly house, pleaded guilty, fined \$5 or four months, on the chaingang; Frank Battle pleaded guilty to carrying concealed weapons and was fined \$40 or six months on the chaingang; George Stephens pleaded guilty to carrying concealed \$5 or four months on the chaingang; John Germany pleaded guilty to larceny from the house fined \$40 or seven months on the

Germany pleaded guilty to larceny from the house, fined \$40, or seven months on the

An important service for men only will be held at the Young Men's Christian Associa-tion rooms tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Proprietor Sperry, of the Hotel Lanier, has purchased a new and handsome \$1,000 bus.

has purchased a new and handsome \$1,000 bus.

President P. J. Berchman, of the Georgia State Horticultural Society, passed through Macon today en route to Augusta from the annual convention of the society, which was in session several days this week at Cuthbert. He says the proceedings of the convention were highly interesting.

Judge A. L. Miller has been confined to bed several days by sickness.

Maconites who went to Baltimore to attend the convention of the Young People's Baptist Union, have returned home.

Hon. Fleming duBignon arrived in the city today from Atlanta.

Mrs. J. F. Hanson, Mrs. R. M. Rogers and two daughters, Mrs. Ross White, Mrs. Dave Hill, Misses Ida Mangham, Lila Cabaniss and others went to Warm Springs, Ga.

this morning.

City Treasurer A. B. Titaley has returned.

this morning.

City Treasurer A. R. Tinsley has returned from a visit to Marietta.

Mrs. Floyd Ross is visiting in Atlanta.

Mrs. Phoebe Greenberg, a very handsome young lady of Atlanta, is visiting friends in Macon. Colonel John Milledge, state libraian, is on a visit to Macon. He is a Wise man.

MRS. JACOBSON'S SUIT. The Evidence in the Case Promise

To Be Interesting. Athens, Ga., August 3.—(Special.)—The suit for divorce filed by Mrs. Rosa C. Jacobsoh against her husband, Dr. Dottner Jacobson, a Jewish rabbi, has occasioned no little comment in Hebrew circles here. as Mrs. Jacobson has for many years re-sided here and has a number of well-known

tinsmen in Athens.

It will be rememebred that in her petition she alleged cruelty, lack of support, the existence of another wife of her hus-band's and the fraudulent obtaining of a marriage contract in which she gave Dr.

Jacobson half of what she possessed.

Now the possessions of Mrs. Jacobson amount to more than \$12,000, and before this suit is over a lively fight in the courts

will be the result.

Messrs, H. H. Carlton and Sol Flatau are Dr. Jacobson's attorneys, and they hav

are Dr. Jacobson's attorneys, and they have not yet answered the divorce proceedings, but will do so later, and deny all allegations. But they filed today a paper that gives a new turn to the case.

In this paper Dr. Jacobson alleges that he owns a half interest in fourteen houses and lots in Athens; that his wife has been persuaded and coerced into bringing divorce proceedings by her relatives, and that she has excluded him from all participation in her property.

she has excluded him from all participation in her property.

He alleges that on that account he is left destitute and that he is without any means to maintain life. He says that he is a Jewish rabbi by profession, and that being advanced in years, he is unable to make a living in any other way; that he is now without a position, having been induced by his wife to give up the last position held by him in New York. He alleges that on account of his wife withdrawing from him all credit he is unable to secure the necessaries of life.

Dr. Jacobson then prays for the appointment of a receiver for the property and the restraining of his wife from using more than half its proceeds. Judge Hutchins has issued an order requiring Mrs. Jacobson to show cause before him at Jefferson. August 14th, why a receiver should not be appointed, and until that time restraining her from using more than one-half of the property.

e property. will be argued at the time set

by Judge Hutchins, and the outcome of the new movement is watched with interest.

Clarke Rifles' Barbecue. barbecue given yesterday by Rifles was one of the most en able ever given in this county. Besides the members of the Rifles there were present all the county officers, all the civity council, the police force, and a large number of invited guests.

Mat Davis Bound Over.

Mat Davis Bound Over.

The committal trial of Madison Davis, colcred, ex-postmaster of Athens, occurred this morning before Judge Fester. The charge was assault and battery upon the person of W. H. Harris, a colored doctor. The prosecutor contended that the attack by Davis was without provocation, while Davis said that not only did Harris slander his daughter and insult his wife, but also tried to hit him with a rock. Judge Fester decided that enough evidence was produced to require a trial by jury and required a bond of \$100, which was given. Slander proceedings will follow at the instigation of Davis, who promises to make it hot for Harris in the courts.

Agitated on Lights. Agitated on Lights.

The people here are agitated on the light question. The city council will on Monday decide upon the plans for issuing bonds to erect or purchase its own system. The question at issue is whether or not the city should buy the present gas and electric plant. The owners of the present system are making every effort to save their property and are sending out letters to the voters presenting their side of the case. They desire a new contract with the city or a sale to the city of their electric plant. The final settlement of the question cannot just now be predicted.

#### MEET IN GRIFFIN.

Arrangements Being Made for the Odd Fellows' Convention.

Griffin, Ga., August 3.-(Special.)-Griffin is preparing to entertain another large convention at a very early date. On August 20th the annual meetings of the Grand Encampment and Grand lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows will be held here, and the local lodges are preparing to give their brothers from over the state a most cordial reception. The con-vention will be held in the new Odd Fellows' building, which was completed less than a year ago. Arrangements have been made with the railroads giving reduced rates from all portions of the state, while accommodations for the representatives of the various lodges are being looked after by local committees. Nothing that can add to the success of the occasion will

A few days ago the superior court grant ed a charter incorporating the Alhambra Normal university, which is to be opened here during the latter part of the present month, and yesterday afternoon the incorporators met and elected Judge J. S. Boynton, Dr. N. B. Drewry, J. M. Brawner, W. M. Greenlee, C. H. Humphryes, J. J. Fox and W. C. Beeks as a board of trus The board perfected organization by electing Judge Boynton president and Colonel Beeks secretary and treasurer and appointed a committee on bylaws. Dr. Greenlee then made a talk on the objects and scope of the institution. He expressed himself as very highly pleased and encouraged with the outlook for an opening. He already has assurances of an attendance of not less than 250 students, and it is probable that the roll will be increased to 300 before the day of opening. Judge Beeks will deliver an inaugural address shortly

will deliver an inaugural address shortly after the university opens its doors.

The fruit growers who accepted drafts given by Agent Aldrich on Terrell Bros., of Chicago, are beginning to receive returns for their products, but from all accounts these returns are somewhat meager. In fact, every car heard from so far has left the shipper in debt for some amount. Colonel R. J. Redding and Horticulturist H. N. Starnes, of Experiment, have returned from Cuthbert, where they have been attending the state horticultural convention.

r. and Mrs. J. M. Bloodworth returned Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bloodworth returned to Atlanta this morning, after several days spent pleasantly with friends here. Captain Thomas Nall has returned from an extended trip to Baltimore, New York and points in the east. Mrs. Nall, who accompanied him, will remain in Baltimore for some time with relatives. Miss Kittle Searcy, of Bolingbroke, who has been visiting Miss Redding, at Experiment, for several weeks, returned home yesterday.

AN ATLANTIAN WILL BUILD IT. The Contract for Madison's School Building Awarded.

Madison, Ga., August 3.-(Special.)-Judge H. W. Baldwin, chairman of Madison's board of education, today received bond from and entered into contract with Nich-Ottner, of Atlanta, for the erection olas Ottner, of Atlanta, for the erection of Madison's public school building for the whites. The building will contain ten rooms, an auditorium with a seating capacity of 1,000, and will cost \$4,56. The work of erection will commence at once. The three weeks' drought in Morgan was broken today by fine rains. The rains came in time to add largely to our big corn crop and will aid cotton materially. Madison will have a "baby show" next Tuesday afternoon and some of the finest babies in the state will be on exhibition.

#### THE STABLEMAN FIRED.

He Grew Tired of Throwing Rocks

Carrollton, Ga., August 3.—(Special.)—
Early this morning Bob Dobbs, colored, was shot by Sula Pcpe, a livery stable man. Dobbs had jumped upon a buggy belonging to Pope. The latter ordered him to get off. Dobbs refused and shook his first at Pope. Pope stooped picked up a rock and threw it at Dobbs. Dobbs grabbed up a rock and they had a rock battle. Pope, when he saw that the negro showed fight, stepped into his shop and got his pistol and shot at Dobbs twice. One shot hit Dobbs in the neck, but striking a rib he is not seriously injured. Dobbs swore, out a warrant for Pope, who gave a fire bond for his appearance at a committal trial to be held August 12th.

A Fatal Dive. and Shot His Antagonist.

A Fatal Dive.

A Fatal Dive.

Yesterday evening Scrap Davis, colored, while bathing was drowned. Davis was on a springboard and made a dive. His head struck the bottom and broke his neck.

# STORY OF THE FIGHT A NEW PRESIDENT THE ATLANTAS GONE won, May Blossom second, third. Time 4:11%. At Saratoga.

Men Who Were in the Shooting Near Mr. J. D. Glover Succeeds Mr. Inman in The Team Will Play in New Or-Smyrna Tell of It.

JOHN HARDEMAN HELD FOR COURT

Berry Padgett Says That He Thought He Was Getting Off Well with Only One Load of Shot

Marietta Ga. August 3.-(Special.)-The four negroes who were arrested as a re sult of the riot below Smyrna night before last were all brought before Judge J. Y. Alexander today for a hearing.

The courthouse was filled with a large crowd to witness the proceedings. Berry Padgett, who received a load of shot in the back of his head, neck and shouledrs, and never stopped running afterwards un til he reached Marietta, waived a commit-ment trial and gave bond to appear at the uperior court. John Hardeman, an old negro over fifty

years of age, the father of Jesse Harde man, who assaulted Mrs. Robinson, was placed on trial for assault with intent to murder. He was represented by Colonel J. E. Mozley. Messrs. C. D. Phillips and E. P. Green represented the state. His statement was in substance that he and Tom Hardeman, Berry Padgett and Berry Smith had heard that Jesse Hardeman had been lynched and were on their way to Collins's bridge, over the Chattahoochee, at Bolton, to see if he had been hung there as reported. They had got nearly to the bridge, and becoming satisfied that the re-port was not true, they turned back to go home. They met three men, one of whom was Virgli Fleming. He pointed a pistol in Berry Padgett's face and another of the three pointed a pistol at John. Padgett and John were in the cart together. They told Padgett to drive on up the road and give an account of themselves. The ne groes did so and met a large crowd of armed white men. Tom Hardeman and Berry Smith were riding mules. Norris Pace walked up and said: "Tom, give up your gun." Tom gave up his gun and they then said, "Throw up your hands," and as they did so the white men began shooting. John jumped out of the cart, fired and ran and received a bullet shot through his left leg.

Berry Padgett testified: "When we in the crowd they asked us to stop and we stopped. They then asked us our business and where we were going, and so some young man with a pistol in his hand came up and continued the talk with John Hardeman. About this time John jumped out of the cart and as he did so struck my mule with his gun and he ran twenty or thirty yards while I was trying to check him. About that time somebody poured a load of shot into my neck, head and shoulders. I thought it a pretty good shot and that if I could get off with that load as my portion I would do so, and the mule and I continued to run and we did not stop until I got to Marietta, where was arrested next morning. When Mr. Pace said 'Give up your guns' I told the others to do so. I had no gun myself."

Tom Hardeman corroborated his father. Tom said that when they passed Charley

Dowda and Virgil Fleming and another man down the road, the whites followed them till the main crowd in the rear of these three was reached. "Dowda shot first and then I jumped off the mule and

began running. I received a bullet hole through my leg."

W. A. Gaston was then placed on the witness stand for the state. He said that he was one of the crowd of white people. He saw John Hardeman fire the first shot. "The first thing I witnessed in the saw I was a said that the saw John Hardeman fire the first shot." The first thing I witnessed in the riot was John Hardeman jumping out of the cart and ordering the negroes with him to fire, which they quickly did. John Har-deman was ten or twenty feet from Dowda and was about ten feet from him.

"The negroes had three guns; two muz-zle loaders and one breechloader. There were twenty or thirty in our crowd, I saw somebody holding one end of Tom's gun while Tom was holding to the other end. This was after the shooting began and after John Hardeman had jumped out of the cart."

Hardeman jumped out of the cart and shot at Charley Dowda twice and said to the negroes with him, 'Shoot, boys.' a pistof in my hand at that time, but did not point it in anybody's face. The crowd was armed with all sorts of weapons. The negroes, Tom Hardeman, Jesse Harde-man and Berry Smith, had guns. I was along because I had been deputized to hunt for Jesse Hardeman."

After speeches from counsel the defen-dant was committed for assault with in tent to murder in default of a \$500 bo William Hardeman and John Hardeman were placed on trial charged with riot. It resulted in their commitment charge, and the bond against Tom was

On this hearing Bob Fleming testified to a very narrow escape from death on the part of Mr. Norris Pace, one of Smyrna's He says that when Pace best citizens. walked up to the negroes Tom Hardeman leveled his gun at Pace's breast and snapped, bursting the cap, but not causing the gun to fire. This alone saved his life gun, when finally secured, corroborat-

ed this statement. Virgil leming swore that he saw John Hardeman shoet twice at Dowda and Berry Smith shot at Fleming. He saw the flash of the pistol and judged from

On this trial John Hardeman admitted that he shot once and then ran, but said it was after the crowd began firing.

The warrant against Jacob Thomas was dismissed, as there was no case against him. He had only allowed one of the parties to ride his mule without knowing their purpose, and was regarded as an old and inoffensive darky. old and inoffensive darky. He was repre-sented by Mr. George D. Anderson.

It is the general theory that the purpose

of the negroes in going armed on that trip was to find Jesse Hardeman and if he had been captured by the bailiff and his depu-ties, to take him away from them, and that both crowds meeting, when feeling was running very high, it took but httle to provoke the riot.

Everything was quiet in the vicinity Everything was quiet in the vicinity of Smyrna today and no further trouble is expected. It is thought that during the riot the negro, Jesse Hardeman, made good his escape.

The mystery still hangs over the fate of Berry Smith. Nobody has yet found any clew to his whereabouts. Whether dead or alive the world will have to wait for time to unravel the mystery.

### RICHMOND CHOOSES DELEGATES.

They Go to Crawfordville To Nominate a Candidate for Congress. Augusta, Ga., August 3 .- (Special.)-To

day the mass meeting to select delegates to the congressional convention for the tenth district at Crawfordville August 14th was held at the courthouse. As it was only a perfunctory duty, the attendance was not very large, though it was thoroughly representative.

oughly representative.

Ex-Congressman George T. Barnes prosided. Resolutions eulogizing Congressman Black were adopted, and the following delegates were elected to the convention. Thomas W. Alexander, L. L. Fleming, W. B. Young, E. F. Verdery, Joseph B. Cumming, Charles Estes, Patrick Walsh, Charles F. Lombard, Neil McIntosh, L. Berchmans, J. Doughty, H. A. Berckmans, J. J. Doughty, H. C. Cohen, L. Sylvester, E. J. O'Connor, Dan Kerr, C. A. Robbe, F. T. Lockhart, T. I. Hickman, James Tobin, A. J. Renkl, William E. Keener, Oswell R. Eve, Thomas D. Murphy, P. G. Burum, Jerry C. Flynn, E. C. Hammond, Bowdre Phinixy.

the Citizens' Bank, Rome.

PLENTY OF FUNDS WILL BE ON HAND

Additional Particulars of the Killing of Garrett by Groover-Seab Wright's Speech Highly Spoken Of.

Rome, Ga., August 3.2-Special.)-The mer chant's bank is to open again. The action of Mr. Inman in resigning on the morning after his acceptance of the presidency was a pretty severe blow to the bank people. Hon. John W. Maddox and several other influential citizens went to Washington during the early part of the week to take

counsel with the treasury officials.

The result of their efforts has been satisfactory and Judge Maddox sent a telegram home Tuesday stating that everything was all right and that there would be no obsta-cles in the way of opening the bank. Mr. J. D. Glover, of the Simpson Grocery Company, will be the new president. He is a man who has been eminently successful in business, and who possesses the confi-dence of the people in his integrity and

ability bank will open under favorable auspices, with money enough to meet the immediate demands, on Tuesday, with Mr. Glover as president and Mr. H. L. Middlebrooks as cashier. The outlook, under the management of these gentlemen is very

favorable for a prosperous business. The Groover-Garrett Killing. Fuller particulars have been made public of the killing of Henry T. Garrett, at Round mountain, Alabama, by John Groover, Thursday. Both men are known in Rome, where Garrett has a number of

in Rome, where Garrett has a number of relatives. His body was carried to Cedartown, where he was buried today. Garrett was a very peaceable man, and when old man Groover went to his house to settle a misunderstanding, both men went out into the yard to talk it over.

The felling out was over a trivial trans-The falling out was over a trivial trans action of 20 cents. The men were talking rather angrily when young Groover rode up to the gate and without a word, commenced shooting at Garrett. The latter fell with two bullet holes in his head and another in his heart, and died in a short

Officers were notified and went in hot pursuit, and succeeded in catching the slayer yesterday after a long chase.

The relatives of the two families arrayed

themselves against each other and a regu-lar hand-to-hand fight is reported to have taken place yesterday, but there was no further killing. A New Paper for Rome

Today the first issue of The Piedmont Farmer, a new weekly paper with W. A. Weed as editor, appeared in Rome. It is a very neat seven-column, four-page paper, all home print, devoted to the farming interests of north Georgia, It is claimed to have strong financial backing.

Seaborn Wright's Speech. The closing exercises of the temperance convention were enlivened by a stirring speech by Hon. Seaborn Wright. He spoke for an hour and a half on the great question, and it was one of the strongest speeches ever delivered in Rome on the temspeeches ever delivered in Rome on the tem-perance question.

The distinguished speaker handled the

question of the liquor traffic in a logical and forcible manner, and his speech was frequently interrupted by thunders of ap-plause.

Dr. Candler in Rome. Rev. Dr. Warren A. Candler, president of Emory college, has written Rev. S. R. Belk that he will be in Rome tomorrow. He will occupy the pulpit of the First Methodist church at both the morning and evening services and will attract large congregations. He was unavoidably prevented from being present at the temperance convention. being present at the temperance convention, but sent words of cheer to the delegates

who were present.

There is a general revival of religious work in this section. There is a very successful revival being conducted at the Second Baptist church, a lively protracted meeting has just closed at the West Rome Methodist church and another going on at the Cave Spring Methodist church.

A Lively Meeting Expected.

A Lively Meeting Expected.

Monday the county commissioners of Floyd county meet in monthly session. If they take heed to the grand jury recommendations, they will proceed to fill the vacancy on the board.

For several months there has been a tie vote of two and two on the election, Samuel Funkhauser, of Rome, being the choice of two and J. G. Holder, of Silver creek, the favorite of the other two. Funkhauser has withdrawn and the grand jury has recommended that the vacancy be filled at once, suggesting that the city be represented on the board in the selection.

The contract for the public printing will come up. There are three candidates, The Tribune, Argus and Hustler. If the vacancy is filled the award will probably be made. The Tribune, under the new management which has conducted it very successfully for nearly a year, has been improved wonderfully, and the Argus, a weekly paper, has been worked up to a handsome circulation, while The Hustler, an afternoon paper, claims a slice of the public patronage. The triangular contest is an interesting one. triangular contest is an interesting

#### HARD RAIN IN SAVANNAH.

The Heaviest Storm in Two Years. Decline in the Returns.

Savannah, Ga., August 3.-(3pecial.)-Savannah was visited today by the neaviest rain storm since the cyclone of August, 1893. The rain began about noon and more than 4½ inches had fallen up to 10 o'clock to-night, according to the records of the weather bureau. At times it fell almost in sheets, and was persistent and strong throughout the afternoon. Comparatively the rainfall was heavier than that of the August cyclone, as the rain fell in a shorter time. There have been several wash reported on the Florida Central and Penin-

Death of a Missionary.

News was received here today of the death at Tai-au-fu, China, of Mrs. William King, nee Miss Fannie Knight, of North Carolina, on May 30th. Mr. King and Miss Knight were both missionaries and met each other in China. They had to travel seven nundred miles to be married before a United States consul, and on the return trip Mrs. King was taken with smallpox, which caused her death about a month after her return to of the journey she was unable to recover from the disease. Mr. King is a Savannahian and his friends here have just been notified of his sad bereavement.

The tax digest for this county was completed today. The total decrease in re-

pleted today. The total decrease in turns of personal property and real estate is

#### A SUSPICIOUS CRAFT. She Was Searched for Contraband

Savannah, Ga., August 3.—The steam yacht Petrel, which left New York last Sat urday and concerning whose movements there has been some doubt, arrived here today for coal, bound for Key West and Ha-vana. The vessel is held on account of some irregularity in her officers' license until proper officers can be secured. She is a new vessel, completed a month ago at Peekskill, N. Y., and is owned by Manuel de Tornas, New York. Her officers and crew were em-ployed in New York to take her to Havana. Her captain states she is for the Spanish government. Her other officers say they do not know what she is for. The vessel was boarded on her arrival and thoroughly searched, but nothing contraband

city after a two months' trip through the north and east. He had a most pleasant tour of the large cities and is delighted over the trip. He is at the Aragon and his friends have been busy shaking hands with

leans Tomorrow.

THERE WAS NO GAME YESTERDAY

On Account of the Heavy Rain Which Fell - The Schedule Arranged. Standing of the Clubs.

Southern Association Standing. CLUBS. Played, Won. Lost. Per

Southern A	ssociati	on 5	tanai	ng.
CLUBS.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Evansville	. 79	52	27	.658
	00	51	29	.637
Atlanta	76	47	29	.618
Nashville	The state of the s			.481
New Orleans	79	-38	41	
Mobile	. 78	31	47	.397
Montgomery	82	31	51	.378
	-			
National	Learne	Stan	ding.	
	Played.	Titon	Logt	Par Ct
CLUBS.		WOIL.	36	.595
Cleveland	. 89	53		
Pittsburg	. 84	50	34	.595
Baltimore	. 78	46	32	.590
Boston	79	44	35	.557
	. 82	45	37	.549
Cincinnati	91	50	41	.549
Chicago :		44	37	.543
Brooklyn	. 81	44	37	.537
Philadelphia	. 80	.43		
New York	. 80	41	39	.512
Washington		27	48	.360
St. Louis.		28	58	.325
	79	20	59	.253
Louisville	. 10	20	CARRIED.	THE WATER

Rain prevented a game between the Atlantas and the Mobiles yesterday, and last night the Mobiles left for home. The Atlantas will leave this morning and will reach New Orleans tonight, where

they will open tomorrow. There was only one game in the league yesterday and that was at Montgomery, where Evansville, the leaders, were given a turn down by the Montgomery team. The game was a good one and in it Braun worked again over Manager Kelly's pro-

The defeat of the Evansvilles makes the gap between the Atlantas and the Evans-villes much closer than they have been in nearly two weeks. Should the At-lantas have anything like a fair deal and ome success while off on this trip there is a chance for the team to come home

a chance for the team to come atoms and nearer first place than it is now, even if it is not in first place.

After playing New Orleans Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the team will jumps through to Nashville, where there will be three games, and then it will come home with the Nashvilles for three more. home with the Nashvilles for three more. The league is now working on the new schedule and the rest of the season will

schedule and the rest of the season will play as that schedule reads.

The new schedule is:

New Orleans vs. Atlanta, at New Orleans, August 5th, 6th and 7th.
Mobile vs. Montgomery, at Mobile, August 5th, 6th and 7th.
Evansville vs. Nashville, at Evansville, August 6th, 7th and 8th.
New Orleans vs. Montgomery, at New Orleans, August 8th, 9th and 11th.
Evansville vs. Mobile, at Evansville, August 9th, 10th and 11th.
Nashville vs. Atlanta, at Nashville, August 9th, 10th and 11th. gust 9th, 10th and 11th.

Nashville vs. Atlants, at Nashville, August 9th, 10th and 12th.

Montgomery vs. New Orleans, at Montgomery, August 12th, 13th and 14th.

Atlants vs. Nashville, at Atlants, August 13th, 14th and 15th.

Mobile vs. Evansville, at Mobile, August 13th, 14th and 15th.

Mobile vs. New Orleans, at Mobile, August 13th, 14th and 15th.

Montgomery vs. Nashville, at Montgomery, August 16th, 17th and 18th.

Atlants vs. Evansville, at Atlants, August 16th, 17th and 19th.

Evansville vs. Atlants, at Evansville, August 16th, 17th and 19th.

Evansyille vs. Atlanta, at Evansyille, August 20th, 21st and 22d.
Nashyille vs. Montgomery, at Nashville, August 20th, 21st and 22d.

New Orleans vs. Mobile, at New Orleans, August 19th, 20th and 21st. Atlanta vs. Montgomery, at Atlanta, Au-gust 24th, 26th and 7th.

gust 24th, 25th and 27th.
Evansville va New Orleans, at Evansville,
August 23d, 24th and 25th.
Nashville vs. Mobile, at Nashville, August 23d, 24th and 25th.
Evansville vs. Mobile, at Nashville, August 23th, 25th and 30th.
Nashville vs. New Orleans, at Nashville, August 27th, 25th and 29th.
Atlanta vs. Mobile, at Atlanta, August 27th, 25th and 29th.
Montgomery vs. Mobile, at Montgomery, September 2d, 3d and 4th.
Atlanta vs. New Orleans, at Atlanta, August 20th, 31st and September 2d.
Nashville vs. Evansville, at Nashville, August 30th, 31st and September 2d.
Nashville vs. Evansville, at Nashville, August 3ts, September 2d and 3d.
Clausen Jumps Montgomery.

Clausen Jumps Montgomery. Montgomery, Ala., August 3.—(Special.)— Pitcher Fred Clausen, of the Montgomery team, gave the Southern League a high ball when he and his wife boarded a train and went to Petersburg, Va., where he will play, it is stated, in the Virginia beague. He will be blacklisted it is

the Southern and National leagues. Rain in New Orleans. New Orleans, August 3.—New Orleans-Nashville game postponed—rain. Two games will be played tomorrow.

The Leaders Beater Montgomery, Ala., August 3.-It

anybody's game today until Umpire Mc-Farland called it at the end of the eighth inning. There was some hard hitting done on both sides, but the locals succeeded in on both sides, but the locals succeeded in getting their hits when they were most needed, which, with the help of some glaring errors on the part of Evansville, gave Montgomery the game. The feature was one of the most difficult and sensational catches by Jack Hays on second base that was ever seen on the home grounds. The catch was so unexpected that a runner on first was almost at second before he realized that the ball was caught and Jack made a pretty double play. The locals leave tonight for Mobile, where they get a Sunday game tomorrow.

R H E

Batteries—Bailey and Kehoe; Braun and Fields. Umpire, McFarland.

National League Games. At Brooklyn—

Brooklyn

Batteries: Stivetts and Ganzel; McGill, Beam and Grady.
At Baltimore—
Bakimore. ...000001000—1900
Washington. ...000000000000—661
Batteries: McMahon and Robinson; Anderson and McGuire.
At Pittsburg—
Pittsburg—
Cleveland. ...010100200—482
Batteries: Hawley and Merritt; Cuppy and Zinmerman.

Cincinnati 

Batteries: Hutchinson and K Kissinger, Breitenstein and Miller. Kittridge

#### YESTERDAY'S RACES. Three Favorites Won at Brighton Beach-On Other Tracks.

Brighton Beach Race Track, August 3. The excellent card here today brought out the best attendance of the meeting and the officers of the association were in good humor in consequence. The weather was threatening, and at one time during the morning a heavy shower fell, but the rain scen crased and the track was not harmed to any extent. Three favorites and one sec-ond choice won, but the finishes were not

at all exciting.

First race, one mile, Watchman won; Minerva second, Shelly Tuttle third. Time, Second race, five furlongs, Lorrania won Little Dorritt second, Rebea third. Time

Third race, six furlongs, the Coon wen; the Swain second, Lady Richmon's third. Time, 1:16. Fourth race, handicap for three-year-olds Lavienta won, Right Royal second, Sweet Favordale third. Time 1:09.

Saratoga, N. Y., August 2.—Today's attendance at the tracks showed a market increase over that of yesterday. The weather was clear but threatening and the track was in excellent shape. The principal event on the card was the Kearney stake, valued at \$2,000, which was won by Chirord a hot favorite, by half a length.

a hot favorite, by half a length.

First race, five furlongs, Rapatap won Defargilla second, Jack of Spades that Time 1:01.

Second race, mile and a furlong, Sarzons won, Lovedale second, Rey El Santa Ania third? Time 1:56%.

Third race, the Kearney stakes, guarated value \$2,000, six furlongs, Dena second, Bellicose third. Time 1:3%.

Fourth race, five and one-half furlong and upward, one mile, Charade won; Gun Pereha second, Hermanita third. Time 1:43%.

1:43'4.

Fifth race, one mile, Sue Kittle Chiswick second, Little Tom third.

1:43.
Sixh race, a welterweight handicay two miles, Harry Alenzo won; Aloh teca Primus third, Time, 3:47.

At Oakley.

Oakley, O., August 3 .- Today was the racing day of the Cakley meeting, but extra day—firemen's benefit—will be Monday. The attendance was the la of the meeting except the opening day July 4th. The meeting has been a co success throughout, being well patr First race, five furlongs, Major Keeps second, Kitty B third. Time, i Second race, six furlongs, wiftly second, Staff third. The Third race, five furlongs, Sq-asig second, Sidkel third. Tim Fasig second, Sidkel third. Time, 1:02.
Fourth race, one and a quarter voohis won; Free Advice second, Blue Gray third. Time, 2:094.
Fifth race, six and a half furlongs berkins won; Sister Ion second, Miles third. Time, 1:213.
Sixth race, mile and seventy yards.
Maxim won; Fayette Belle second backet third. Time, 1:48.

#### IT WAS A CLOSE BACE

Vigilant Only Five Minutes hind the Defender.

Vineyard Haven, Mass, August 3-B and early this morning the yachtsmen a astir on the boats of the New York In Club at anchor in Newport harbo skies overhead and a gentle southwest breeze betokened another fine day for

cruise of the fleet. The Defender at sunrise had arrived ow of the Bristol, her gaff having ben placed at the Herreshoff yards last had a new Herreshoff club top in place of the one she has used week. No other changes were no The Volunteer was also on hand. The today was twelve and one-half southeast to Vineyard Sound twenty miles east-northeast up the Vineyard Haven. The wind was southwest making the first seventeer a reach with the wind abeam and beam ort. The rest of the race was

each.
The preparatory gun sounded at 10:3 minutes later the smaller sloops a

At 10:50 o'clock the gun for the first sloops boomed and the Defender almost on the instant. Vigilant minutes later and was very near b dicapped. The Volunteer did not connearly a minute after the second boat Defender and Volunteer had out jib topsails. The Vigilant started wa big No. 1 sail but changed it to a No at 11:35 o'clock, as the wind was faster and she was heeling considerably loops rushed through the water leep rails awash, and gaining rapidl schooner from the start. In half as the Defender began picking them by one and dropping them astern. In thant followed suit, but not as so in pace as Defender. The new boat was outfooting the Vigilant, and the old teer could not hold up with her cor Passing Vineyard Haven light boat, D der led the procession and she increas-lead over Vigilant until she was nine utes ahead. At 2 o'clock she shows way for the fleet into Vineyard Have the breeze holding strong and st yachts rushing along for the finis der showing the way with a little incre in her splendid lead. At 2:02:11 she creat the finish line and was timed from a steamer Shearwater, which had been a ahead by the regular committee so the Sylvia might not have to make undue to the finish. A little over six mi Vigilant rounded ex-Commodore black-hulled yacht, beaten but a and able yacht. A quarter of an the Volunteer finished the crounded up in Vineyard Haven at a speedy run. The Jubiliee took a good of this morning. The official time when ceived shows that the Vigilant was his capped fifty-two and the Volunter, in three seconds. Taken from these figure the Defender's win over the Vigilation of vigilation of the vigilation of vigilation of the vigilation of the vigilation of vigil

### REACHED HIS MAJORITY.

Mr. A. Frank Liebman Has Cele His Twenty-First Birthday Mr. Frank Liebman, son of Mr. Liebman, has just reached man tate and he celebrated the event by an interest in his father's business Than Mr. Liebman there is not a er young man in the city, and he hole confidence and esteem of all with he has had dealings. His many for

wish him much happiness and suc For the Relief of Waller Topeka, Kas., August 3.-Gov rill and ex-Senator John Marti sued an appeal for aid from the fi ex-Consul Waller, who is impriso his wife reported to be in destitute stances abroad. All subscriptions stances abroad. All sent to Washington.

#### WEATHER SYNOPSIS AND FORE

A storm area was central last the central Mississippi valley, the eter reading 29.70 inches at Mem; The pressure was also low over the gion and in the extreme northwe area of high pressure extends also Atlantic coast, with its maxima sonville, Fla., There is also an of pressure from Memphis west Denver, Col. This distribution of caused many thunder storms caused many thunder storms the southern states. At Savannah most remarkable downpour occur thunder storm which commenced had precipitated 4.16 inches of w 8 o'clock p. m. and at that hour r tinued to fall. At Atlanta the faured .75 of an inch. At San Anton vesterday, the temperature reactions. ured .75 of an inch. At San Antonio, yesterday, the temperature reached very high mark of 104 degrees. At 8 the temperature was as high as 96 de At the hour of evening obervation ern Georgia was the coolest section of the United States east of the Rocky I dains. The temperature at Atlanta Savannah was 70 degrees and at Au only 66 degrees.

Forecast for Atlanta and vicinity fady: Showers; slightly warmer.

Local Report for August 3, 1895 Mean dally temperature.

Mean daily temperature.

Normal temperature.

Highest in 24 hours.

Lowest in 24 hours to 7 p. m...

Rainfall, 24 hours to 7 p. m...

GEORGE E. HUM

GEORGE E. HUM

Love Express of the control of the co Forecast for Sunday

Washington, August 3.—For Virginia North Carolina—Showers; south or winds.
For South Carolina and Georgia—Showariable winds.
Alabama—Showers in southwesters ton; warmer variable winds.
Louisiana and eastern Texas—Genetiair; easterly winds.
Arkansas—Generally fair; warmer in ern portion; variable winds.
Tennessee—Fair; warmer; variable winds.
Eastern and western Florida—Showariable winds.

Gas Fixtures. Hun cutt & Bellingrath Co.

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guilty of contempt and ordered him to be

imprisoned in the county jail three days. With regards to the actors and actresses

Another witness has stepped forward for Durant. He is Charles E. Lenahan, of 407 Fell street, and he states that he and not Durant is the person who offered to pawn a chip diamond ring, supposed to have belonged to Blanche Lamont, to Pawnbroker Oppenheim. He has been subpoenaed to testify at the trial by the defense to

Oppenheim. He has been suppoended to testify at the trial by the defense, to whom he has stated what he knows con-

ALL KILLED ON THE RAIL.

Last of Three Brothers Who Were

White Plains, N. Y., August 3.-A fatal

Killed on the Same Railroad.

ccident caused by a misplaced switch

Mrs. Kate Elliott, the widow

train, is fatally injured.

Harlem.

gled.

ington, D. C.

brother, William J. Elliott, an

The Elliotts formerly resided at Chathan

train has left this place for the wreck.

Boy Accidentally Hanged.

SCHOOL OF THE BIBLE.

Large Crowds Attend at Ashevifle.

Asheville, N. C., August 3.-Professor

Noah K. Davis, of the University of Virginia, is drawing large crowds to the school

of the English Bible, held daily. At the

general conference, Professor Kemp B. Battle and President George T. Winston, of

the University of North Carolina, made

very able addresses on the Bible in the

family. Among those present at the as-

sembly are Professor E. A. Alderman, Dr.

Thomas Hume, Professor Cain, Professor Venable, Professor Toy, all of the faculty of the University of North Carolina.

All churches tomorrow will be filled by

distinguished ministers. Among those preaching will be Dr. J. M. P. Otts, of

Alabama, Dr. J. L. White, of Macon, Ga.;

Dr. Thomas Hume, of the University of North Carolina; Dr. W. T. Hall of Colum-

bia, S. C.: Dr. Gross Alexander. Vander-

bilt university, and Dr. Powers, of Wash-

ORDERED TO LEAVE

And the Newspaper Man Took the

Ishpeming, Mich., August 3.-Frederich

H. Britton, a staff correspondent of The

Detroit Evening News, was compelled by

500 excited miners, armed with clubs and

bricks, to leave the city at 11:35 o'clock

p. m. vesterday. Mr. Britton was first no-

tified by the men that he must go at 9

o'clock, but retused to move unless Chief

of Police Carlson said so. Britton was ac-

cused of getting a couple of the striking

miners into exclusion and then pumping

them for information. He was at work

in the telegraph office, which was entered

by a howling mob of excited miners. Ten minutes before train time Carlson advised

the correspondent that he had better comply with the strikers' demands and escorted

him to the train, which the miners had held.

A delegation of the strikers accompanied

the train as far as Champion. The least

sign of resistance on the part of Britton

WASHINGTON TO THE PACIFIC.

Rumored Deal Between the Southern

Railway and the Southern Pacific.

New York, August 3.—The Morning Jour-nal says: "Negotiations are said to be pending between President Samuel Spen-

cer, of the Southern railway, and President

C. P. Huntington, of the Southern Pa-cific Company, looking to the formation of a traffic alliance and the establishment

of an all rail route between Washington and San Francisco. It is stated that J.

Pierpont Morgan has given his sanction to

The Southern Pacific now runs a direct

line from New Orleans to San Francisco

and Pacific coast points. Its chief connec-tion for eastern points has been a line of steamers from New Orleans known as the

Sunset route.' No effort has been spared

by the railroad to turn as much as possi

ble of its eastern freight and passenger

traffic to this water route, but shippers and passengers have not flocked to the 'Sunset route' as it was expected, and to

prevent this traffic from going and coming

THE MONETARY TRUST.

resident Carley Says That Investiga-

tion Will Show It Up All Right.

New York, August 3.—(Special.)—The monetary trust is now recognized as a new force in Wall street. The New York World

this morning says: "It has opened a new

mine for speculation and opened the eyes of all old-time brokers as well." There is

no doubt the corporation has developed fa-vorable methods for investors; has made a large amount of money for its customers, and therefore developed much belligerent criticism among professional bear operators. Francis D. Carley, the president, has ad-

dressed a letter to the New York stock ex-change committee requesting that they shall appoint independent accountants to examine the books and methods of the trust and make such report public. Mr. Carley states that such report will astonish the public in reference to past transactions.

the public in reference to past transactions and establish beyond question the con vatism and soundness of the methods

Pittsburg, Pa., August 4.—The W. H. Keech Company, the largest household and furnishing goods store in western Pennsylvania, is on fire now 2 a. m.). The entire

via Chicago the new deal is proposed."

would certainly result in a lynching bee.

Miners' Advice.

Fine Addresses Made.

his friend pawned the ring to

this play, 'A Crime of the Century,'

BRICE MEN IN A FIGHT

Today was the

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CLOSE RACE.

Five Minutes

ss. August 3-1

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Major

August 2.—Today's attacks showed a marked of yesterday. The put threatening and the it shape. The put They Try To Run a County Convention it threatening t shape. The principal as the Kearney stakes as the Kearney stakes and Get Whipped. th was won by Cli

TWO SETS OF DELEGATES NAMED

The Faction Which Opposes the Senstor Controlled the Meeting.

THE CHAIRMAN ROUGHLY HANDLED

In the Southe He Was Knocked Off the Stage-The Speakers Could Not Be Heard.

Springfield, O., August 3 .- At the demo eratio county convention this afternoon two tickets were named and two sets of delegates to the state convention elected. There was much disorder.

The row began immediately upon the call of Chairman W. W. Witmeyer for order. No sooner had he opened the convention when George Arthur attempted to addres the delegates, while W. C. Armstrong, a strong anti-Brice man, rushed to the front of the stage and amid the cheers of encouragement from his faction and hoots of rage from the Brice faction, proclaimed that he had been elected temporary chairman. Hon. John L. Zimmerman, a Brice man, who had been selected as chairman by the democratic central committee, also came forward with his supporters and, at this moment, Internal Revenue Collector 8. M. McMillan, a Brice man, jostled Armstrong and pushed him off the stage to the foor below.

D. T. West grabbed McMillan and dozens of men, wild with rage, scuffled on the stage, knocking the heavy desk off the platform and striking Armstrong, who jumped back on the stage.

A half dozen policemen in uniform attempted to restore order. The Armstrong. Thomas faction, in spite of the vells of the Brice men, went through the motions of appointing committees and nominated a county ticket. Then another rush was made for the stage, several men going to essist Armstrong and others hurried to Zimmerman's assistance. The two sides continued scuffling for some time. Armstrong, in the meantime, was putting motions and declaring them carried. Several men tried to address the convention, but their voices could not be heard above the din and confusion. Finally both sides announced their declarations to the state convention and the assemblage adjourned,

SILVER IN INDIANA.

The Press and the People Are Fighting the Goldbugs.

Greensburg, Ind., August 3 .- (Special.)-Interest in the silver question is at high heat in Indiana now, notwithstanding the fact that all the goldbug papers insist that it is dving out and will disappear entirely with the first frost. The fact is the interest is increasing all the time. Many new papers are springing up in all sections advo cating the free coinage of silver and many former goldbug editors have changed their ideas and now are talking to their readers in genuine free silver editorials. The money question is the sole juestion discussed, the tariff having been laid away for later use. Silver leagues are springing up in many of the countles of the state.

When Senator Turpic returned from the Memphis convention he declared it his purpose to enter the contest for the restoration of silver and stay there until the nation declares her independence by opening her mints to the white metal. Senator Voorhees heartily seconds this move of his colleague, as also do many other leading politicians of the state, republicans as well as democrats.

The goldites say it's just "a free silver craze" and "only a fad." They seem to be taking it at a serious import, though, gressman Bynum is sent out by them to deliver gold speeches, for which he receives, it is stated on good authority, \$50 each. It's but little success, however, that he has met with, for the attendance to the speakings everywhere he has been

is generally very meager,

Notwithstanding that he had been much advertised when he spoke here the 23d in stant, there were exactly thirty-nine men. women and children present, actual count. He found that he was in a strong silver community. The Review, republican, and The New Era, democratic, advocating the free coinage. By a canvass of the business and professional men of the city it was discovered that seventy-seven out of 100 favored free coinage. If taken to the rural districts it would be found that the vote would stand 90 out of the 100 favoring the white metal. The wage workers and farmers are practically unanimous for free silver. "Coin's Financial School" has been scattered throughout every township and in spite of the slander of its enemies its sales are daily increasing. "Coin" has been followed up by the documents of the Wall Street Sound Money League, but they have had little effect, being too verbose for the average reader. The prevailing opinion seems to be that the campaign of 1896 must be fought on the money question. Indiana was noted as fighting ground in the great tariff battles, but never in the history of the state has so deep interest been felt in any political question as is now felt in the contest between the people and the shylocks. The people are for bimetallism and the democracy of Indiana can be re-lied on to stand true to the interests of

IOWA'S CONVENTION.

A Majority of the Counties Send Un-

instructed Delegations. DesMoines, Ia., August 3.—The last Iowa counties held their conventions today to hame delegates to the democratic convention Wednesday. A majority of the coun ties send uninstructed delegations. silver men have made the issue in almost all places and where they could control. have instructed for free silver resolutions by the state convention. gold standard men on the other hand has been to avoid instructions.

MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

Delegates Selected Yesterday Instructed for Free Coinage.

Kansas City, Mo., August 3.—Democratic county conventions to select delegates to the state silver convention at Pertle Eprings next Tuesday were held in the several counties today with these results: Jackson county elected thirty-two dele gates; adopted resolutions in favor of free coinage and to vote as a unit on all questions coming before the state convention. Henry county chose seven delegates and adopted 16 to 1 resolutions. Livingston county selected white metal

delegates and passed resolutions denounc-ing Congressman U. S. Hall's course and nding that he resign.

adopted resolutions favoring free coinage and indorsed the state committee for call-Carroll county chose six delegates and indorsed State Committeeman Losier for his action in working for a state convention.

A ROW IN CAMP Trouble Among New York's Police

Commissioners.

New York, August 3.-There is strife in the board of police commissioners over the trial of Captain Eakins, precipitated by mer Grant's remarks during the progress of the trial yesterday in which he characterized the trial of the captain as a crime and declared that the charges of neg lect and incompetency made against the captain were frivolous. This afternoon Chairman Roosevelt, Andrews and Parker, Commissioner Grant's colleagues but the board, issued a statement in which they resent being termed criminal. They declar that the charges against Eakins were wel founded and at first Commissioner Grant was decidedly of the opinion that the captain should be tried. They say he declared the charges were not only grievous, but ap-proved them. They say further that Comner Grant informed Commissioner Parker at one stage of the trial that Lakins had sought his (Grant's) pardon on the ground that he (Eakins) was a republican, a Methodist and a soldier. They also aver that Grant stated to all three of them on three separate occasions that he would vote to dismiss Eakins without reading the testimony as it was too voluminous to read.
After reading this statement Commissioner
Grant said he regretted very much that his colleagues should feel that he intended to reflect on them in any way. He then ad nitted that he had said that he would vote for Eakins's dismissal, but said he intended it as a joke. He did not recall that Eaking appealed to him on the ground that he was a republican, a Methodist and a soldier. He declared, however, that all three things vere, in his estimation, to Eakins's honor. In conclusion Mr. Grant declared he had

They Want Boise.

the highest respect for his colleagues.

Des Moines, Ia., August 3.—The Iowa democratic state convention will be held at Marshalltown next Wednesday and there is rapidly increasing interest in the prol andidate for governor. It is rumored that the silver men are moving to have ex-Governor Boise the nominee. Ex-Governor Horace Boise in a letter pos

itively declines to accept the nomination uld he be nominated for for governor, sho that office by the democratic convention to be held at Marshalltown next week.

Violet Carried It.

Frankfort, Ky., August 3.—An exciting primary was held here today and Colonel E. H. Taylor, Jr., the Blackburn candidate for the legislature, was defeated by Jame A. Violet, the McCreary man. The city was expected to go for Taylor by about 200 votes but Violet carried it by 24 votes. Out in the county Violet had everything his own way. It is every ward in the city went solidly for

Tillmanites Take Two Out of Three. Cheraw, S. C., August 3.-All the precincts in Chesterfield county give a total E. N. Redfearn and F. P. Taylor, Tillmanites, received 552 and 551 respectively, and E.J. Kennedy, straightout, received 454. Pollock, the third Tillman-ite, was left far in the rear; therefore, Chesterfield's delegation stands two Tillmanites and one straightout.

Fight for a Seat in Council.

Selma, Ala., August 3.—(Special.)—J. J. Thomas today instituted quo warranto pro-ceedings against G. A. Stuck to compel him to show by what authority he the office of councilman from the fifth ward. Stuck was the nominee of the demo cratic party and was declared elected over Thomas. The latter has the affidavit of a majority of the voters that they cast their votes for him.

Will Stand for Congress.

Selma, Ala., August 3.—(Special.)—Judge George H. Craig, of this city, has an-nounced that he will be a candidate for congress in the next election. He is a

THE DUEL IS OFF.

Two Young South Carolinians Are Put Under Peace Bonds.

Columbia, S. C., August 3 .- (Special.) -- A South Carolina duel was nipped in the bud here today by Sheriff Cathcart arresting the principals and putting them under bonds. Hugh M. Tally and Moore, two prominent young men of this city, were the principals. Both are members of leading families in the state and are blood connections. Neither is over twenty-five years of age. The proposed meeting on the field of honor grew out of a dispute had at a ball in the city last night. Moore, who belongs to a somewhat younger set, accused Tally of attempting to induce the young ladies to slight his set. Blood was thought necessary to wipe away the stain. It was proposed to shed it this afternoon, but the sheriff got wind of the scheme and the affair is off for a year and a day.

ATLANTA WILL WIN.

New England Manufacturers Voting

on Their Place of Meeting. Baltimore, August 3.—A dispatch to The Manufacturers' Record states that the reort that the New England Manufacturers' ation has accepted an invitation hold its October meeting in Atlanta is premature. The board of governors, not being willing to decide this matter, has asked the 400 members of the association to vote by mail as to whether the October eting shall be held in Atlanta or in the White mountains. All votes are to be in by August 5th, and upon this vote will depend the place of meeting. A number of the board of governors are very anxious to have the meeting in Atlanta, but they do not know how the members will decide

PROTECTING THE NUNS.

The Conduct of the American Consul

Indorsed. Washington, August 3.—The American nuns who were compelled to leave Ecuador by the revolutionists and who arrived in New York this week have not made any complaint to the state department supplemental to the statement recently made in their behalf and that of the other inmates of the convent by ex-Congressman Timothy J. Campbell, of New York. The state department, however, has indorsed the action of its consul at Guayaquin, in protest-ing against the treatment of the nuns and securing them from further insult and attack. This was done in the absence of direct evidence that the nuns were Americans, but the department holds and so in-formed Mr. Campbell, that even if the harassed women are not American, the course taken by our consul at Guayaquin should be fully endorsed on the broad ground of humanity. No question has ground of humanity. No question has arisen as to the nationality of the nuns, but it is believed at the department that there will be no difficulty in showing that some of them, if not all, are entitled to the protection of the American government, At present the nuns are being protected by the commandant of the district where their convent is situated, and it is believed that no further outrage on them will be committed.

All Quiet at Jackson's Hole. Washington, August 3.--Agent Teter to-ay telegraphed Indian Commissioner Washington,
day telegraphed Indian Commissiones
Browning from Market Lake, Idaho, stating that he had just returned from Jackson's Hole and found everything quiet
there Commissioner Browning thinks the demanding that he resign.

Platte county selected five delegates; trouble at Jackson's Hole is at an end.

BRIDE OR DEATH

Thomas Westbrook Gives W. J. Williamson His Choice Between the Two.

MARRIAGE IS ACCEPTED AT FIRST Williamson, However, Changes His

Mind and Declines To Marry.

WESTBROOK SHOOTS HIM DOWN

The Murder Was To Avenge an Injured Sister-The Young Woman Greatly Excited by the Tragedy,

Nashville, Tenn., August 3,-(Special.)-William J. Williamson, a carpenter, aged thirty-five and single, was slain in cold blood while on his way to work at an early hour this morning. His slayer was Thomas Westbrook. The cause of the tragedy was Williamson's refusal to marry Miss Altonia Westbrook, an employe in Marshall & Bruce's book bindery.

Williamson and Westbrook met on Broad street, near Kayne avenue, at 6:45 o'clock this morning. None of the witnesses to the tragedy were near enough to hear what was said, but Westbrook's attorney says Westbrook gives the following version of

Westbrook, he says, said to Williamson "You have ruined my sister and I want you to come peaceably along and get a license and marry her."

Williamson, so he says, consented, turned and walked a few steps with Westbrook, but, reconsidering the matter turned back and said, "No, I'll be d-d if I do."

Westbrook then drew a pistol and fired at Williamson, who fell to the pavement, Westbrook walked up to his prostrate victim and fired four more balls into his body, one of which passed through his heart. Either one of the four wounds was sufficient to have caused death.

Westbrook then went on up Broad street, reloading the revolver. He went to where Charles Conley, another carpenter, works and told him that he had killed Williamson and would kill him, too, if he had sufficient proof. Westbrook had a pint of whisky in his pocket at the time of the killing and drank half of this before he was arrested, so that he was drunk when he reached the station house. His attorneys refused to let any one see either him or his sister Westbrook was committed to jail, It is said that Williamson had been warned to cease his attentions to Miss Westbrook The latter was at work when she heard of the tragedy and went home very much agitated. Westbrook's father killed a mar bout a year ago and was acquitted.

CONFESSION OF THE QUINLANS. A Chicago Paper Gives the Partlenlars.

Chicago, August 3.-A morning paper gives the following particulars of the conession made by the Quinlans yesterday to Chief Badenoch, which was taken down by a stenographer. They related that, their opinion, Miss Cigrand, Mrs. Julia Connor and her daughter. Pearl, and Minnie and Nannie Williams are all dead and that Holmes murdered them.

Pietzel, they said, quarreled frequently



MRS. JULIA L. CONNER.

with Holmes because the latter would not act squarely with his associate in the dealings, and they believed that Holmes killed Pietzel so as to prevent him telling of his crime, which, they believe, Pietzel was aware of, to some extent. As to whether Pietzel participated in any of the murders they do not know. They believe that Holmes, after killing Pietzel, felt it necessary to dispose of the dead man's children, and that Alice, Nellie and How ard Pletzel were killed by him. As to Miss VanTassel they know nothing and never saw her. Miss Cigrand, Miss Connor, Pearl Connor, Minnie and Nannie Williams, they thought, came to their death in the Holmes building.

Mrs. Quinlan related that one day when her husband was away she saw Holmes poking into the stove in his office, which was red hot, something looking like portions of a human body, and that a horrible odor came from the room. Quinlan said that after Holmes had gone away he found a bottle of chloroform in the steel vault. They both said that they saw the Williams girls about July 5, 1893, for the last time, and that they must have been put out of the way at that time.

To Exhibit the "Castle."

The police have nothing new to announce in the Holmes case today. Superintendent Badenoch was not in his office during the day and Inspector Fitzpatrick was engaged with other matters. He said work was being pursued on the case upon the lines suggested in information gained from the Quin

It was stated today that a dime museum firm had secured a lease on the Holmes castle in Englewood and will fence it and charge visitors 10 cents for admission to the house and grounds.

SENTENCED THE "HEAVY VILLAIN" But Let the Other Actors Go-The Du-

rant Murder Case. San Francisco, Cal., August 3.-The m bers of the "Crime of the Century" com pers of the Crime of the Century com-pany, including Manager W. R. Daily and Richard E. White, the author, appeared before Judge Murphy this morning to an-swer to a charge of contempt. Counsel Cook, for the defendants, stated that his application to the supreme court for a writ of prohibition had not been acted writ of prohibition had not been acted upon up to this morning. He renewed his objection to Judge Murphy's jurisdiction, and then presented Daily's answer to the complaint. In this Daily admitted the production of the play, but declared that it did not interfere with Durant's trial or was calculated to prejudice the public mised. was calculated to prejudice the public mind against the man accused of the Emanuel church tragedies. Daily also denied his

After the examination of Mortimer Shaw, out.

who filled the role of the young villain, who is the attraction and is alleged to rep-sesent Durant, and William M. Daily, the respondent, Judge Murphy found Daily

> Oneen Victoria Wants One of Her Family To Command.

implicated, Judge Murphy said:
"I have made up my mind not to inflict
any penalty upon these people. So if they
will give me their promise to not produce in this HER HEAD IS LONG ON THAT POINT until the question of their right to do has been finally passed upon by our courts, I will order the proceedings against them dismissed." She Is Working To Have Connought Another witness has stepped forward for

> SPEAKER GULLY STAYS IN THE CHAIR He Will Not Be Opposed for Re-election

The Yachting Week at Cowes

Will Be Gay.

Succeed Cambridge.

cerning that particular transaction. In an interview in The Call, he says he and London, August 3.-The week at Cowes for the races. The ring, he says, belonged to his friend's sister. romised to be a brilliant one. The distinguished assemblage will include Emperor Another discoverey, this time in favor of the prosecution, has been made by an Oak-land detective. He claims to have found William, of Germany, the prince of Wales, the duke of York and the duke of Conthree young women who made thrilling escapes from Durant in the Emanuel Bap-

naught, while the queen, the princess of Wales and Princesses Victoria and Maud will be at Osborne near by. Yachts are daily arriving at Cowes. On Thursday Emperor William on the imperial yacht, Hohenzollern, accompanied by five German warships, will arrive. The usual fashionable crowd is already filling the hotels. As the opinion grows that the retirement of the duke of Cambridge, as commander in chief of the forces, will be deferred and the succession of the duke of Connaught to the command of the army be confirmed, the

broken rail occurred near Chatham, on the Harlem railroad, at noon today. The Pittsfield express, which left Grand Cen-tral station at 9:30 o'clock this morning, was derailed and went down an embank-ment, killing Fireman Myron J. Elliott and injuring a number of passengers. The discontent deepens. The movement emadetails received are meager as yet. Fire-man Elliott resided in this city and was married on Wednesday of this week to nates almost entirely from the queen, who clings to views imbibed from the iron duke, the royal consort, Peel, John Russell, Palmerston, Beaconsfield and other states that royalty nearly related to the sovereign on the Harlem railroad, who was killed in bught to be at the head of the army. No a railroad wreck at Ice Pond two years ago. Another brother was also killed on Saturday only a few miles distant from where Fireman Elliott met his death today. body doubts that Lord Salisbury, with his present backing, will cheerfully comply with the queen's wishes. The court is bringing a vigorous pressure on the duke of Devonshire to make him renounce his recommendation to his own committee. The and the father and all the sons were brought up at railroading. The death of Myron makes the third son killed on the queen has sent to both Lord Salisbury the duke of Devenshire a long memorandum embodying her views in regard to the Later details report that Engineer Edarmy. Her majesty hopes to be enabled to ward Halleck is also kille? Ind that his father, who was a baggage master on the prove to her grandson, Emperor William, next week that the British sovereign's hold on the army is not materially less the his on the German army. If possible she hopes in some indirect manner to use the kalser to influence government to effect her

During the week Emperor William goes Washington, August 3 .- Victor Malnati, a fifteen-year-old boy hiving at 818 East Capito Aldershot for a field day with the t tol street, met his death this morning by The duke of Connaught's brigade, with sev eral volunteer battalions, will take part in hanging. It is believed that in exercising on a trapeze, a rope became coiled around his neck, and in endeavoring to extricate the display, which will commence grand "march past." The whole affair has been arranged especially with the view of giving the duke of Connaught a chance to himself, it pulled tighter until he was stranimpress his nephew and the public. The emperor will probably be induced to make some pronouncement lauding his uncle's handling of the troops.

Gully Will Stay in the Chalr. The government, in accepting the nomi-nation of Mr. William Court Gully as speaker of the house of commons, to which osition he was elected on the retirement of the Right Hon. Arthur Viscount Peel, has avoided the first pitfall in its career. The only persons who regre the government's daring not to oppose Mr Gully's re-election are the extreme radi cals, who say that if a tory speaker had whip hand during the whole life of parlia-

If one of the political opponents occupied the chair and vigorously suppressed ob-struction he would be accused of partiality, whereas Mr. Gully, who was originally the nominee of Mr. Henry Labouchere, the nominee of Mr. Henry Labouchere, the radical leader, would not have been elected except for radical and Irish votes. The conservatives are willing to retain him in office, as he has shown himself firm to

maintain order. Among the first topics that will be brought up for discussion when parlia-ment meets on the 12th instant will be the election of Dynamiter Daly to represent Limerick in the house. On the 15th Mr. Balfour will move the production of proof of Daly's conviction of participation in the dynamite outrages, and on the 19th will move the issue of a new election for Limerick. The Parnellites intend to raise the question of amnesty, but Speaker Gully will probably rule that it is irrelevant. As Daly is now in Portland prison, this fact in itself renders his election void. It is inderstood that the only bill that will be passed before the adjournment of house will be the postponing the fixing of judicial rents in Ireland until 1896, in view of the government land purchase scheme

that will then be introduced. The summonses to the government supporters in the house of com the liberal-unionists, have all been issued by Mr. Balfour as the government leader in the house. This fact, taken in connection with the speech delivered last night by Mr. Chamberlain at a dinner given to him by the Birmingham Conservative Club, indicates the eventual fusion of the two sections of the unionist party, the con-servative and liberal-unionists.

The estimates are likely to be passed at the beginning of September. After the ad-journment parliament will not meet again

intil February.

New Peers.

It is creditably reported that Prime Minister Salisbury will shortly cause to be created several peers, including Sir Algernon Borthwick, Baron de Worms and Mr. James Lowther, all members of the house of commons, and Sir Edward Malet, British ambassador to Berlin, whose intention to retire from the diplomatic service has already been mentioned in the dispatches of the United Press. Lord Salisbury will also raise Lord Londonderry to a duke. also raise Lord Londonderry to a dom and appoint him to succeed Lord Lans-downe, secretary of state for war, who will have tendered to him an offer to succeed Sir Edward Malet or Lord Dufferin, British ambassador to France, who will also shortly

The queen will entertain next week at Osborne house, her residence on the Isle of Wight, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, the duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain, all of whom are members of the cabinet. They will meet Emperor William at din-

The Daily News, the morning liberal or-gan, yesterday published an article in which it dealt in a most generous manner with Lord Salisbury's foreign policy. It said that as secretray of state for foreign affairs he had always been cautious, pru-dent and circumspect, and added that his share in the partition of Africa in 1891 was taken in closer concert with Germany than with any other power. The liberals it further said, certainly will not complain it further said, certainly will not complain of his cultivating the most friendly and cordial relations with Germany. Lord Salisbury is the one English statesman who seriously and earnestly endeavored to withdraw the British troops from Egypt.

The Speaker, a liberal paper, says that Mr. Morley will return immediately to literary work, of which he has enough to occupy him for a year. He will not seek recupy him for a year.

erary work, of which he has enough to occupy him for a year. He will not seek reelection to the house of commons until this
will have been finished. The Speaker says
it regrets that Sir William Vernon Harcourt who, defeated at Derby, was subsequently elected for West Monmouthshire,
did not adopt a similar course, at least
that he did not allow himself six months'
seclusion for self-examination at his country residence.

The Daily News says it is desirable that
Lord Rosebery should speak as a leader
of the liberal party before parliament
meets. In continues: "He was premier for

more than a year and in the ordinary course will be premier again."

This reflects the mood of the liberals for the present, as it is understood that Mr. Asquith will resume his barrister's practice, which will not leave him time to rally the liberals.

In Case the Queen Dies. The attorney general and the legal advisers of the government are exercised over a curious state of affairs discovered in connection with the duration of parlia-ment in the event of the queen's death. By the act of 1896 it was provided the parliament should not last more than six nonths after the demise of the crown months after the demise of the crown. This applies to Scotland and Ireland, after they entered the parliament of the United Kingdom, but the reform franchise act of 1887 enacted that the demise of the crown should not affect the duration of crown should not affect the duration of parliament. This act applied only to Eng-land and Wales. A similar reform fran-chise act was in 1868 passed for Scotland and Ireland, but does not contain any clause referring to the demise of the crown. Hence, in the event of the queen's death, Scotland and Ireland would have an election within six months, unless parliament should extend the clause of the English act of 1867 to them. In view of the queen's age and the size of the present parliamentary majority, indicating that the house will last for seven years, the matter becomes of great importance, while the delicacy of the subject makes it difficult to immedia ly adopt an act thereon.

CHINESE MASSACRE CHRISTIANS. Missionaries at Kucheng Murdered by

the Heathen.

Shanghai, August 3 .- The Shanghai Express prints a telegram from Foo-Chow, under date of August 3d, reporting a frightful massacre of Christians in Kucheng, in the province of Konsu-Sin-Kiang. Among those murdered were five foreign ladies. No confirmation of the report has been received.

The News Confirmed Washington, August 3.-A cable dispatch, received at the state department today from Mr. Jarnigan, United States consul general at Shanghai, reports a massacre of Christians at Kucheng, China. No Americans were killed, but one was seriously vounded. The name of the place where the massacre occurred was not plain in the dispatch, but it is understood to be Kucheng, where, according to a United Press cable message from Shanghai received this morning a frightful massacre

The only place on the map of the state department which resembles Kucheng in name is Kincheng. This is located in the middle of the China empire, north of the Yang-Tse-Klang river. Navy department officials say that no vessel can get within several hundred miles of the place,

The dispatch from Mr. Jernigan gave the name of the American lady who was se-riously wounded as Miss Harlow, and said that five English ladies were killed.

The Miss Harlow named in Mr. Jernigan's dispatch as having been wounded is believed to be Miss Mabel C. Hartford, of Dover, in charge of the Methodist missi at Kincheng. Her assistant is Miss W. H. Rouse, and two other Methodist female mis-Peters, are located at places nearby. The church missionary society has a large mission at Kunpeng and the five English vomen who were killed are probably attached

At the state department it is believed that the massacre is simply the result of another outbreak of fanaticism, such as was ram-pant during the Chinese-Japanese war. The greatest riot at that time against Christians occurred at Cheng-Tu. The American mission buildings there were damaged, but no American was killed. Minister Denby protested against the treatment of the Americans at Cheng-Tu and the Chinese government gave satisfactory assurance of us intention to punish the offenders and to prevent a repetition of the outrages. The British missions at Cheng-Tu were also damaged and the British government has just sent one of its consular officers to make inquiry into the affair with a view to deanding damages

Chinese Officers Investigated It. London, August 3,-A dispatch from Shanghai gives the details of the reported massacre of Christians at Kucheng. The ladies who are said to have been killed are believed to have been members of the Church of England, the Zenana and the American to the dispatch they were butchered after suffering atrocious injuries, A number of other foreigners, including women and children were seriously wour

The dispatch declares that the Chinese officials connived at, if they did not instigate, the attack on the Christians. The revival of outrages is attributed to the apathy of the British and American ministers, despite the increasing anti-foreign feeling that is displayed.

Foreigners in Shanghal regard the com-mission sent out to inquire into the recent riots at Cheng Tu as a farce. Many officalis who were charged with complicity in these riots are being promoted.

SUICIDE AT JACKSONVILLE.

George Bell, While on a Spree, Takes His Life.

Jacksonville, Fla., August 3.—George T. Bell, night watchman and formerly a member of the police force, shot himself in the head with a pistol about 6:45 o'clock this morning at the residence of Samue Bell boarded at Fox's house, and usually

returned home shortly after 6 o'clock in the morning. He had been drinking for several days and this morning, when he entered the house, Mrs. Fox said to him:
"Oh, Mr. Bell, you have been drinking

"Oh, yes," said Bell; "I'm drunk again."
He then walked into the sitting room
and seating himself on the lounge, pulled
out a pistol and flourished it around. Bell then called to Mrs. Fox, saying "Come here and sit by me; I want to

talk to you." Mrs. Fox siad: "No, I have work to do. sides that you are too drunk to talk to now. Go to sleep and when you wake up I will talk to you."
"All right," said Bell, and placed the

said Bell, and placed the pistol to his head and pulled the trigger.

CIVIL RIGHTS SUITS

Against the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad.

Jacksonville, Fla., August 3.—There were filed in the office of the clerk of the United States court this morning the declarations in three suits against the Savannah and Western railway for \$10,000 damages

The suits were brought by John Wallace, John Wallace and his wife, Alice A. Wal-lace, and J. P. Wallace, a minor, by her next friend, John Wallace, a citizen of Florida.

These suits are entered for damages on account of Wallace and his wife being refused the right to remain in a first-class coach on the Savannah, Florida and Western rail-way from here to Savannah in September, 1003, although they were sold first-class tickets.

Columbia's City Council Compel the

Columbia's City Council Compel the Company To Employ Them.

Columbia, S. C., August 3.—(Special.)—Judge Townsend this afternoon, after hearing argument, issued a writ of prohibition forbidding the city of Columbia from fining the street rallway company for not complying with the ordinance requiring it to employ conductors on its cars. This virtually declares the ordinance invalid and is a victory for the company. City Attorney Thomas represented the city and Messrs. Lyles & Sloan the street car company.

### THE STORYTHEY TELL A NEGRO MURDERED

Figures from Minety-Four Counties Have Been Received.

### MUCH GREATER THAN IN

Is the Falling Off Shown by the Tax Returns.

IT WILL APPROXIMATE \$30,000,000

That Will Be the Size of the Slump This Year-That Troup Return-Facts Taken from the Books.

The returns made by the various tax receivers to the comptroller's office tell one phaze of the effect of the single gold standard upon the people of Georgia.

The figures as they have been published in The Constitution from day to day have onstrated to the people the great wiping away of values which has resulted from the crowning infamy of the administration system of finances-this and unconstitutional repeal of the Sherman act-the story is

All efforts to explain away this great slump in values have been futile for, as the tax receiver of Milton county tersely put it. "Our people are getting down to the

Yes, They are getting down to a gold basis and with a vengeance!

The 1894 Slump and That Map. The tax returns of 1894 as compared with the returns of 1893 show a falling off of \$23,631,984. It was a great slump, and opened the eyes of the people of the state. The Constitution's famous map showed how the same condition of affairs obtained throughout the southern, the middle and the western states-everywhere except the eastern states and New England-the money centers. The map attracted the attention of the entire country for it presented a striking picture of the effect of the single gold standard in increasing values at the great money centers at the expense of the producing sections of the country.

But last year's record was just a starter. The returns as they have come in this year have shown that the falling off here in Georgia is greater this year than it was last,

Twenty-Five Per Cent Greater. Two counties were heard from yesterday

Fayette, which fell off \$59,827, and Heard, which fell off \$124,398. That makes ninety-four counties which

have been heard from so far this year, and this shows that where the net decrease of these counties last year was \$8,030,187; this year it is \$9,994,249.

Or a comparison of the loss of 1895 with the loss of 1894, shows that it will be nearly 25 per cent greater.

The loss of 1894 was \$23,631,984, which would indicate that this year's loss will approximate \$30,000,000, and will bring the total of property in the state dangerously near the \$40,000,000 point. And that will mean an increase in the

It will mean, too, an absolute wiping

away of the property of Georgians of between fifty and sixty millions of dollars. The Troup County Returns.

The facts concerning the returns from Troup county were not as clearly stated in vesterday's Constitution as they might perhaps have been.

On the face of the return Troup shows an increase of \$209,000. This, of course, stands, but in reality the falling off in values in Troup county is \$463,000.

Last year no return of defaulters' property was made. Tax receivers get no percentage on these returns of defaults, and often there is no return. This year, however. Tax Receiver Callaway found property in default which he assessed \$336,000. Under the law that property must be double taxed, and therefore it stands on the books at \$672,000, and in that way the county figures out a gain

And in Decatur. One of the most prominent officials of

Decatur county explains the increase from that county in this way: "I note in yesterday's Journal reas

why the tax returns of counties had either increased or decreased, and my attention was called to the large increase of this Decatur county, which it would be made to appear was the result of our present financial system. In May our commission ers foreseeing a probable deficit in county funds, called the receiver before them and instructed him to make returns as high as possible, and thereby save an increase in rate of taxation. Acting under these instructions many returns were turned under, and property assessed at a much higher value.' Where there is an increase, there is some

special local reason for it.

The gold standard is making the people of Georgia poorer every day, and they are testimony to that fact,

DISMISSED THE WARRANTS.

#### The Buckhead Rioters Were All Vin-

dicated by Justice Landrum The hearing of the case against the Buck head rioters consumed the entire day yes-terday at Judge Landrum's court, and more than forty witnesses were examined. On the 27th of last December, at a Christ-

mas frolic, several citizens of Buckhead were most severely cut and wounded in the general melee that followed the close of the party. About twenty warrants were issued and the parties arrested all suc-ceeded in giving bond. Yesterday morning the case was called in Judge Landrum's court and the trial consumed the day. After hearing the evidence, Judge Landrum dismissed the warrants, saying that it was a family affair and as all had set tled their differences, he did not think that the defendants should be bound over.

Good Judicial Material.

Blocton, Ala., August 3.—(Special.)—The Judge Gardner, John C. Jones, J. C. Suttle, Professor Cooper, Thomas J. Smitherman A. W. Hayes and John P. Kennedy ar among the prominent entries so far. Any of these gentiemen would make a good judge and the support of the county is pretty well divided between them. The governor will have to exercise some rare discrimination in the matter of choice. Bibb county feels perfectly safe at the prospect, as they are all good men.

May Force Oates To Run Again. The following editorial from today's fontgomery Advertiser is regarded as the very best of evidence that Governor Oates will be a candidate for re-election as governor instead of for the senate:

not by any means one of the impossible developments of the future that party necessity should impose upon Governor Oates the same duty required of Governor Jones. The latter did not want to run for a second term, but had to waive his personal preference. The party may find itself requiring a similar sacrifice of Governor Oates." developments of the future that

While Standing on the Street He Was Review of the Season and Calculations Shot and Killed.

OCCURRED AT PETERS AND FAIR STREETS

At 9 O'Clock Last Night George Young Walked Up to Tom Edwards and Shot Him Without Warning.

Tom Edwards, a negro employed by the city as a cart driver, was shot and instantly by George Young, a Peters street negro, last night. The killing occurred on the corner of Fair and Peters street and

was witnessed by a number of people. The most probable cause of the killing seems to have been that the two negroes got into a fight Friday night, during which Young got the worst of the scrap. It is said that he threatened to have vengeance some of the negroes on Peters street last night after the shooting, said that Young had said during the day that he intended to kill Edwards before the night was over.

Young got away after firing the shot at Edwards and at a late hour last night had not been captured. It seems that Edwards was standing near the corner of Peters and Fair streets, talking to another negro, who could not be found after the shooting. Young is said to have walked down Fair street toward Peters, and when about ten feet be-yond where Edwards was standing, leveled his gun at the latter and fired without warning his victim. He then broke off down Peters street and made good his escape. Edwards ran about twenty feet toward Walker street and fell dead in the street, the ball having entered his body about the heart, probably lodging in it. He was picked up by the crowd and removed to Peters street, where the body was lake on the side-walk until the arrival of the patrol wagon. The body was placed in the wagon and carried to Howard's undertaking establishnt, where it will be kept until an inquest

is held by Coroner Paden.
Officers Hollingworth, T. B. Lanford and T. P. Taylor and Detectives Conn and Bar-rett worked on the case until late last night without learning the motive of the murder unless the theory mentioned is the correct one. Several acquainted with the negroes claimed that Young had threatened Edwards's life for the reason stated. Young is said to be a desperate negro and he has frequently been in trouble.

The trouble between the two negroes Friday night is said to have occurred in poolroom on Peters street, one negro stating that Edwards cut Young with a knife, but the statement could not be verified. Edwards lived at 35 Traynham street and

has been in the service of the city for some time, It is said he was a frequenter of Peters street barrooms.

The locality in which the murder took place is a notorious ofie. A merry-go-round is located on the opposite corner from where the murder occurred and the vicinity is well supplied with negro saloons and dives. All kinds of fakirs surround the merry-goround and the locality was swarming with negroes last night before and after the murder. Much excitement was prevalent among the negroes and frequent threats of vengeance were heard against Young if he was caught. Several hundred negroes had congregated when the officers arrived and the dead negro was placed in the wagon with difficulty, the crowd gathering around the wagon with a curious desire to see the dead

The officers watched all the outgoing trains last night after the murder, it being thought that the murderer intended to leave the city after committing the crime. It was reported to the officers that Young had said that he intended to kill Edwards and leave town on the Opelika excursion, which left on the Atlanta and West Point railway last night. A man was sent on the train to have Young arrested if he is found on it today.

IN THE LOCAL FIELD.

-Captain Robert F. Wright, of Elber-

-Hon. Gus Morrow, mayor of Jones boro, spent yesterday in the city.

The motion for a new trial in the case of H. C. Crosthwaite vs. J. H. and A. L. James was denied yesterday by Judge Van

-Mr. Eugene R. Black has returned Mr. Harry Stearns is also at Indian Spring.

-Yesterday was pay day at police headquarters and Chief Connolly and his assistants were busy all day with the pay

-Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Daniel leave this morning for Powder Springs and Paulding county, where they will remain several days with relatives. -Mrs. Robert Braselton and children

leave this morning for Indian Springs and Pike county, where they will remain a few days, visiting relatives in that place and -Mr. Edmund A. Felder, of the expo

sition, who has been spending a week in Tennessee, has returned to his desk. Mr. Felder went away sick but returned much -Detective Wootten has recovered

fine overcoat for which he want an owner. The coat is a black one and has a strap bearing the name of Dr. W. T. Lampton on the collar.

-- Detective Conn, who has been absent on a few days' vacation, returned in much better health. He was taken charge of by friends of the Chattanooga police doment and shown many courtesies in that city.

-The colonial committee will meet onday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Hugh Hagan on North avenue. It will be an important meeting and a full attendance is urgently requested.

-The old carshed, that relic of ancient s, is being repainted and in a few days present a much better appearance. The dust and smoke of years will be washed off and the interior as well as exterior will receive a new coat of paint.

-Mr. C. H. Taylor, formerly business manager of the Atlanta Music Company was badly injured Friday night. He was

-Isom Standard, a negro man well — usom Standard, a negro man well known in the city, was severely hurt yesterday afternoon by being thrown from an elevator used in lifting material to the top of the new hotel building on Pryor and Houston streets. His injuries were attended by Dr. Danforth and Dr. Mell and Standard was then removed to his home on Fort street, where he was resting well last night.

—The remains of Mr. Jacob Feick reached the city from Walhalla, S. C., last night. His death is shrouded in a deep mystery, as he was in perfect health a few days ago and left Atlanta on a short business trip to the Palmetto state. Mr. Feick was a gallant union soldier and also fought in the Mexican army. The funeral will occur in Marietta, Ga., this afternoon.

-F. C. Helms, the ex-policeman, who —F. C. Helms, the ex-policeman, who was arrested on a peace warrant taken out by his wife several days ago, was given a preliminary hearing before Justice of the Peace Bloodworth. The man apparently has been drinking for several days and his wife claims that he has abused her. The warrant was dismissed on the promise of Helms to leave the county and not molest his wife in the fu-

### COTTON SITUATION.

as to the Cutlook

HOW THE CROP IS ESTIMATED

Valuable Information About the Crop Pros pects in the Several Southern States.

What will cotton bring this year? What is the prospect of better prices? These questions are the appealing issues on the countless plantations of the south

Mr. Remsen Crawford, southern correspondent of Leslie's Weekly, contributes an article in the current number of this excellent periodical reviewing the cotton stuation at the south.

Some valuable information is contained in the article, an extract of which runs as

in the article, an extract of which runs as follows:

"There is a world of interest in the cotton situation at the south. This is the year of ail years that was to mark great revolutions on the broad and spacious cotton piantations from the Carolinas to Texas. This revolution, so deliberately planned in several great conventions of cotton growers, was to consist in a general and material reduction of acreage. As an outcome of these conventions, held in Jackson, Miss.; New Orleans and Atlanta early in the year the American Cotton Growers' Association was formed, which assumed the great task of organizing a general movement in every county of every cotton growing state to obligate the farmers to plant less cotton. Or course the impulse that prompted such determination was the ruinous and disastrous effect of the great slump in cotton prices the past season. Realizing that cotton cannot, even with the improved methods of modern times, be grown at a profit at 5 cents a pound, the farmers, so long blinded to their own interests in the excessive production of cotton, sought with somewhat more eagerness than ever before some successful plan for reduction. It was no new movement. On the contrary, it is an old song at the south, 'Cut down the crop.' But there seemed to be more earnestness this year, doubtless due to the frightful punge which the market took last season. The trouble which has always impeded similar movements has been that the planter individually, hearing so much of the movement to reduce, would privately resolve to increase, because, he would reason to himself, 'if the other fellow decreases the price will be higher, and I'll come in on the top wave with my increase of production.' Of course the result was that few of them ever reduced at all, and last year the production was overwhelming, cotton becoming the curse of the south, rather than its king.

"Matter visiting all the states where center the cotton growing interests and making inquiry at the departments of agriculture of the system and president

to arrive at a reasonable and accurate opinion concerning the outlook, for the information of the readers of Leslie's Weekly. The results of various interviews are here given:

"Hector D. Lane, commissioner of agriculture of Alabama and president of the American Cotton Growers' Protective Association, said: From the best information I can give the reduction has been greater than is shown by the reports of the national and state departments recently sent out, they only showing a decrease of 14.08 per cent in average acreage.

"A. J. Rose, commissioner of agriculture of the state of Texas, says: From the information received by me up to date I am of the opinion that the acreage of cotton in Texas this year is about 20 per cent less than in 1894.

"W. G. Vincenheller, commissioner of mines, manufacture and agriculture of Arkansas, remarks: I am just in from a twenty-five days' canvass of the state of Arkansas for the state exhibit at the Cotton States and International exposition; and was particularly careful to observe the cotton acreage and crop prospect. A conservative estimate for Arkansas is a decrease in acreage of at least 20 per cent compared with last year.

"R. T. Nesbitt, commissioner of agriculture of Geofgia, says: The acreage of cotton for Georgia is about 20 per cent from last year.

"The consolidated returns of the reports to the statistical division for the month of June show an average for the United States of 85.21, a reduction of 14.8 per cent upon revised acreage given out in May. The condition of crops for June ist shows a general average for the country of 81, against 88.3 last year and 85.6 in 1893.

"Thus it may be seen that there will not be nearly so large a crop of cotton on the market next winter as last, and the presumption is made reasonable, upon a calculation of the legit:mate supply and demand, that prices will be higher. This is certainly a consummation devoutly to be wished. Countless, indeed, are the farmers of the south who have been made poor by growing cotton. The cotton bel certainly a consummation devoutly to be wished. Countless, indeed, are the farmers of the south who have been made poor by growing cotton. The cotton belt of America embraces, beyond the remotest shadow of a doubt, the richest lands of the country, and yet it is a pitiful story of how the mighty king cotton of olden times has blighted thousands upon thousands of prosperous plantations within the past decade. But this year it is gratifying to observe the change that has come over the spirit of the southern planter's dream. He seems to have set about the new and arduous duty of building up his section upon quite a different plan. His acres are being divided between cotton and corn, fruit products and all the cereals. In genuine southern vernacular he seems to have at last hit upon the idea that it is best to live at home and board at the same place. This surely is the hope of the south."

Montgomery, Ala., August 3.—(Special.)— The Cuba Herald says: "Old Aunt Patsy Hall is dead. She passed away last Mon-day at her home on the McDaniel place, day at her home on the McDaniel place, at the extreme old age of 110 years. Patsy Hall was the servant of Mr. Archibald Hall, who resided near Gaston for half a century, and who is well remembered by the older inhabitants of Sumter county. May Aunt Patsy rest in peace. She had seen enough of the toils and cares of this life and we hope that the future may prove a heaven of rest to her."

Lieutenant Echols's Promotion.

Montgomery, Ala., August 3.—(Spec.alt)— Lieutenant Charles P. Echols, of the United States army, who has for a year United States army, who has for a year past been on duty here with the Alabama river and coast survey, will leave in a few days for the military academy at West Point. Lieutenant Echols has been shown the very high compliment of receiving the appointment of instructor of mathematics in the academy. Lieutenant Echols is a Huntsville, Ala., boy, was the cadet adjutant of his class at graduation and ranked at the very top. His friends in Alabama are exceedingly proud of him.

Montgomery, Ala., August 3.—(Special.)—Articles of incorporation of the LaFayette Railway Company have been filed in the office of the secretary of state here. proposed line is to extend from LaFayette Ala., to Opelika, Ala., and \$50,000 will be ex Ala., to Openias, Ala., and \$00,000 will be expended on its construction. The incorporators are Messrs. G. E. McGee, W. W. Allen, G. E. Collins, J. M. Tucker, J. C. Griffin, W. B. Wood, A. J. Driver and W. E. Bostwick, all of east Alabama.

Another Case of Ice Cream Poison.

Montgomery, Ala., August 3.—(Special.)—
It develops that Mrs. Dr. James McDade, who died suddenly at Mount Meigs, in this county, last Wednesday, was poisoned by eating ice cream. It appears that the negroes in the neighborhood of the colored school were having an ice cream festival and as a compliment to Dr. McDade sent some of the cream to his family. Soon afterwards the doctor, his wife and a large number of the negroes became ill. All were restored except Mrs. McDade, who died later in the day. She was an estimable lady only thisty-two years of age and was greatly beloved by all of her neighbors. It is presumed the cream was poisoned by contact with the metal vessel to which it was made. act with the metal ve

Deputy United States Marshals Adam and Dudley ran upon a big moonshine st in Chilton county not far from Clanton few days ago and arrested Pink Carte said to be at the head of it. The still, large copper one, and 250 gallons of complexity were destroyed.

#### THE LYCEUM'S BOOKINGS.

A Fine List of Attractions for the Coming Season.

Henry Greenwall, owner of theaters, purveyor of theatrical entertainment and one of the American heavywe ghts in theatrical circles, came to town yesterday, listened to three acts of "La Perichole," talked enthusiastically about his winter enterprises and hurrled on to New York.

Mr. Greenwall came from Savannah where he spent a couple of days watching his new theater go up. He has been in New Orleans for a few days arranging for the coming season. He has gone to New York to make final arrangements for his coming season. He will return to Atlanta to be present at the opening of the Lyceum in September. "In Darkest Russia" is to be the opening play.

Mr. Greenwall was enthusiastic over the prospects for next season.

"It will be the finest season the south has ever had," he said, "all the finest attractions are coming. The great metropolitan stars who have never been south before will be here. The south will be particularly blessed in this line.

"Among the great attractions that will be seen here are:
"Charles H. Yale's 'Devil's Auction,' which will be an entirely new show, with new scenery and ballet.
"'The White Squadron, A. Y. Pearson's naval success, which has never been

done here. "Louis James, one of the greatest of American actors, in a repertoire of plays

and a strong supporting company.
"The Span of Life,' Calder's exciting melodrama, full of human interest.
"Thomas W. Keene, the standard tragedian, in some of his best characters.
"David Henderson's American Extrava-

ganza company, in their great production of 'Ali Baba' and 'Sinbad.' "Stuart Robson, with new plays and a new company.

"Marie Wainwright, in a new play.

"Otis Skinner in his old successes and a new romantic play.

"Lillian Russell, the queen, in 'La Perichole,' 'Girofie-Girofia,' and her new opera.

"Creston Clarke and Adelaide Prince in legit'mate plays." egitimate plays. "The Hanlons, in their up-to-date 'Fan

"Minnie Maddern Fiske, whose return the stage has been hailed with delight by the entire press, and who will tour the country under my management, sup-ported by a strong company, playing in 'Queen of Liars,' from the French, and in other plays suited to the temperament and talent of this most original and gifted young American actress. "Richard Mansfield, the great American

actor, with new plays and some of his old successes "Robert Mantell, with a new leading lady and a repertoire of legit mate plays.

"Fanny Davenport, America's greatest acrtess, in her grand production of 'Gis-

"The great and only Hermann, who always plays to the capacity of the house "Lewis Morrison, in 'Faust' and a new play.
"Primrose & West's minstrels, who are

popular favorites here "Nat C. Goodwin, the talented American comedian.
"The great Sara Bernhardt, in Sardou's

productions, in the French language, and neither last nor least. "Other attractions will be Alvin Joslin, Katie Putnam, "Trilby. "The Derby Winner," Donnelly & Girard,

A WORD ABOUT SUMMER OPERA.

The summer opera organization now playing at the Lyceum is by far the best summer opera company Atlanta has seen and heard. No such singer as Aldrich Libbey has sung here for a long engagement; no such fun-maker as Ben Lodge has made this city a month's stand, and no such sweet-voiced singer as Josephine Knapp has sung here longer than a couple of nights. It is a rare organization. It deserves the success with which it is meet-

Mr. Libbey has always been an Atlanta favorite, but his fame has grown wonderfully during his present engagement. The opportunity of hearing his sweet ballads is one that is not often offered to Atlantians. He has given a number since he has been in Atlanta, and will continue to give new ones until the engagement closes. day he sang Hills's "Just in the Old Sweet Way." He was heartly encored for his splendid rendition of the beautiful and ten-der little ballad. He has already popularized it in Atlanta, Libbey is a star, an artist of a high class and one of the best thing that Manager Mathews has done for the city was bringing Libbey here for

an extended engagement.

Miss Knapp was not so well known in Atlanta, but she has grown to be a great favorite. Her sweet and graceful bearing on the stage, her magnificent voice and her energy and life have made her a prime favorite in a very short time. Her work in "La Perichole" was superb. She takes the difficult part essayed in the original

production by Lillian Russell.

Mr. Stevens was pleasing in his role in
"La Perichole. He got a fair share of applause. His singing is always good, and his conception of his parts intelligent and

Lodge and Frear are a great pair of funmakers. Lodge is a natural commedian. He is quite a genius at construction, and is writing the burlesque of Trilby that will be produced this week. He also wrote the topical song which he sung three nights last week, "Up with the Angels." Frear made a great hit in "La Perichole." was irresistibly comic in his quaint role Miss St. Clair is extremely clever, and her voice has captivated her audiences. She modest and graceful stage presence.

TRILBY THIS WEEK.

A Burlesque of Du Maurier's Play at

the New Lyceum. At the Lyceum this week there will be decided novelty in a "Trilby" burlesque It is the work of the comedian, Ben Lodg and is said to be very funny. and the "Trilby" business will be the bill Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The oill for Thursday, Friday and Saturday will be "Fra Diavolo." The cast for the burlesque is announced

Her Trilbys ..........Trixle Fraganza Miss Glover, who does the Little Willie part, possesses an embonpoint recalling the "Merry Little Mountain Maid" at her merriest. She is quite short and so short that she would doubtless be sensitive on the subject but for the fact that it adds to her salary. The death scene is to be burlesqued. His Garlies is to be a modern pawnbroker of a familiar type.

The Grand will open its regular theatrical season August 22d with a comedy sent out by Davis & Keogh. "McFadden's Elope-ment" is the title of this merry skit and although a newcomer to the southern cir-cuit, it has already made a great hit in The star of "McFadden's Elopement" is

the inimitable John Kernell The Pittsburg Leader says of it:
"The Bijou was a mass of laughing hu "The Bijou was a mass of laughing humanity last night. The great auditorium was packed from floor to roof, and the way they enjoyed John Kernell and 'Mc-Fadden's Elopement" was evidenced by the continuous roar of merriment. When John Kernell made his first appearance in the first act there was a reception accorded him that proved how popular he is in Plitsburg, and he did not clisappoint his friends who expected him to be the same

# WHEN

... That we have reduced the price of every Summer Shoe in the house, whether High or Low, Black or Tan for Ladies and Children, Men and Boys you may believe it. . . . . .

### CONSULT YOUR INTEREST

BUY ALL YOUR FAMILY'S FOOTWEAR

-AND SAVE 50 PER CENT OF WHAT YOU WILL HAVE TO-PAY LATER IN THE SEASON\_\_\_\_

**BELIEVE US!** 



Footcoverers to All Mankind, 27 Whitehall St.



old dry John, with humor bursting from every pore. The comedy is a good one. McFadden's Elopement' has a plot, a story, the whole play hinging on the title. It telis a story of an admirable Irishman trying to get along in the world without any more than a necessary amount of work. John Kernell, as Con McFadden, has a part that fits him exactly, and he is even funnier than he was in 'The Hustler.' Amoug the other clever people in the piece are Clara Knott, who, as Tick Scissors, is very attractive and as cute as Scissors, is very attractive and as cute as can be conceived; Richard P. Crolius, who makes a good deal out of the part of Bangs I'lannagan."

One of the most exquisite compositions from the gifted pen of Mrs. Lollie Belle Wylie has recently been set to music by nusical and poetic harmonies. The poem, "Thou Art Far Away," is familiar to the readers of The Constitution. It contains wealth of tender sentiment and every ne of the poem is redolent with the perfume of a rare poetic soul. The writings of Mrs. Wylle, especially her verses, be-tray the presence of lofty ideals and reendowed with the divine afflatus. countless admirers of Mrs. Wylle will be glad to know that her poem has been set to music and they will lose no time in giving substantial evidence of their appre

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Card from Editor Gantt. Spartanburg, S. C., August 1.—Editor Constitution: In your paper today I see that your Laurens correspondent insists that he did not misstate facts, and only reported a rumor. I did not leny that any such rumor was prevalent, out simply to state that there is no foun-

deny that any such rumor was prevalent, but simply to state that there is no foundation whatever for such a rumpr. If you desire to fill your valuable space with reports, rumors and political mirages from this state, you can scoop them up anywhere by the carload and will have to enlarge The Constitution. This will prove that I was correct in stating that there was no foundation whatever for any such report. Wait and see.

Your Columbia correspondent the day after our primary stated that there was a light vote polled in Spartanburg and that the conservative candidates conceded their defeat by 1,000. There are about 7,000 white voters in Spartanburg county, and of this number 5.875 ballots were cast. Not a very light vote, I should think, in view of the fact that not a speech was delivered. The reformers carried the county by a majority of 1.302. If you will refer to the note you published from me last week, you will see that I predicted the exact result of our primary. I do not claim to be spokesman for our reform democrats, but when I send you news it will not be based on rumors or reports. The reformers will control the constitutional convention by nearly 4 to 1, and every man of them is for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. South Carolina next year will send a solid free silver delegation to the democratic convention. You can just set this down in your memorandum book.

Card from Mrs. Nelson.

Editor Constitution: It having been re-ported to me that some one is soliciting do-nations for the Home for the Friendless, I desire to state through The Constitution that no one except those directly connect-ed with its work has authority from the home to solicit or collect from any person home to solicit or collect from any person, for any purpose, such contributions, and the public is hereby requested not to make contributions to the home unless through some one well known to be interested in the work and entirely responsible. The home needs money now for various purposes and will be very grateful for any help that may be given it, but does not want money contributions.

such solicitations, so far as is known to the authorities of the home. He has thus far done honestly and fairly, precisely as he agreed to do, and this warning and request is not intended as any reflection upon his work, nor does it refer to him, but is intended to protect the public from contributing money for the home through any one not well known to be connected with the work. Respectfully, MRS. L. B. NELSON. ectfully, MRS. L. B. NELSON, President Home for the Friendless.

A Mistake in the Name. stitution: I notice in today's issue of your paper an account of a disturbance created in the superior court here on yesterday during the trial of a criminal misdemes of the state vs. Thomas H. Baker C. H. Cunyers. There are but white men in this county two white men in this county whose surname is Conyers—and they are my brother and myself—and neither of us nor any of our relatives were defendants in said case and we do not like to have the impression made abroad that any of our family names have been indicted or tried for libel. You will do us a favor by correcting your mistake. You will radily see the difference in the surnames of Conyers and Cunyus.

JAMES B. CONYERS.

Farmers Drink Whisky and Fight. Sulligent, Ala., August 3.—(Special.)—J. K. P. Hollis was shot last night by D. D. Holliday. Both are farmers and live near this place. They were in town yesteday evening and considerably under the inevening and considerably under the in-fluence of whisky, but seemed to be very good friends. They left town together, and after going about a mile had a diffi-culty, with the result as above stated. Hollis's wound is quite a serious one, but not necessarly fatal. A warrant was is-sued for Holliday and officers sent to ar-rest him, but he had skipped and has not as yet been found.

A Railroad Infirmary. A Ralirond Infirmary.

Birmingham, Ala., August 3.—(Special.)—
A handsome building to be occupied as an infirmary by Drs. Wilson & Brown is being built on the site of the recently burned Caldwell hotel site. These gentlemen are physicians for the Louisville and Nashville and for the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham roads and are building a modern and convenient infirmary for their patients.

CONVICTED OF LIBEL.

Baker and Cunyus Fined for Two Offenses. Cartersville, Ga., August 3.-(Special.)charged with criminal libel, reached a finale here today when the parties p. viously convicted received sentence from Judge Milner as follows: Dr. Baker to pay a fine

city court and will come up for the day.

Cunyus was fined \$50 for contempt in carrying two weights into court in his pecket.

Solicitor Fite stated that it was immaterial to him what the fines were, that he merely desired to vindicate himself, which had been done in the verdict of the 'LTV, and he would donate the fines to some charitable institution.

DAHLONEGA'S CHAUTAUQUA.

Colonel James W. Robertson Makes

an Address on Farming.

Dahlonega, Ga., August 3.—(Special.)—At 9:30 o'clock this morning Rev. C. H. Hartman opened his series of lectures upon Christian evidences.

This was farmers' day. Colonel Nesbitt, state commissioner of agriculture, was to have been here, but did not come.

The management drew from talent on the ground to fill the day. Colonel J. W. Robertson made one of his characteristic addresses on the farm question.

Dr. Williamson responded to the call to tell what he didn't know about farming. Dr. Shaw conducted the afternoon's exercises by giving a resume of his own farming operations.

An exception to thi ed Beecher family. r, the great expone in this country, en of these were Each of his s stry, achieving wid The greatest divine, who died The family is noted for ne of the members George W. Beecher, of thirty-four. His de explosion of a gun, in the brightest member a young man of ref poetic sensibilities. ulpit was only surp and brilliant dashes o age life of the remain family has reached while the ages of mo dren have exceleded Beecher Stowe is st



Brooklyn at the age member of the famil

ized by the genius a Dr. Edward Beech brought to the surfigard to the Beeche only a few days pri ing his long career ing his long career health and never e ing of headache or flesh is heir to." The which he never railie Saturday morning, sank into a deep slus away into the sleep just in this same man Beecher breathed his bedside were gather the members of his adopted daughter an physician, Dr. J. S. Jewidow is near the physician, Dr. J. S. J. widow is near the husband. They had sixty-rive years and anniversary of their Zi, 1894. The grief o ow is such that her flesh will soon mins. fiesh will soon ming has been full of event Easthampton, on Long of New York, August directed his early stud to enter Yale college. to enter Tale college.
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wide attention and ga wide attention and go to college athletics. The New York Sun, i ical sketch of Dr. Be "Dr. Beecher began ister in 1826 as pastor Congregational church

retired from this char the president of the Jacksonville, where he teen years. In 1844 h the Salem church in 1 hoston pastorate term he took charge of church at Galesburg, there until 1812, when lyn, to assit his bro Beecher, in the editor The Christian Union. "He was closely assoter all through the fat and was seldom absented the courtroom during of the protracted tria on The Christian Union of the courtroom during of the protracted tria on The Christian Union of the congregational characterial harness, and too tie Congregational chand, in spite of his adalmost daily trips to to his pastoral duties. "One night, in Apriling from Parkville a services, he was run the Culver station, at Twentieth street, and crushed that it had the surprise of the his injuries, and within restored apparently health. While he his injuries, and within restored apparently health. While he pastoral cares, he c warm interest in rel was a frequent visito the Congregational b had been associated, the discussions. His massive head, cover hair, made him an im ever he was seen.

Dr. Lyman Beecher famil Haven. Conn., on the 1775. His father, Da New Haven blacksmi as "a man well verse history and in the Pr in Europe." He was his son Lyman being his third wife. She sher son, however, by the care of the infan maternal aunt. Lym Yale college in 1737. I college he hears.

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tehall St.

stry, achieving wide distinction in the The greatest of the brothers was Henry Ward Beecher, the great Brookdivine, who died several years ago. HAVE TO\_ The family is noted for its longevity. Only one of the members died early. This was George W. Beecher, who died at the age of thirty-four. His death resulted from the plosion of a gun, in 1843. He was one of the brightest members of the family, being a young man of refined tastes and rare poetic sensibilities. His eloquence in the pulpit was only surpassed by the gifted and brilliant dashes of his pen. The average life of the remaining members of the family has reached the patriarchal limit, while the ages of more than half the children have exceeded it. Mrs. Harriet Reecher Stowe is still living at the age of eighty-five years, and Dr. Edward



It rarely happens that a single house-

An exception to this rule is found in the noted Beecher family. Dr. Lyman Beech-

s, the great exponent on congregational-

in this country, had eleven children.

ven of these were sons and four daugh-

Each of his sons entered the min

poid produces more than one preacher.

"Remember the Sabbath Day to Keep it Holy."

mained at this church for sixteen years, until called to Boston, Mass. In 1814 he delivered a series of sermons on intemperance which were published all over the United States. Dr. Beecher advocated

home missionary work and devoted much of his time and thought to a revival of home missionary enthusiasm. In 1826 he became the pastor of Hanover street

church in Boston. He closed his ministry

in Boston six years later in order to accept the presidency of Lane Theologial seminary, at Walnut Hills, near Cincinnatti. This position he retained for twenty

years, serving at the same time as pastor of the Central Presbyterian church of Cin-cinnatti. During the earlier years of his

residence in Ohio he was charged with reli-

gious heresy, but a rigid trial of his views resulted in his acquittal. The latter years of his life were disturbed by the agitation of slavery and the apprehended danger of

Roman Catholic supremacy. Dr. Beecher was a man of courage as well as of bold,

original ideas. He never feared the conse

original ideas. He never feared the consequences of right doing. His autobiography, edited and published by his son, Charles Beecher, appeared in 1863. Dr. Beecher died at the residence of his illustrious son, Henry Ward Beecher, in Brooklyn, N. Y., January 10, 1863, in the eighty-eighth year of his age.

of his age.

The children of Dr. Lyman Beecher still

living are: Mary Perkins, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Charles Beecher, Thomas K. Beecher and Isabel Beecher Hooker. Rev. Charles Beecher was born at Litch-

field, Conn., October 7, 1815. After complet-ing his literary education he studied the-ology under his father at Lane seminary. In 1844 he was ordained as the pastor of

the Fort Wayne Presbyterian church. On

account of his liberal views he was dis-missed in 1851 and became the pastor of a Congregational church in Newark, N. J. He was next called to the Congregational

church at Georgetown, Mass. In 1870 he moved to Florida and resided in that state for seven years. He served for two years

as state superintendent of public instruction.

He has been the author of several books and is a man of remarkable character and

Rev. Thomas K. Beecher was born at

Litchfield, Conn., February 10, 1824. After receiving his theological education he took charge of the Congregational church at

Williamsburg, N. Y. Two years later he

was made the pastor of the Independent Congregational church of Elmira, N. Y. Since the war he has traveled extensively

throughout the world and has written quite

a number of books. He has attained to high distinction as an editor and as one of the most gifted members of his brilliant

Among the women of the family the

greatest celebrity was attained by Harriet

Beecher Stowe, the author of "Uncle Tom":

Cabin." Mrs. Stowe was born June 14, 1811. The oldest daughter, Catherine Esther Beecher, was a gifted educator and the au-

thor of a volume on mental and moral philosophy. She died in 1878 at the ad-

wanced age of seventy-eight years. Rev. William Henry Beecher died in 1889, at the age off eighty-seven. Henry Ward Beecher was seventy years of age at the

time of his death. Rev. James C. Beecher died in 1886, at the hospital in El-

ENSIGN MILES AND THE ARMY.

Ensign Arthur Miles and his good wife

have succeeded in reviving the fortunes of

the Salvation Army in this city. They have

partially restored its lost prestige and have

made it a wonderful instrumentality for

have a clear idea of the scope and purpose

of this great movement. It has become

one of the greatest religious forces of the

world and the views of such a man as En-

sign Miles will no doubt prove interesting

to a large number of readers. The ensign is

A more stupendous or a more discourag-

ing task than that of the Salvation Army

benefit and save.

What is the Salvation Army? For after

all, there is only one salvation army, as will be understood when it is stated that out of several hundred other armies that

have been organized on the same general

pattern there are only the remnant of one or two left; but the original stands the test and remains. The Salvation army is

purely Methodistical in doctrine and is governed by what is called a military gov-

ernment, which is believed to be more

prompt, energetic and forcible than any other. Without any intention at imitation

on the part of its leaders, in the first in-

stance, the army government bears close resemblance to that form of human govern-ment which has proved to be the best

adapted for preserving order and promoting

adapted for preserving order and promoting progress. It is also believed that this form of government is compatible with the largest amount of personal freedom, in combination with the greatest measure of strength. There is in the army the fullest

liberty to be good and to do good. No religious organization ever existed on the face of the earth which combined to so large an extent the two qualities of strength and

freedom. One of the essential principles of

the system is its ability to adapt itself to

all classes, characters and conditions of men. The object of the army is to make all

men submit to God, embrace the salvation provided for them in Christ, accept Jehovah

as their sovereign, obey His laws and spend their lives in the loving service of those about them in order that they may possess His favor both here and hereafter.

Army's social work for 1894. We present a few leading items which will be of interest. Throughout the world the army maintains eighty-one slum posts, fifty-five rescue homes, ten homes for ex-criminals, fifty-eight food and shelter depots, twenty-four

labor bureaus, twenty-three factories and six farm colonies, Total, 258 institutions, managed by 1.099 officers. From the com-mencement of the scheme up to and includ-

mencement of the scheme the band including 1894, the total number of meals furnished by the food depots amounted to the vast aggregate of 11,696,646; lodgings, 3,554,684; religious meetings held in shelters, 16,985; cash received from the people for food and lodgings, \$555,220; men received into factories,

9,531; regular applications for work, 40,059; employment (temporary or permanent) was found for 17,367; number of ex-criminals re-

ceived into the first prison homes, 1.197; prisoners restored to friends, sent to situations, etc., 568; applications for lost persons, 8,384; lost persons found, 3,079; women and girls received into rescue homes; 10,941; women and girls sent to situations, restored to friends, etc., 8,504; number of families visited by sum officers during, 1894, 64,078.

visited by slum officers during 1894, 64,078; sick persons cared for by them, 4,045; total accommodations for the destitute, 5,965; the

Every reader of The Constitution should

mira, N. Y.

DR. EDWARD BEECHER.
o Recently Died at the Age of Seventytwo Years. His Wife Is Still Living.

Beecher died last Monday in the city of Brooklyn at the age of ninety-two. Each member of the family has been characterized by the genius and peculiarities of old Dr. Lyman Beecher.

Dr. Edward Beecher, whose death has brought to the surface these facts in regard to the Beecher family, was ill for only a few days prior to his death. During his long career he enjoyed perfect health and never experienced the meaning of headache or any of the "ills that flesh is heir to." The sudden attack from which he never rallied came upon him last Saturday morning, one week ago. He sank into a deep slumber and thus passed into the sleep of death. It was away into the sleep of death. It was just in this same manner that Henry Ward Beecher breathed his last. Around his bedside were gathered his aged widow, the members of his family, including his adopted daughter and faithful friend and physician, Dr. J. S. Jewett. Dr. Beecher's widow is near the age of her lamented husband. They had lived together for sixty-five years and celebrated the last anniversary of their marriage on October 7, 1894. The grief of the serrowing widow is such that her frall tabernacle of will soon mingle with that of her husband. The life of Dr. Beecher noble husband. The life of Dr. Beecher has been full of events. He was born at Easthampton, on Long island, in the state of New York, August 27, 1803. This father directed his early studies and prepared him to enter Yale college. He graduated from this institution in 1822 and during the four years that followed he taught in the Hartford High school and also at Yale col-lege as a tutor. He was very fond of athletics and while at Yale he incurred the criticism of his superiors by taking part in a game of quoits with his pupils. Later on an article from his pen, which appear-

on an article from his pen, which appeared in the Christian Spectator, attracted wide attention and gave a fresh impetus to college athletics.

a close observer and has made a careful study of the field. The following article has been prepared by him as one of the special The New York Sun, in a recent biograph-ical sketch of Dr. Beecher, gives the fol-

lowing interesting data: "Dr. Beecher began his career as a minister in 1826 as pastor of the Park Street Congregational church, in Boston. He retired from this charge in 1850 to become the president of the Illinois college, at Jacksonville, where he remained for four-tiern years. In 1844 he accepted a coult to the salvation Army? For after

congregational church, in Boston. He retired from this charge in 1850 to become the president of the Illinois college, at Jacksonville, where he remained for fourteen years. In 1844 he accepted a cail to the Salem church in Boston. His second hoston pastorate terminated in 1855, when he took charge of the Congregational church at Galesburg, Ill. He Issuadio there until 1872, when he came to Brooklyn, to assit his brother, Henry Ward Beecher, in the editorial management of The Christian Union.

"He was closely associated with the latter all through the famous Tilton scandal, and was seldom absent from his side in the courtroom during the exciting days of the protracted trial. While engaged on The Christian Union he organized several Congregational churches in New Jersey. In 1885 he again put on the ministerial harness, and took charge of the little Congregational church at Parkvine, Long Island. From the time of his arrival iin Brooklyn, in 1872, his home was in the Macon street house in Brooklyn, and, in spite of his advanced age, he made almost daily trips to Parkville to attend to his pastoral duties.

"One night, in April, 1889, while returning from Parkville after prayer meeting services, he was run over by a train at the Culver station, at Ninth avenue and Twentieth street, and had one leg so badly crushed that it had to be amputated. To the surprise of the doctors he survived his injuries, and within a few months was restored apparently to his usual robust health. While he retired from active pastoral cares, he continued to take a warm interest in religious matters. He was a frequent visitor to the meetings of the Congregational bodies with which he had been associated, and often joined in the discussions. His stalwart form and massive head, covered with bushy gray hair, made him an impressive object wherever he was seen.

hair, made him an impressive object wherever he was seen.

Dr. Lyman Beecher, the father of the famous Beecher family, was born in New Haven. Conn., on the 2d day of October, 1775. His father, David Reecher, was a New Haven blacksmith. He is described as "a man well versed in geography and so was a man well versed in geography and so was a man well versed in geography and so was a cardal work for 1894. We present a second work for 1894.

Dr. Lyman Beecher, the father of the famous Beecher family, was born in New Haven. Conn., on the 2d day of October, 1775. His father, David Peecher, was a New Haven blacksmith. He is described as "a man well versed in geography and history and in the Protestant reformation in Europe." He was five times married, his son Lyman being the only child by his third wife. She survived the birth of her son, however, by only two days and the care of the infant devolved upon her maternal aunt. Lyman graduated from Yale college in 1797. Durig his last year in college he became deeply interested in religious subjects and as the result of these meditations he was licensed to preach by the West Herensel. meditations he was licensed to preach by the West Haven association of Congregational ministers in 1798. Shortly ofter this he became the pastor of the Presbyterian church at Easthampton, R. I., his salary being only \$400 a year. In spite of this meager support he took unto himself a wife on September 19, 1799, who opened a private school and took a number of lady pupils into the family. One of the earliest sermons preached by Dr. Beecher was on sermons preached by Dr. Beecher was on the subject of dueling. His views attracted the attention of religious people every-where as the tragic details of the encounter between Aaron Burr and Alexander Har-flton were still fresh in the public mind. As a matter of fact, this duel provided the matter of fact, this duel provoked the sermon from Dr. Beecher. Such was the public commotion stirred up by Dr. Beechst that congress a few years later, as the saut of this agitation, passed a law distancising the duelist. Four hundred of this agriation, passed a law dis-lising the duelist. Four hundred of the sermon were distributed

HURCHES AND CHURCH NEWS oven now, with its present appliances, to the indigent. The army is considering a social branch of their work for Atlanta for the coming year. General Divisions

(a) A ward, under the charge of a ser-(b) A station, under the charge and com-

mand of a captain. (c) A section, under the command and charge of an ensign or adjutant. (d) A district, under the charge and com-

throughout the north during the Clay compaign as a means of defeating that candidate for the presidency. In 1810 Dr. Beecher resigned his pastorate and took charge of the Congregational church at Litchfield, Conn., on a salary of \$500 a year. He remained at this church for sixteen years, mand of an adjutant or staff captain.

(e) Division, under the command and charge of a major, brigadier or colonel. (f) A territory, under the command of a A ward is a part of a station, every sta-

tion being divided into several portions, each portion being termed a ward and being placed, with the soldiers residing therein, under the charge of a sergeant, assisted by corporals, whose duty it is to watch over the welfare of these soldiers. A station is that portion of a country in which a separate corps especially operates and for which it is responsible. It may consist of a town, together with several out-posts, or at may consist of a number of villages grouped together.

tions combined together and is under the command of an ensign or adjutant. A dis-trict consists of a number of sections grouped together, with that part of a country in which these sections and corps are situated, and is under the command of an adjutant or staff captain. Where the corps are not grouped in sections, a district simply sig-nifies a large number of corps or a particular tract of country.

A division comprises a number of districts and is usually under the command of a ma-jor or colonel. No officers below the rank of a lieutenant receives any remuneration from the army funds for the work he does.

They are called local officers and correspond with the official members of the ordinary church, subordinate to the pastor, so that of necessity their work must be a work of love. No officer of any rank whatsoever has any guaranteed amount of salary but each branch of the work is supposed to support itself, and if, after the captain has met every other liability in connection with his branch he has a surplus he is then allowed to take, for his own support, the sum of \$7 per week, and a man lieutenant \$6 per week; a woman captain \$6 per week and a woman lieutenant \$5 per week, a single adjutant \$7 and a married adjutant \$9, etc.

So a person must necessarily be a good financier to get even his regular allowance. There are usually ten senior meetings held in our halls each week, eight or nine of which are usually preceded by an open-air meeting and at which meetings the salvation of sinners is directly aimed at. On entering the army as a field officer each individual promises to spend not less than eighteen hours per week in house to house visitation, praying with the sick and in any way possible helping those who are in need. A corps of the above description, save the local officers, is at work in the city present, commanded by Captain D. Mark-ham and her lieutenant and supervised by Ensign Miles, the district officer. But for the sake of publicity some very interesting cases of conversion might be mentioned and not a week goes by without some publicly seeking salvation. Prejudice is slowly crum bling away and the people are beginning to recognize the fact that, though poor, and n many instances illiterate and uncouth, yet they are God fearing, devoted and aggressive Christian workers and deserve the cooperation of all lovers of the poor and their

#### PULPIT PARAGRAPHS.

common good."

The University of the City of New York ecently conferred the degree of doctor of laws upon Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, who is already a doctor of divinity.

The people of Atlanta are rather slow in ealizing the good results to be derived from the Moody campaign. Of course, the profit is not one of commercial value and annot be referred to a standard of dollars and cents. There are many things in life that money cannot buy and spiritual happiness is one of these priceless blessings. The Moody campaign will be a benediction to rich and poor alike. It will be remembered by hundreds and thousands of people long after the memories of the exposition have grown dim and the vast display of resources, showing the wonderful growth and progress of the south, has been forgotten. The gathering of souls into the beavenly garner is more important than all the mineral and vegetable products of the world and more genuine happiness will be experienced by thousands of people in hearing the simple gospel from the lips of Mr. Moody than in all the acres of splen-did sight-seeing within the enclosure of the exposition. Every little church and cougregation in the city should lend a helping nd to this great religious enterprise and make it a grand success. The good results of the meeting will not be restricted to any one denomination, but will be shared by all of them in common. Mr. Moody is the most renowned of all the gospel work.rs in America and the privilege of having him in Atlanta for more than a month is one that should be appreciated by all. Many who are not Christians, including several men of pronounced opinions on the sub-ject of religion, have expressed a deep interest in the coming of Mr. Moody and expect to attend his meetings in this city. The evangelist will have a grand opportunity for doing good second only to that of the world's fair. Hundreds and thou-sands of people will flock to the city during the exposition and nearly all of these will hear Mr. Moody. The members of the committee in charge of raising the neces-sary funds to build the tabernacle have already started to work and expect to raise the sum of \$5,000. This will put up a good building and defray the running expenses of the campaign. It will be the

best money that Atlanta has ever invested. Dr. C. P. Williamson, the pastor of the First Christian church, is one of the most enthusiastic chautauqua workers in the country. Only a few weeks ago he returned from Mont Eagle, Tenn., having de-livered a number of lectures on that platform. Last week he spent several days in the little town of Demorest, contributing his talents to the success of that enterprise. He is a great believer in chautauqua methods and takes a profound interest in all kinds of chautauqua work. Dr. Williamson is, in many respects, one of the most gifted men in the southern pulpit. His gospel is one of sunshine and his system of religion is the solar system.

Dr. John Hall's church on Fifth avenue is one of the handsomest church buildings in America. It cost in round numbers the sum of \$750,000. It is built entirely of stone and presents a massive appearance. Dr. Hall is one of the world's greatest preachers and the towering structure is in keeping with his colossal genius.

Dr. E. H. Barnett, the pastor of the First Presbyterian church, left last Tues-day afternoon for his old home in Abing-don, Va. The members of his family pre-ceded him by several weeks and all of them will return together about the 1st of September. Dr. Barnett has filled the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church for more than twolve years and every milestone adds to his popularity. Several years ago the church woted Dr. Barnett a trip to the holy land. Four months was occupied by the pastor in making this trip, but during that time not a single member of his congregation died and only one or two of them were prostrated by sickness. "I never lost sight of my people," said Dr. Barnett, "nor forgot them in my prayers, Continually my thoughts traversed the Mediterranean and the blue billows of the Atlantic ocean to mingle with them in more than twolve years and every milestone Mediterranean and the blue billows of the Atlantic ocean to mingle with them in spiritual commundon" From the information gleaned during this visit the sermons of Dr. Barnett have become rich treasuries of thought and interest to his congregation, who have traveled with him from Sabbath to Sabbath over the same plains and mountains once hallowed by the foot-

steps of the Savior. Every minister should enjoy the privilege of visiting the holy

Last Thursday afternoon Dr. R. V. Atkis son, the pastor of the Central Congretional church, left for New York city. will spend his summer vacation in the big metropolis and has already been engaged to preach in several of the leading Congre-gational churches of that city. Dr. Atkisson will be absent for several weeks.

The resignation of Dr. R. J. Bigham, the pastor of Trinity Methodist church, has been the religious event of the week. Dr. Bigham came to Atlanta last December, having been assigned to Trinity church by the North Georgia conference. He had been stationed in Augusta prior to that time and was greatly beloved by his congregation. Dr. Bigham resigns his pulpit to become the secretary of the Southern Methodist board of education. He will enter upon his new work on the 1st of September and Dr. I. S. Hopkins will take his place until the meeting of the North Georgia conference. The appointment of Dr. Hopkins gives universal satisfaction. His service of the church will not interfere with his duties as the president of the Technological school.

Episcopalians generally are well pleased with the selection of Rev. J. N. McCor-mick, of Suffolk, Va., to fill the pulpit of St. Luke'c church. The church has been without a rector since the first of last Oc tober. Mr. McCormick has quite a num ber of relatives in Georgia. He will be co: dially greeted by the members of church and the people of Atlanta generally will unite in giving him a warm reception. The new rector will begin his pastoral duties on the 1st of September.

Bishop Becker, one of the leading dignitaries of the Catholic church, for many years a resident of Georgia, is in Atlanta for several days, the guest of Father B. J. Kelley, at his residence on Hunter

It is probable that Rev. T. R. Kendall. Jr., will preach his maiden sermon at the Boulevard church this evening. He was licensed by the last district conference of the South Atlanta district and recommended for admission to the annual confer

Mr. Kendall graduated from Emory college a year ago and has taught school since. He is an exceptionally handsom young man and is said to have a most generous and lovable disposition. His en-trance into the ministry gives promise of much solid and substantial work. perience of his father will give him many advantages. Dr. Kendall is one of the advantages. Dr. Kendall is one of the most successful pastors in the North Georgia conference.

A Fragment.

It matters not that men achieve renown And wear the fleeting honors of the earth; They can afford to lose the victor's crown If nobler still they prove the hero's

A people's favor purchased by disgrace, Though proud the office, is not worth its

-L L KNIGHT.

Better a living in a lowly place Than lofty station with its honor lost.

IN THE SANCTUARIES TODAY.

The services at the Marietta Street Methodist church tonight will be conducted by a committee from the Fulton lodge Independent Order of Good Templars. Grand Councillor Charles W. Smith will address the meeting and recitations will be delivered by Miss Julia Withers and Miss Mary Lin. A special programme of music

has been arranged for the occasion. In the absence of Dr. Atkisson, the pastor of the Central Congregational church the pulpit will be supplied by Rev. Frank Wallis Barnett. Mr. Barnett will base his remarks on the familiar passage of scripture: "Suffer little children to come unto Me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." The training of children in connection with the kindergarten movement will be discussed by Mr

At the First Baptist church this morning Dr. Hawthorne will preach on this subject: "Bondage to the World and Freedom in Christ." It will have a direct bearing upon the popular evils of the day and the lady bley-list may come in for a share of

Dr. Virgil C. Norcross, for many years the pastor of the Fifth Baptist church, will preach at the Capitol Avenue Baptist church this morning at 11 o'clock.

Rev. H. Baldwin Dean will be in charge of the services at St. Luke's church until the installation of the new rector, Rev. J. N. McCormick. Mr. Dean will occupy the pulpit both this morning and tonight.

The work of renowating the cathedral on the corner of Washington and Hunter streets has been completed. Bishop Nelson will conduct the services this morning and Rev. Albion W. Knight, the dean of the cathedral, will be in charge of the evening services.

Rev. W. J. Page will conduct the ser vices at the Church of the Incarnation this morning and at the Church of the Redeemer, on the corner of Fair and Walker streets, tonight.

Dr. C. P. Williamson returned from Demorest, Ga., last night and will or Demorest, Ga., last night and will occupy his pulpit as usual this morning. Dr. Wil-liamson will return to Demorest on Wednes-day to resume his lectures at the Northeast Georgia chautauqua.

Baptist.

"Bondage to the World and Freedom in Chr.st" is the subject that Dr. Hawthorne will discuss from the pulpit of the First Baptist church this morning. The sanctuary has been repaired and the services will be held in the church auditorium.

Second Baptist church, corner Washington and Mitchell streets, Dr. Henry McDonald pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. A. C. Briscoe, superintendent. Young men's prayer meeting every Monday night at 8 o'clock and regular church prayer meeting on Wednesday nights at 8 o'clock.

The East Fair street mission of the Second Baptist church will hold its regular Sunday school exercises this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Dr. McDonald will conduct the prayer meeting service next Thursday

Central Baptist church, corner West Fair and Peters streets. D. W. Gwin, D.D., pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. S. H. Moncrief, superintendent. Young People's Union meet at 4 p. m. The usual services through the week.

West End Baptist church, Lee street. Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor. Services II a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Malvern Hill, superin-tendent.

Capitol avenue Baptist church. Dr. A. T. Spalding, pastor. Services II a. m. by Dr. Virgil Norcross. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. W. W. Orr, superintendent. Fifth Baptist church, cornr Bell and Gilmer streets. Rev. C. N. Donaldson, pastor. Services II a. m and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. F. L. Allen and W. H. McClain, superintendents. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Society of Christian Endeavors Tuesday night.

Inman Park Baptist church Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. No preaching services. Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 8 o'clock.

Seventh Baptist church, corner Bellwood avenueand Jackson street. W. J. Speairs, pastor. Services il a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. R. W. Bennett, superintendent. Subject of morning sermon, "The Supply of the Spirit of Jesus Christ."

Kirkwood Baptist church, Rev. W. O. Melton, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 p. m.; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. All are cordially invited.

First Methodist church, corner Peachtree and Houston streets, Rev. John B. Robins, D. D., pastor. Services II a. m and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:45 a. m., Judge Palmer superintendent. Class meeting 4 p. m. Epworth League 8 p. m. Monday, Seats free.

Trinity church, corner Whitehall and Trinity avenue, Rev. R. J. Bigham, D. D., pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Communion at morning service. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. A. Hemphill superintendent. Visitors and strangers invited and welcomed. Usual week-night services.

Park street church, West End, Rev. John W. Roberts, D. D., pastor. Services at 11 a, m. by the pastor. Epworth League 8 p. m. Sunday school 9:45 a. m., W. W. Lambdin superintendent. Class meeting at 9 a. m.

Merritts avenue church, Merritts avenue, between Peachtree and Courtland streets, Rev. P. A. Heard, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., E. H. Frazer superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8

tendent. Frayer meeting wednesday at comer p. m.

The Boulevard church, Boulevard, corner Houston, Rev. T. R. Kendall, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Epworth League at 7 p. m. All warmly invited. At the morning hour opening five-minute sermon to young people. Evening services fifteen-minute song service precedes the sermon.

Wesley chapel Methodist Episcopal church, Walkerville, J. M. Wolf, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. by Rev. R. F. Ellington, and 7:45 p. m. by Rev. R. F. Ellington. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. F. Southard, superintendent.

Marietta street Methodist Episcopa church, between Spring and Bartow, R. H Robb, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a m., F. R. Hodge, superintendent. Temperance meeting at night, addressed by Hon. Charles W. Smith and others.

Decatur street mission, Methodist, 376 De-

catur street. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m. C. H. Burge, superintendent. Presbyterian.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street, Rev. E. H. Barnett, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. by Rev. Chalmers Fra-ser. No services at night. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., H. T. Inman, superintendent.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street, Rev. G. B. Strickler, D.D., pastor, Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school meets at 9:39 a. m., Professor W. W. Lumpkin, superintendent; Charles D. Montgomery and Charles W. Ottley, assistants. Regular weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p. m. Young men's prayer meeting on Thursday at 8 p. m.

The Pryor street Presbyterian chapel Sunday school will meet at 3 p. m. at the corner of Vassar and Pryor streets, J. W. Selby, superintendent. All are cordially invited to attend. Religious services every Sunday and Friday at 8 p. m.

Edgewood mission will meet at 3 p. m., near Pearl street and Georgia railroad. Services every Sunday and Tuesday at 8 p. m. All are welcome. J. C. Dayton, su-perintendent; John J. Ragan, assistant.

Wallace Fifth Presbyterian church, corner Fair and Walnut streets, Rev. Robert A. Bowman, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p. m. Sunday school will meet at 9:30 a. m. Ail are welcome. W. D. Beatle, superintendent.

Kirkwood Presbyterian church, Kirkwood, Rev. Richard Orm Flinn, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., H. F. Emery, superintendent. All are cordially wel-

Reformed.

Associate Reformed Presbyterian church, Whitehall and Humphres, Rev. H. B. Blakely, pastor. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Owing to the absence of the pastor there will be no preaching.

Congregational.

Christ." It will have a direct bearing upon the popular evils of the day and the lady bicy-list may come in for a share of the doctor's attention.

Rev. Chalmers Fraser will cccupy the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church, this morning in the absence of the pastor, Dr. E. H. Barnett. Dr. Barnett left for his old home in Virginia a few days ago on his summer vacation.

Congregational.

Rev. Frank Willis Barnett will preach this morning at the Central Congregational church, on Ellis street. Mr. Barnett is always interesting and his hearers are sure of hearing an able address, terse and log-cial, and representing the advanced thought on the subject among intellectual leaders at home and abroad. His text will be, "Suffer little children to come unto me," allowing an opportunity for a presentation of kindergarten work, and the new movement in that direction, with which he is connected.

S. Luke's Episcopal church, corner Houston. Holy communion at 7:30 o'clock a. m. Morning prayer, litany and sermon at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening prayer and sermon at 8 o'clock p. m. All the services will be conducted by Rev. H. Baldwin, dean, who is in charge of St. Luke's church for several weeks. Seats free. All cordially invited.

The Cathedral, corner Washington and Hunter streets, Rev. Albion W. Knight, dean, Holy communion 7:30 and 12 o'clock a. m.; services II a. m. by Bishop Nelson; 8 p. m. by the dean. Sunday school 9:45 a. m.; Captain W. A. Hansell, superintendent. The cathedral will be reopened after having been completely renovated. Seats are free; ushers in attendance; public cordially invited.

Incarnation church, Ashby near Gordon, W. J. Page, pastor. Services 11 a. m. by Rev. W. J. Page; Sunday school 9:30 a. m.; C. H. Goodman, superintendent. All are cordially invited to attend.

Church of the Redeemer, corner Fair and Walker streets. Services at 8 p. m. by Rev. W. J. Page.

Holy Trinity church, Hapeville, Rev. Allard Barnwell, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. Allard Barnwell.

Church of the Good Shepherd, Plum street, Rev. Allard Barnwell, pastor. Ser-vices 8 p. m. by Allard Barnwell; Sunday school 3:30 p. m.; Charles H. Smith, su-

perintendent. Services every Friday even-ing at 8 o'clock by the rector.

Holy Comfort church, Washington Heights, Rev. Allard Barnwell, pastor, Services 5:30 p. m. by the rector; Sunday school at 5 p.m.; J. S. Coart, superintend-ent.

Holy Innocents church, West Peachtree street, Rev. Allard Barnwell, pastor, Sun-day school 4:30 a. m., W. S. Jervois, super-intendent.

Lutheran. First English Lutheran church, Young Men's Christian Association hall, Rev. L. K. Probst, pastor, Services 11 a. m. by the pastor; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; superintendent the pastor, Strangers cordially welcomed.

St. John's German Lutheran church, corner Forsyth and Garnett streets, Rev. F. H. Menschke, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. by the pastor; Sunday school at 10 a. m.; superintendent, Albert Koppe. Elders' meeting after morphing services.

Christian Science. Christian Scientist church, the Grand, Peachtree street. Services 10:45 a. m.

The services at the Young Men's Christian Association this afternoon will be conducted by Rev. C. M. Donaldson, the pastor of the Fifth Baptist church. Dr. Donaldson has been a resident of Atlanta for only a few months, but his reputation as an orator has already become as wide as the limits of the state. His address this afternoon will be delivered to young men and his subject will be one of practical interest. A cordial invitation is extended to all men, both young and old, to attend the meeting this afternoon. A special programme of music has been arranged for the occasion and gospel hymns will be sung. Ice water in the coolers will keep everybody in a good humor.

News of the Religious World.

is presenting a \$100,000 church to Stretton. The members of the Society of Christian Endeavor contributed last year for the cause of missions \$420,000.

Rev. Antonio Jose Sucre, the Venezuelan minister to Ecuador, whose death is re-ported, was a priest as well as a soldier and a diplomat.

The dissolution of parliament carried with it the dissolution of the two houses of convocation. The houses of laymen will also have to be re-elected.

have to be re-elected.

Rev. George T. Smith, of Steubenville,
O., took a vacation recently, himself employing a supply for his pulpit. It was
charged that he paid the substitute \$5 a

week less than he received. Bad feeling resulted and the pastor resigned.

Miss Emma Gurney Pease, who died a few days since, established a children's hospital, which she had maintained for a considerable period at Darlington. She was a daughter of Mr. Joseph Pease, the first Quaker member of parliament.

Guaker member of parliament.
Friends of Rev. Joseph Parker, of City
Temple, London, have provided an annuity
of \$1,000 for him when he retires from the of \$1,000 for him when he retires from the ministry. In the meantime he has stated that he will accept no stipulated salary, but only the offerings of his congregation.

A party of Roman Catholic pilgrims pro-

ceeded recently from London and elsewhere to the grave of Thomas a-Becket at Can-terbury. At the shrine they offered prayers, asking Thomas's intercession in the crusade to secure England's return to the papal fold.
The archbishop of Canterbury, in his re-

The archbishop of Canterbury, in his recent address to the diocesan conference, complained that the pope in his reunion epistle had ignored the existence of the Reformed English church, and had attached to his observations some recommendations which could not be tolerated.

During the great Christian Endeavor meeting in Boston, President Clark read a note from the platform which began: "Dr. Clark: "Do you think the ladies will be willing to—" There the presiding officer paused. Excitement deepened, curiosity grew intense, attention was wrapt. When Dr. Clark read on—"to take off their hats?" irstantly a thousand and more hats were doffed.

instantly a thousand and more hats were doffed.

Miss Eliza Wesley, who died the other day at the advanced age of seventy-six, was a daughter of Samuel Wesley, son of Charles 'Wesley, the hymn-writer, and John Wesley, the apostle of Methodism, was her granduncle. She inherited much of the musical talent of her father and was an organist. Miss Wesley was present at Christ church, Newsate street, in 1837, when her father took Mendelsschn there to play the fine organ.

A copy of Eliot's Indian Bible, published at Cambridge in 1685, was offered for sale at Sotheby's, London, a few days ago. Copies are very rare, and in this volume a few leaves are missing.

At Eldeford parish church, on a recent Sunday, the curate made the following announcement: "Let us now sing hymn 379, as a thanksgiving to Almighty God for defeating—at least for a time—the spoilation of His church in Wales, by the overthrow of the late government."

At the meeting of South Bersted (Sussex)

thom of the late government."
At the meeting of South Bersted (Sussex) school board, the vicar complained that one of the teachers had scoffed at the grammar of the authorized version of the Bible. The teacher was summoned before the

of the teachers had sconed at the grammar of the authorized version of the Bible. The teacher was summoned before the board and explained the she simply asked the vicar, as minister of the parish, and not as a member of the school board, which was right to say "Our Father which art in heaven," or who art in heaven," in the Lord's prayer. The chairman, Rev. J. Taylor, said the matter was trumpery and contemptible. The board passed a resolution entirely repudiating the charge.

Dr. J. M. Buckley, the distinguished editor of The New York Christian Advocate, asks: "Why not make the degree of doctor of divinity one to be taken on examination? It means nothing now," he says, "unless the person receiving it attaches the name of the institution that gave it to him, and not always then. It has become a burlesque of common sense. The ignorant, not only of theology and, church history, but of the English language, sport it." He adds that if the institution which conferred honorary degrees upon himself will make the degrees dependent on examination he pledges himself to give them up, and either procure them in the new way, or "halt feebly along the journey of life deprived" of the capacity for usefulness and enjoyment without them."

Dr. Dowle's "divine healing" work in Chicago seems to be prosperous. He has two tabernacles, which seem to be well filled with audiences, and three "divine healing homes." A recent number of Leaves of Healing, Dr. Dowle's paper, announces that 552 acres of land, just out of Chicago, near Blue Island, will soon be purchased, where various institutions connected with the movement are to be placed and homes for people provided. The plans include a Zion's temple to hold 10,000 people; Zhon college, a series of schools from the kindergarten to the university preparatory school; Zion printing and publishing house; Zion refectory, and the land and improvements will cost half a million dollars, to be raised by bonds.

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### THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

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ATLANTA, GA., August 4, 1895.

The Condition of the Treasury.

We hear a great deal about the return of prosperity. A return even to the low and gloomy conditions of 1893 is lifted by the exuberance of the trade journals into something like a phenomenon. We are told daily that the country is recovering, that confidence is restored and that various other things have taken place that will place the business of the country on the highest levels of the highest tide. But behind the artificial exuberance that is circulated for a purpose is the fear of the thoughtful and conservative business men of the country that we have not seen the end of the conditions that have operated for the past two years to crush out all commercial and

industrial activity.

These thoughtful and conservative business men are asking themselves whether the temporary relief that has been given by the last syndicate bond purchase is to show signs of permanence when that powerful combination concludes that its business contract has been fully carried out. It will be remembered that this combination of individual bankers, going altogether outside of the routine of ordinary business, undertook to protect the treasury for a limited period. For this they were paid a bonus of \$10,-000,000 by the administration, a sum large enough to engage the members of the syndicate to put forth their utmost powers. This they seem to have done, though they found the conditions which they had agreed to overcome to be of such perplexing character that they were unable to carry out the letter of their con-

tract, though they have fulfilled its spirit.

By the terms of the contract the syndicate was to import \$32,000,000 of gold. The rate of exchange, however, was so unfavorable that the best that could be done was to arrest the export of gold by selling bills of exchange a little below the market price. The shipments thus arrested have been counted by the syndicate as imported gold. This has met with criticism on the part of some of the New York papers; but we have no doubt the syndicate did the best it could. Its only recourse, in the face of the high ruling of exchange in the New York market was to borrow gold in London and sell bills against the loan in New York. Otherwise there would have been no cessation in the export of gold from the treasury. Even with this, the syndicate has not been able to prevent a run on the treasury reserve. More than two millions was taken from the treasury a fortnight ago. This the syndicate was at some pains to replace, in this matter going somewhat beyond the letter

News comes now that more than two millions of gold was carted out of the treasury for shipment yesterday. No doubt the syndicate will feel called upon to replace this amount; but the most thoughtful and conservative business men of the country very clearly perceive that the United States cannot continue to depend on the efforts of a rich syndicate of bankers to stand between the government and ruin. There is an end to the manipulations of the syndicate. There is an end to the issue of bonds. But what will the end be? It is claimed that this government, the strongest and the most powerful on the face of the earth, is now shielded from bankruptcy by the efforts of a half dozen of the rich bankers of New York and London. But an end to this sort of protection must come after awhile, and when it does come, what then?

The New York Journal of Commerce, which represents the best business thought of New York, shows in its issue of July 9t2h, an extract from which is reprinted on this page, that the operations of the syndicate have "averted an export of about \$100,000,000 of gold, with inconceivable disaster alike to the treasury and to the country at large. Rarely," says The Journal of Commerce, "has a nation's finances been more miraculously saved." Conceding the miracle, can we expect it to be continuous? A miracle, if we understand the term, is a thing of the moment. It cannot last forever. Otherwise, it would cease to be a miracle and become a commonplace affair that would attract not the slightest

But The Journal of Commerce, repre senting the thoughtful and conservative business men of its section-and, indeed. of all sections-is beginning to have doubts about the future. The Journal of Commerce is of the opinion that if there are "no secret understandings," whereby the syndicate is to assume permanent control of the treasury, "it is time to prepare for self-help.'

Now, whether we regard the remarks

statement of fact or as a warning, we are bound to recognize the justice of it. It springs, and puts in a foremost place, the question-After the syndicate, what? That is the question that the thoughtful and conservative business men of the country are asking themselves today. On this important matter we print in another column some interesting extracts from an editorial article in The Journal of Commerce in order to show how vague and uncertain is the future of our financial affairs. The anomalous condition of syndicate control is safe enough as far as it goes, but how far is it to go? As The Journal of Commerce says, "There must be somewhere point at which the syndicate must withdraw its support from the treasury; so that it is a case of only a few months when the gold reserve must return to the condition of exposure from which it has been shielded since last February."

All must agree that this is a sober statement of facts. The financial affairs of the treasury of the United States cannot much longer be controlled by a few individual bankers; but when their bands are removed, what is the remedy to be applied? The Journal of Commerce admits that the condition of the treasury is no better now than it was in February last if the syndicate were to take its hands off, and our contemporary admits that this contingency is something that it looks forward to with doubt and distrust. What then after all has the administration to show as the result of a policy that has been indorsed-fatuously, as we believe-by a great many business men? What has it to show in return for the public debt that it has piled up in order to sustain the treasury

reserve? The Journal of Commerce scouts the idea that after the syndicate has carried out its contract "affairs may be safely left to run themselves," and so the editor sets about suggesting a remedythat remedy is for the banks to unite and pay all customs dues in gold. This would seem to be an adequate remedy if the banks had the gold to spare, but every symptom of the past two years shows that whether the banks have much or little gold they refuse to pay it out except for government bonds or other gilt-edged securities. The remedy proposed by The New York Journal of Commerce would be a good one of it were feasible; but we think that some other will have to be proposed.

Meanwhile, the fact remains that nothing has been done adequately to protect the gold reserve, and as soon as the syndicate carries out its contract, the reserve will be in the state of exposure that has invited raids on the treasury.

#### An Interesting Fight.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawthorne's letter in yesterday's Constitution it is evident that he is ready to meet the champions of the bloomer-bicycle business and discuss the question with them until they are satisfied. He addresses his challenge, if it may be called such, to "bicycle agents, strong-minded women and weak-minded men," and proposes to make them cry for quarter if the newspapers will give him as much space as his opponents fill.

This timely controversy can be made to do good. The people want more light on the subject, and they want to hear from experts who know all about bicycles, bloomers and Satan. There is no reason why the discussion should not be conducted pleasantly and courteously. If Dr. Hawthorne succeeds in winning the public over to his side it will be all right, and if the bicyclists convince the doctor that he is mistaken we feel sure that he will prove a valuable accession to their ranks.

Of course the newspapers will gladly give a reasonable amount of space to he able writer who feels enter this discussion. Short, pointed, fitting articles are always best, and a bicycle article of fifty lines will find a hundred readers where a column would only find ten. Let the war proceed, but let us have no abuse, no hard words, no sweeping assertions. Good humor is the thing.

#### A Warning To Young Men.

The sad case of Mr. Jesse Johnson, the son of a wealthy Mississippi cotton planter, should be a warning to young men who are thrown into the conpanionship of elderly single women.

It seems that Jesse, who is now seeking a divorce, fell in love with a girl at home in Mississippi, but his father objected to the match and sent him to school at Worcester, Mass. When vacation came the old man sent him to Asbury Park to keep him away from his first love. At the park he met Miss Mynell, of New York, an old maid who was many years his senior. The youngster says that she hypnotized him, and they were married, the woman paying the expenses. A few days after the wedding the bride skipped out and the deserted husband has not seen her nor heard of her since.

With this new danger confronting them, the young men who visit summer resorts should be on their guard. Just when they least expect it, able females of mature years may swoop down upon them, hypnotize them into marriage, carry them off on a bridal trip and suddenly eave their victims in a damaged condition a thousand miles from home.

We do not know what remedy to suggest, but it might be well to make it a penal offense for any but young women to practice hypnotism.

An Important Measure. At Monday's session of the general council the ordinance preventing heavy traffic upon Peachtree street, during certain hours of the day, will come up for consideration.

This is an important measure and one which should receive favorable action at the hands of the members of Atlanta's municipal legislature.

There are several reasons why such a restriction should be made. Peachtree is a residence street and is one of whose beauty it is the duty of every Atlantian to boast at all times. For the next few months this will be the main artery of the city's travel. As it is, at certain times during the day the street is almost impassable for driving on account of the heavy wagons, and if this character of traffic is permitted during the exposiof The Journal of Commerce as a mere | tion months the street will become prac-

tically impassable, the beauty of the street as a thoroughfare will be marred. the safety of those driving to and from the exposition will be more or less endangered and the wear and tear upon the asphalt pavement will prove disastrous.

Peachtree is not meant to be used for traffic of this character. It is not necessary that heavy wagons hauling stope and other commodities should go over this street, as it is paralleled on both sides by streets having stone pavement. There is every reason why some such

restriction as contemplated by the ordinance be made, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the council will take some such action.

#### The Teachers in the Schools.

The card from Mr. Oscar Pappenheimer, which appears in another column of this issue of The Constitution, touches upon an interesting and important sub-

The recent action of the board of education in lengthening the hours of duty of certain teachers of the public schools has attracted considerable attention, and

Mr. Pappenheimer suggests a remedy. The matter is worthy of consideration. While nobody will, of course, doubt that the members of the board of education are doing just what they deem to be the best thing under the circumstances, it does seem as if an extra hardship is placed upon the teachers.

Mr. Pappenheimer suggests two rem-

edies. Whether either will bring about the end desired is for the board of education to decide. Certainly it is not the intention of that body to work any unnecessary hardship upon the teachers. A discussion of the matter at this time can work no harm, and it may be well for the proper authorities to give this

#### card careful consideration. A Wisely Ordained Inequality.

Very few men are foolish enough to advocate an equal division of property. but as such cranks occasionally make quite a clamor it is well to consider the consequences of their absurd schemes.

The property of this country, which is owned by the inhabitants, if divided out would give each person \$800. It is estimated by a recent writer on the subject that this amount would support an individual two years. It would enable a family of five to own a cottage, farm and some of the conveniences of life. To many families this would be a little fortune

Now, suppose these people should take care of their property and not squander it? They would dress alike, live in plain houses and have no social distinctions But there would be disadvantages. No girl or woman with \$800 would go out to work as a domestic. She would do her own work and go without fine clothes and jewels, for such purchases would reduce her to poverty. A man with \$800 would not black shoes, nor hire another to do such work for him. He would not travel because it would cost too much. and he would stay at home doing his own work. Fewer railways would be built, fine hotels would have to close, and merchants would keep only the

cheapest goods. Enterprise would be paralyzed. People with \$800 apiece would be afraid to risk their money. They would hold on to their property because they would not want to fall below the average wealth of their neighbors. There would be no progress, no intellectual activity. When all men are equal in the matter of property every man will want to be boss.

Of course, such a condition cannot reasonably be supposed. If we had an equal division of property at sunrise, millions of men would be paupers before the sun went down. It was never intended that equality should exist in wealth any more than in intellect, physical strength, the size of the stars, and many other things. It is a blessing to mankind that some are rich while others are poor We need wealthy men to start great enterprises which will employ the labor of the poor. The two classes have reciprocal interests, and there is every reason why they should be the best of friends. We need poverty just as much as we need clouds to offset the sunshine and the night to follow the day. The inequalities of fortune are just as wisely ordered as the inequalities of nature.

#### Midsummer Madness.

It must be admitted that the old poets who attributed a good many things to midsummer madness were right. It is not worth while to inquire whether they were inspired or whether they possessed the keen eye of observation. The fact remains that when the dog star rages over the people of the nations of the earth they cut up curious capers before high heaven.

No careful reader of the newspapers can have failed to be struck during the past two months with the accumulation of horrors that has been set forth in the news columns. Wives have murdered their husbands, husbands have murdered their wives, children have murdered their parents, parents have murdered their children. These matters have been spread out with such sickening continuity that the sober mind turns away from them with disgust.

And yet the sober mind is the inquir ing mind, and it is inevitable that an explanation should be sought for. These crimes following one another with such hideous rapidity are confined to no class and to no section. Everywhere, and in all parts of the country, we hear of them. and the only explanation that can be given is the world-old one that at this time of the year, when the dog star is overhead and the morris dancers are holding high jubilee, midsummer mad ness takes the shape of an epidemic and overcomes the mind and understanding of those who have wheels in their head.

There is a remedy for this midsummer madness, but those who need it most will never be induced to try it. That remedy is to keep cool and remain cheerful Cheerfulness is not a condition but a habit of the mind. It comes not by nature, but by practice. Any man can compass it after a sincere effort, so that even a confirmed dyspeptic may become

a joy to himself and to his friends Seeing and perceiving its results, it is a wonder to us that there are not more cheerful men in the world. Cheerfulness means happiness, and if happiness is to be secured by an appren

ship, it lies within the reach of all. It ought to be an easy matter to purify the ilious mind, and it seems certain that there would be no discontent in the world if people could only bring themselves to take a large view of matters and things. Life is so short that the man who finds time to be unhappy is robbing himself of many precious hours that ought to be devoted to more important matters.

The motto for summer is, keep cool and don't fret; we may be happy yet, you

#### Sensible Mrs. Corbett!

The wife of the Champion Corbett, who has just succeeded in getting a divorce, is a very sensible woman.

Mrs. Corbett says that she makes alowances for the weaknesses of human nature, and she does not wonder that her husband's head was turned by the attention he received from women. does not blame him for his occasional follies, but it was too much to stand when he took a woman with him on his travels and publicly passed her off as his wife.

This last injury and insult caused Mrs. Corbett to apply for a divorce, and as she is now free with alimony of \$100 a week during Corbett's life it is not strange that she should speak of him in very kindly and charitable terms.

She even expresses the hope that he will marry the other woman and be happy.

The little woman takes the right view of the matter. With an income of \$100 a week she can live very comfortable, and the fact that it comes out of Corbett's pocket will cause her to take a friendly interest in his health and welfare. If he is sick or otherwise unfortunate it will affect her. She will therefore enjoy her freedom and at the same time entertain no bitter feeling toward the gentle Samson who found a Delilah at every station. This is infinitely better than sulking through life and abusing a man who is paying such a pretty penny for his weaknesses.

#### After the syndicate, what?

Gold has again began to go out, No loubt the syndicate will replace it; but, at some time or other in the near future. the syndicate will have to retire. What will happen then?

How much salary does The Finencial Chronicle think a cabinet officer ought to receive in order to enable him to neglect his official duties and go campaigning about the country?

It seems that the situation in Kentucky s not as promising as Editor Watterson thought it would be. In other words, the people have the goldbug politicians between the money devil and the deep blue sea.

We learn from the goldbug professors that until 1871 Germany was a barbarous country. What remedy for the treasury situation

do the gold monometallists offer? All should not answer at once. Please step to the front one at a time. .

#### EDITORIAL COMMENT.

A New York letter has the following item: "There is a good deal of talk down this way about the Wanamakers. Young Wanamaker's recent display of wealth in Paris, where he gave a \$20,000 dinner in order to advertise the fatness of his purse and attract attention to himself as he paadvertise the fatness of his purse raded the boulevards, was a proper and logical outcome of his father's commercial success last year. I learn from excellent sources that John Wanamaker's profits from his big Philadelphia store reached the enormous sum of \$4,000,000 during the year 1894. Great as this sum is, the chances are the profits of 1895 will exceed it by one or two millions. Wanamaker was able to make this west profits. Wanamaker was to make this vast profit last year though his virtual monopoly of the retail business in Philadelphia. When the comdepression forced factories and wholesalers to sell for what they could, Wanamaker's buyers were in the ready money eager for bargains. But when he came to pass the goods over to the people the big merchant was in a po-sition to get the best and of the deal. He had plenty of 'bargain counters' and 'special drives' to make the people think they were getting the benefits of the fall in values, but on the bulk of his output he averaged larger profits than ever before. Most of the \$4,000,000 which Wanamaker made last year he has put safely away in real estate. He has given up trying to an ass a fortune by speculation in Reading stocks and by organizing a telegraph com-pany to buy out the Western Union and sell out to the government for postal te-legraphy, and is confining his attentions almost entirely to his own establishment,"

Says The Wilmington Messenger: "The people of North Carolina are too prone to look to the north for examples, for light, for encouragement and indorsement. If an article praising the south a little bit appears in a northern paper it will be copied into nearly every southern public print. If a southern book is praised that settles it. If educational institutions take both sexes, then of course the imitative south must do likewise. And so on without end. There is a want of self-confidence, of independen thinking, of belief in our own folks. A northern word of praise is a patent of no bility. If a young man in the south hap-pens to be invited to do scmething 'up north,' then the chirping goes all around how great he is since he is so honored.

Mrs. Cron Wright Schreiner, who wrote that remarkable "Story of an African Farm," is now thirty-three years old. Her husband is only twenty-nine, and adopted her name. Mrs. Schreiner has made other attempts in the field of fiction, but she has never been able to duplicate the fame she achieved with the story which she wrote at the age of seventeen or eighteen. She is the daughter of a German missionary who went to south Africa in the early settle-ments. Her mother was a Presbyterian who turned Roman Catholic. Olive herself has all kinds of religion in her make-up

Kate Chase contradicts the statement that enough money has been raised to save her estate near Washington. She will have to lose her property unless her father's friends come forward to aid her.

#### FROM THE FURROWS.

Marietta Journal: The future is bright for the level-headed American farmer. He may not get rich, but he will be prosperous; he can have plenty of peace. The ambition to be rich has ruined thusands, and the possession of riches thousands more. It is an unholy ambition, and its realization is too often accomplished by the surrender of every element of true happiness. Be content with a competence, with plenty, with a virtuous life, a happy home, a loving wife, children who will honor their parents.

Lee County Enterprise: Who has been benefited by Georgia's enormous truit crop, the fruit growers? No, the railroads and the commission men only. The fruit growers of Georgia should remedy this condition of affairs before next season, and in order

Albany Herald: Let the fruit and me growers of Georgia and the railroads together. They can help each other, seach needs the help that should natural come from the other.

A BUNDAY SYMPHONY.

A Love Song. I was as poor as the poorest, dear, But not that day

When you walked Love's way: For heaven itself drew nigh, Sweetheart!

For heaven itself drew nigh. was as lone as the loneliest, love, With never a dream of bifss: But not that day When you walked Love's way And leaned to my arms-my kiss,

Sweetheart!

'And leaned to my arms-my kiss! And dear to my life is your love-your love And my soul has ceased to sigh: For sorrow seems Like an echo of dreams And the stars are in life's sky,

Sweetheart! The stars are in life's sky!
-Frank L. Stanton

A northern exchange says that the optimist "goes out of his way to find trouble to be merry over." Well, that's all right. As a rule the pessimist crosses the bridge ten miles before he gets to it in order to find owl over. The world needs something to gro the optimist to drown the wailings of the

Join in the Chorus. Some of these days all the skies will be brighter

(Let us all sing!) Some of these days all the burdens will be (Ring the bells-ring!)

Some of these days all the world will be sunny: (Fish in each lake!) some of these days we'll have plenty of money: (What'll you take?)

A New Domestic Scene. "Was the baby unwell last night, John?" asked the New Woman, as she sipped her

"Yes, dear," replied her husband, as he sank wearly into a chair—far off.
"I thought I heard you waiking with " said the New Woman softly; and then, to encourage him, she said with feel-

Your biscults are better this morning John; I really think you are improving!"
and he sighed a grateful sigh, and wiped the happy tears from his eyes with the dry end of the table cloth

#### The Billville Banner.

Our wife has, borrowed the blacksmith's bellows and is trying to blow our baggy breeches into bloomers.

We have ceased to take corn and fodder on subscription. Our family rides a Licycle now, and it doesn't eat.

We are willing to accommodate a liberal quantity of exposition relatives who bring their grub and house rent with them. A correspondent wants to know our can did opinion of bicycles and bloomers for the female sex. Our only reply is: We continue to be married.

We have just received our commission as postmaster of the town of Billville. We've got a big free silver record behind us, but we ain't been feelin' well lately, and were lookin' mighty sallow!

In order to avoid the pangs of hunger during a dull summer we swallowed a lightwood knot last April, and we are now threatened with that dreadful disease-appendicitis.

#### Way of the World. Some folks will be growlin' When storm-winds are howlin':-They jest like to grumble an' sigh; But I somehow content me

With all that is sent me, For the good Lord's a-runnin' the sky! What need of complainin' . Because it is rainin'?

Why growl when the weather is dry? In spite o' the weather We'll got home together:

For the good Lord's a-runnin' the sky! A Satisfactory Explanation.

"What does all this here talk about 16 to mean?" asked an innocent old Newnan farmer, as he stood listening with a puzzled expression to a heated discussion of the sif-ver question between two embryo statesmen. "It means that there are 16 silverites to goldbug in this country, and more a-comin'.
was the information in reply.

The old farmer appeared greatly relieved

and his face lit up with a gleam of intelligence that was comforting to see. A Literary Tragedy. He rose at eight, light-hearted, This poet long and lean:

Ate breakfast; shaved; then started A southern magazine. At nine that night he lectured (He was a man of mouth)

On "Thoughts that Glow," and 'What : 'Bout Lit'rature Down South.' But when beneath the stars serene He hied him to his bunk,

#### The sheriff seized his magazine— The boarding house his trunk! Knew What Courts Were Made For. A humorous scene was enacted in the su perior courtroom at Jackson, Ga., recently

Just after sentence had been passed upor a negro charged with burglarizing a store Colonel Watkins defended the negro, and was about to open his case with a well-pre-pared oration of his innocence, when the ne gro quietly informed the colonel that he desired to plead guilty.

Mr. Watkins then stated to the court words to the effect that the defendant de-

sired to confess his guilt.

Judge Beck accordingly read the law in the case and stuck the negro for ten long years. After, sentence had been passed and quie

reigned supreme, the negro walled his eyes 'round and beckoned Colonel Watkins to come forward, and when the lawyer teached his side the negro gently whispered "Say, Mr. Wadkins, kain't yer 'peal fer a

The scene was quite ludicrous, and caused much laughter.

#### MR. SMITH'S CAMPAIGN.

Cleveland Progress: Judge Kimsey was present when Hoke Smith spoke in Gainesville. He was one of "those thousands of gold men" who are going to carry Hall county with such a rush. Judge Kimsey is an all-wool and a yard wide silver man and Smith's "sledge hammer blows" did not convert him. And then Judge Kimsey doesn't hold a government job and is not so easily converted. Again, he is not made of the kind of stuff which is wishy-washy. Calhoun County Courier: Secretary Hoke Smith's goldbug speeches are offered free of cost, with all "express charges prepaid," in plates, to the newspapers of the state by the pot metal dealers. It would be interesting to know who "foots the bill." though the small use of the plates indicates that the expense will be light.

Sparta Ishmaelite: Why should Hoke Smith try to deceive the masses with absurd hopes of the rehabilitation of state banks of issue? He knows that the money power, which he serves, would sooner concede the free coinage of silver. Does he feel that he is just obliged to be tricky? Griffin News: Hoke Smith is to come back again it seems. He is announced to speak at Jefferson, the county site of Jackson county, on Tuesday next. He merely went off to Washington to shake Livingston off his trail.

West Georgia News: Strange, strange, how a Georgian can get his consent to conspire with eastern money kings for the

purpose of bringing disaster and rule to

Lee County Enterprise: Secretary Rose Smith has accomplished one thing, at least by his Georgia compaign for sound money. He has added to his fame as

Is the End in Sight?

From The New York Journal of Con There must be somewhere a point at which the syndicate must withdraw support from the treasury; so that it is case of only a few months when the rold reserve must return to the condition of exposure from which it has been shielder since last February. This is a prospec that requires prompt deliberation treatment. Inaction can only feed anxiety which the outlook is beginning to generate. There are men whose function influence and responsibility put upon the the duty of providing against the possi misfortunes in some really courage effective way; and the country has a rigi

The only conceivable means of real and permanent remedy lies with the bank No financial miracle within the ability the most potent syndicate could accord plish the complete restoration that wo instantly follow the banks returning to payment of customs duties in gold. the government is to continue to fifty to one hundred millions of gold a rethere is no other means under the sun saving the treasury except that of banks ceasing to divert from the treas its wonted gold income. The sooner banks act upon this imperative nec in their clearing house capacity, the southe financial horizon will be cleared the clouds that again begin to appear m it. Without their action, it is ab inevitable that there must be a re of borrowing within a few months the close of the syndicate's functions; what that means practical financier least do not need to be told.

to look to them for early action.

There are those who imagine that, that the syndicate has done so m restore confidence and to repair the chinery of business, "affairs may be an left to run themselves." This is a very row-sighted mistake. With all its help, syndicate has left the main thing u The real difficulty to be remedied lies the inability of the treasury to get and keep enough gold to maintain its research and preserve gold payment. There are centers the disease. The syndicate loaned the government enough gold satisfy its wants for a few months; but has done rothing towards either sto the future export drain or bringing be to the government its wonted gold through the banks in payment for cu duties. It follows, therefore, that all o recovery of confidence and of business based upon a transient operation when withdrawn, will leave us where were before last February; unless banks, the only possible source of la remedy, come to the rescue by res gold payments to the government

#### How The New South Stands

Editor Constitution: The Macon graph of July 30th purports to publish correct list of answers to the quest pounded to the editors of the Georgia They claim to have received pers. classified correctly all the answers they ceived in response to the question, your paper advocate the free, unl and independent coinage of silver at 1 to 1?"

I do not know how many answers the received favoring silver that they did publish, but I know of one, that is to Ringgold New South. I replied to the question on July 25th, and the card wa received by them on the same date, as i shown by the postal card which was re turned at my request, I sept then a self-addressed stamped envelope on July 31st. How many other replies of a similar nature failed to be classified I have b way of knowing. Further unfairness shown by their claiming not to know ho to classify six papers, yet when it con to classifying these papers you will fin that they are in the opposition colum instance The Cherokee Advance. My

ply to their question was: "The Ringgold New South favors the free hage of silver at the ratio of all the silver bullion mined within boundaries of the United States." W. TROX BANKSTON.

#### Ringgold, Ga., August 2, 1895.

CLEVELAND IN GEORGIA. Cleveland Progress: Mr. G. Cleveland, known in this country as the man who so much influence as to easily change silver men to his own opinions by ri them government positions, will, it scon write an announcement that he decline a third term as president. gret to see Mr. Clevelad declining this so soon. He ought to wait a little while a possibly he could be persuaded to run and It would take another race to knock and of Grover's conceit out of him. After the clection he would be glad to retire to Be zard's Bay for the remainder of his lift. The American people are on to G. C. in world want nothing better than to proper take care of him in another election.

Griffin News: Cleveland was probably anticipating his method of conducting present financial campaign when he descred as a great danger to this republic "horde of office holders with a zeal bordenefits received and fostered by the hope favors yet to come," but the expressional part just the same.

Lee County Enterprise: Should loyalty the financial policy of the Cleveland admistration ever become the test of democrating Georgia, the editor of The Enterpresences to be a democrat right then there. There is no power on this carth it can make us subservient to the will of over Cleveland and his gang of despolar Cuthbert Liberal-Enterprise: Preside Cleveland, so say the disptaches from Brand's Bay, does not want a third ter-but does want the honor of refusing it.

we are very much of the opinion will not even have this honor. Rome Argus: The Constitution claims of President Cleveland will announce for third term as a republican goldbug, accounts for his putting so many apparents into office.

Calhoun County Courier: Caesar had "friend" by the name of Brutus-ellver some friends of the same lik-Cleveland some friends Carlisle et al.

#### IN GEORGIA SANCTUMS.

The Brunswick Times has this

comment:

"The Aibany Herald has a straight store of how the town newspapers are swamped by the demands made upon the columns for free advertising. Everythin from a university down to a village sock picnic calls for special advertising for sake of public good, and seems to result to conveyance. There is no reason what this should be so, more than that such the mandis might be made upon the grocer at the dry goods man. The legitimate point of this paper have absolutely been given to schemes of charity and public concerns to schemes of charity and public concerns with many others."

The Cuthbert Liberal-Enterprise The Cuthbert Liberal-Enterprise this statement:

"We have received an offer frem a pair metter cencern in Atlanta to furnish a free of all cost, in plates, Hoke Smith geldbug speech at Gainesville, which respectfully declined. Now the questies, who pays for all this. Surely it is done through any spirit of patriotic Then it must be done in the interest the parties who are advocating schema."

man cars for the gu He has been in co George Pullman for been the idea of M man cars parked or near the grounds for ing sleeping accomi may not have an

TO SLEEP

Several Thousand P

OUR GUESTS WILL

The Cars Built for th Will Very Prot to the E

Mr. Alex Smith, cl

fort department of the

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rooms at hotels an The cars will be provided the necess stated that about 3 Atlanta if the loca company the use o world's fair travel, rooms are larger arranged for the will be used this well ventilated an steam. The berths who engage quarte taken care of. Th have their porter fitted up and arra-were to be carried tary arrangements

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and Mr. Pullman will give. The se certain, but it is roads respond for the Pullman comp and the ears, whi country over, we er and sent to At be used contai capacity of thirt can be put in double the capac The Southern r ments to park Air-Line station cars will be the roads. Several P for, however, by ern is anxious made, as they

the exposition gr parties who ha simply remain on to the grounds. great convenience carried cut, as it The Western a on their sidetr station near Inm.

securing accom-

een suggested

More Room The registration rated by Mr. Sm charge of the p have been growing contain a vast of and hotels. It is accommodations people who hav them with Mr. S Many guests win the suburbs, an hour's rid large number of

the exposition a been working ea his department, his efforts to pr all who shall or

HORACE Has Returned Went 1

Mr. Horace Europe collecti the exposition, foreign lands. He will come will proceed to stalled without remain in this pleted.

while abroad shipment to warded at one No man is which Mr. B he himself. H in the art wo friends among rope and Am cause of his

The paintings

among artists in all matters pictures that it will be fou from making He commu yesterday as "I have just quite an accu quire immedia essary for me an important

"I find that ful in obtaining in Boston, Ne in Boston, Ne ington, Cincin through the tion with the we will have France, Italy give us a col beauty and cexpected to proper to Atlan sible for me Mr. Cooper, will be perfethe departme and a little particulars. Particulars.
"As matter

in Atlanta to August, and about the said 'I have be of unpacking

Inexperienced ical in the New York.

"In regard and medal yet quite resolutioned estimated and dye cut in the New York."

End in Sight? York Journal of Con

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W. TROX BANKSTON. August 2, 1895.

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Several Thousand People Will Be Entertained in Pullman Coaches.

OUR GUESTS WILL BE WELL CARED FOR

The Cars Built for the World's Fair Travel Will Very Probably Be Brought to the Exposition.

Mr. Alex Smith, chief of the public com fort department of the exposition, has made a ten-stirke in securing the use of Pullman cars for the guests of the exposition. He has been in correspondence with Mr. George Pullman for quite awhile and it has been the idea of Mr. Smith to have Pullman cars parked on convenient sidetracks near the grounds for the purpose of affording sleeping accommodations to those who may not have an opportunity to secure rooms at hotels and in the private resi dences.

The cars will be placed for this purpose, provided the necessary trackage can be secured from the railroads. Mr. Pullman has stated that about 300 cars will be placed in Atlanta if the local roads will tender his company the use of their tracks. The cars are the same ones that were built for the world's fair travel, and being without staterooms are larger and more conveniently arranged for the purposes to which they will be used this fall. The cars are long. well ventilated and will be heated with steam. The berths are comfortable and all who engage quarters in the cars will be well taken care of. The Pullman company will have their porters, and the cars will be fitted up and arranged just as though they were to be carried out on the road. Sani-tary arrangements will be made with the

The price for berths has been placed at \$1 per person for each night, and the low price will be a great inducement to parties whose purse is limited. Mr. Smith was unxious to have the charges placed at b but Mr. Pullman objected because this price would not make the business remunerative and also would bring a class of people to

the cars that might not be desirable The contract has not as yet been closed, and Mr. Pullman is simply waiting to see just how much trackage room the roads will give. The securing of the cars is almost certain, but it is necessary that the local roads respond fromptly to the request the Pullman company, as the time is limited and the ears, which are scattered the whole country over, will have to be got together and sent to Atlanta. The cars that are to be used contain sixteen sections, with a capacity of thirty people. If necessary two can be put in each berth, which would double the capacity of the cars.

The Southern railroad has made arrange-

ments to park about 100 cars near the old Air-Line station, but a great many of these cars will be the private cars of other roads. Several Pullman cars will be cared for, however, by this road, and the Southern is anxious that the arrangements be made, as they will be of great service in securing accommodations for the passengers who come in over that road. It has been suggested that the cars be carried to the exposition grounds during the day, and parties who had engaged berths would simply remain on board, and be taken direct to the grounds. Though this would be a

great convenience the suggestion will not be carried out, as it would not be practicable. The Western and Atlantic will have room on their sidetracks for Pullman cars and the Seaboard Air-Line will entertain about twenty-five of the cars at the old station near Iuman Park.

More Rooms Being Registered. The registration lists that were inaugurated by Mr. Smith at the time he assumed

charge of the public comfort department have been growing daily, and now the lists contain a vast number of available rooms and hotels. It is now certain that ample accommodations will be secured provided the people who have spare rooms will place

nem with Mr. Smith.
Many guests will be provided with rooms hany guests will be provided with rooms in the suburbs, and nearly every little town in an hour's ride of the city has placed a large number of houses at the disposal of the exposition authorities. Mr. Smith has working earnestly for the success of his department, and has been unceasing in his efforts to provide acc ommodations fo all who shall come to the exposition this

#### HORACE BRADLEY BACK.

Has Returned from Europe Where He Went in Search of Art. Mr. Horace Bradley, who has been to

Europe collecting fine works of art for the exposition, has returned, and he brings most encouraging news of his success in foreign lands. He will come to Atlanta this week and

will proceed to have the art exhibit installed without the less of a day. He will remain in this city until the work is completed.

The paintings which Mr. Bradley secured while abroad are all packed, ready for shipment to Atlanta. They will be forwarded at once.

No man is better fitted for the work which Mr. Bradley has been doing than he himself. He stands in the front rank in the art world and has many close friends among the eminent artists of Europe and America. He was selected because of his wide range of acquaintances among artists and his superior judgment in all matters of art. When he brings the pictures that he has collected to Atlanta it will be found that the exposition was far from making a mistake when he was en-

He communicated with President Collier yesterday as follows:

"I have just returned to the city and find quite an accumulation of letters which require immediate attention. It will be necessary for me to devote the next two days in replying to them, as most of them have important bearing on business connected with the art department.

I find that we have been very success in obtaining an excellent lot in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Cincinnati and some of the cities through the northwest. This, in connection with the excellent works of art which we will have from England, Germany, France, Italy, Spain and Portugal, will give us a collection of pictures which, in beauty and quality, far exceeds what I expected to procure. Just at present I am busy having these works collected and sent to Atlanta promptly that it is impos sible for me to for me to write any descriptions for Cooper, as I had hoped to do, but it be perfectly safe for him to 'boom the department as much as he may like and a little later on I can give him full

'As matters now stand I expect to be in Atlanta between the 10th and 12th of August, and the works of art will arrive

about the same time.
"I have been thinking over the question unpacking and hanging the pictures er their arrival in Atlanta, and I feel sure that instead of employing local and inexperienced help that it will be econom-ical in the end to engage an expert from

"In regard to the design for a diploma this afternoon in the hall. This committee has under its management the arrangement design and dye cutting for the medal, and I am how procuring estimates for the same in "In regard to the design for a diploma

New York, and I do not wish to submit them until I can give you the estimates from both places.

"I have a note from President Gilman, of the Johns Hopkins university, asking that I let him know what we have done in regard to these matters. As you have not requested me to deal directly with him, I will first make my report to you."

TWENTY CARS ARRIVE.

ernment Exhibits. Twenty carloads of the government exhibit are stored in the building waiting to

Several cars were unloaded yesterday There are several cars waiting to be run upon the sidetrack and be unloaded, and by Monday night half the governme building will be filled with exhibits.

There is a larger part of the fishery exhibit than of the others stored in the building. Several of the large boxes contain exhibits that were at the world's fair. There are two stuffed seals and the various nets that are used in catching with several canoes that were used by In-tian chiefs. This will be one of the most dian chiefs.

interesting exhibits at the fair.

The navy has a good many boxes over in one corner of the building. There is a miniature model of all the famous war vessels of the civil and revolutionary is well as of the ships that represent the united States on the water at the present time. Models of different styles of war and merchant vessels from foreign coun

and merchant vessels from foreign countries are among the lot.

The agricultural department has part of its exhibit at the grounds, most of it being in the cars that are to be unloaded Monday. being in the cars that are to be unloaded Monday. Several patented machines that have lately been invented are among the exhibits from this department.

The interior department has several boxes

n the building, most of them patents and in the building, most of them patents and life-sized portaits. In this department is to be a picture of the cabinet and of the most important government officials.

Everything is in boxes, which are not to be unpacked until the space is divided off. The different departments are divided off.

The different departments are divided off and the exhibits are now placed where they will be when the space is arranged.

The hard rain yesterday showed several leaks in the building, which will be repaired at once. The roof was supposed t ed at once. The row was a six will have to be re-covered as a protection to the many exhibits which would easily be ruined if

the roof is left in its present condition. Clara mere is getting as clear as a crystal. The water has not been turned on for several days and the lake has gone

lown four or five inches. Several new buildings are almost finished and are waiting for the paint. The Atlanta Brewing Company's building is almost up and work is being rapidly pushed. The Southern railway ticket office is ready The Southern railway ticket only fin for the painters. The inside is being fin for the painters, alectering of the officer shed up and the plastering of the will begin next week.

#### MANY MILITARY MEN.

The Volunteer Militia Will Be a Feature of the Exposition. The military feature of the exposition is

not being ignored by any means, and the crack companies of the country will be on parade before the eyes of the world. Chicago will shake hands with Mobile, and the Atlanta soldiers will march to the same music with the New York soldiery. The exposition authorities have made great preparations for the coming of the solliers, and bands, martial music and uniformed volunteers will be on the daily programme. It will be a splendid appearance that the militia will make, and when the

entire number of regiments, battalions and

artillerymen are drawn up in review the sight will be imposing. Yesterday, Mr. Walter Cooper, of the publicity department, received a letter from the Mobile troops saying that they vere coming in large numbers, and they want a separate day set aside for them if it is possible. They are anxious and eager to visit the exposition in a body, and if their plans are carried out they will come in large numbers. Than the Mobile soldiers no better drilled men can be found, and it will be some excellent work that they will perform. All of the men have participated in prize drills and they are

horoughly up in military tactics.
In addition to the visiting and local military companies, two regiments of United States regulars will be on the grounds during the exposition. They will be in camp near the government building and will be detailed to keep an eye on the property of Uncle Sam. The regulars will be taken from Fort McPherson and the orders are to the effect that two regiments at a time will be in the camp. This detail will be relieved at the end of the first month by the second squad, and in this manner near-ly all the soldiers at the fort will be given an opportunity to see the sights of the great show.

#### Costa Rica Is Coming.

Costa Rica, rich in resources and abound-ing in the curios for which she has become noted, will come to the exposition. The display that will be made from this country is being collected by Senor Mangel, of San Jose.

Senor Mangel has just written a letter to President Collier in which he states that the exhibit will be both large and interesting. The display, which will consist of birds, woods, Indian antiquities, coffee and cocoa, are now being collected and will be shipped just as soon as they are all got

be shipped just as soon as they are all got together. A large pavilion will be erected in which the exhibits will be housed and the display will be one in which many will manifest a special interest.

One of the chief features of the display will be the cooking of the Spanish dishes by natives. It is also stated that Indian women will be in the pavilion and that they will also do cooking. The ancient Spanish dish of baked black beans will be served the visitors and the delectable "costarican tamales" will be served smoking hot. The rates from Costa Rica have been made very low and the entire round trip can be made for \$70. Senor Mangel writes that a large crowd will come and that much interest is being manifested in the exposition.

exposition.
Senor Gerando Vollo, brother of the governor of Costa Rica, will leave for Atlanta this week and will come as one of the commissioners appointed by the governor.

#### FOR LABOR DAY. The Several Unions of Atlanta Making

The laboring men of Atlanta are enthusiastic over the prospects for the success of Labor Day, which is to be celebrated on the first Monday in September. The parade that is being organized for that oc-casion will be one of the largest that has ever been witnessed on the streets of Atlanta. At least 2,000 men will be in line, and they will have floats, banners and bands. It will be a notable event in the

Extensive Preparations.

history of labor organizations.

The Journeymen Union of Painters met last night and organized themselves into a union. For the past few weeks this step

a union. For the past few weeks this step has been under consideration, and that it was effected last night will be pleasing news to the fraternity of the south. They will hold a mass meeting Wednesday night at the hall of the Federation of Trades, to which all painters of the city have been invited.

A mass meeting of the blacksmiths, carriage blacksmiths and horseshoers will be held next Friday night at the hall of the Federation of Trades, at which time it is expected that active steps will be made toward organizing the line of the parade.

A meeting of the committee appointed from the Federation of Trades will be held this afternoon in the hall. This commit-

And the Good Work Done for the Exposition by James Swann

They Are Londed with Various Gov- | HIS ACTIVITY FOR ATLANTA'S GOOD

Has Resulted in Attracting the Attention of the Whole State to the South and the Exposition.

During the past week a meeting was held at the chamber of commerce in New York, at which the most prominent members of that body took action in reference to representation of New York at the Cot- posing the Southern States Passenger Assoton States and International exposition. Resolutions were unanimously adopted approving the action of the governor of New York in appointing a commission to represent the state at the exposition.

Deep interest was manifested in the expocommerce present, and the result of its action will be to stimulate the interest already shown by the people of New York in Atlanta's exposition. To no one more than to Mr. James Swann, of the firm of Inman,

ple of the north. He has been very active in interesting the people of New York and it was mostly through his efforts that the chamber of commerce of the metropolis has taken the action which has called the at-fention of the whole state and particularly

of its business interests to the exposition.

The New York commission has already received bids for the erection of its state building at the exposition and the plans have been published in The Constitution. It will be one of the most elaborate of the state buildings on the grounds.

WITH THE RAILWAYS. Movement To Secure Stop-Over Tickets Through Atlanta.

There is a movement afoot looking to the securing of stop-over privileges on all tickets through Atlanta during the exposition and it is probable that this will be granted by the railroads entering the city and com-

Mr. Frank Bell, proprietor of the Aragon hotel, brought the matter up before Mr. W. A. Turk, general passenger agent of the Southern railway, recently and filed a petition with him to be presented to the embers of the rate committee of the Southern States Passenger Association at their next meeting.

Mr. Turk replied by saying that the question was brought up before the meeting at



MR. JAMES SWANN, OF NEW YORK,
Who, As a Member of the New York Commission, Has Done Splendid Work for the

Swann & Co., of New York, is due the credit Lookout mountain last week, and that for interesting the business men of New York in the exposition. He is a member of the commission appointed by Governor Morton and for the past two months has been zealous in his efforts to let the people of New York understand the scope of the exposition. Through his activity the exposition has been called to the attention only of the business men of New York, but the people in general and notwithstanding the fact that the scope and the purposes of the exposition have been extensively presented to the people of New York, Mr. Swann is still actively interesting himself in the work of securing adequate representation from the great state of whose commission he is one of the most

prominent members. Mr. Swann's career in New York has been a remarkable one. He was born in East Tennessee of revolutionary stock and his father, John Swann, was the son of Samuel Swann. His mother was a Miss Austell, a sister of General Alfred Austell, Wh is very familiar with the people of At-lanta and whose work is so closely identi-fied with the development of the city. The Swann family first settled in Virginia and finally went to South and North Carolina and the immediate ancestors of Mr. Jame Swann drifted from there to Tennessee. He was raised on a farm, entered the confederate army when a mere boy and surrendered at Greensboro, N. C., in 1865.

Returning home for a short while he as-terwards located in Atlanta and in 1867 went to New York, where most of his busy life has been spent Shortly after his location in New York he became identified with the cotton house of Austell & Inman. He soon became a partner in the firm and after a while the firm's name was changed to Inman, Swann & Co., a name which for many years has been familiar to business men, not only in the United States, but the world over. The senior member of the firm is Mr. John H. Inman, who, like Mr. Swann, is an East Tennessean, and the combination familiarly known to the business men of New York, and their associates of the south. makes one of the strongest and most for-midable of the long list of great business men with whom they are thrown in constant

Mr. Swann's residence is in New York, but he is closely identified with Atlanta, being president of the Atlanta National bank, one of the strongest banking institutions in the southern states, and the phe nomenal success of which is known to every Atlantian. He is also director in the bank of the state of New York, one of the great banking institutions of the great banking institutions of the metropolis. While not an active club member in the common acceptance of the term, he holds membership in the Tuxedo, the Manhattan and the Metropolitan clubs of New York and the Capital City Club of Atlanta.

Mr. Swann is a man of remarkable con-servatism and excellent judgment. A friend in speaking of him recently said: "Mr. Swann always convinces himself that a thing is right before he asks others to accept it and he is a man who never condemns before satisfying himself that the motive and purpose of the object of his condemnation fully deserves criticism."

One of the most striking features of Mr.

Swann's career has been his readiness to help others and in assisting young men in placing them in business lines commen surate with their ability. His business career has always been conservative and successful. On his return home after his surcessiui. On his return home after his sur-render at Greensboro he did not have a dol-lar and started life depending only upon his abundant resources of mind and heart. He is a shrewd, far-seeing business man and always takes advantage of a good op-portunity. He is as modest as a woman and dielikes any prominence except that which comes to him in the usual routine of busi-ness promotion He is a benjal wholescopied ness promotion. He is a benial, wholesouled and affable gentleman and has many friends in Atlanta who are always glad to welcome him here. While his residence is in New York he spends much of his time in At-lanta and is always interested in every movement looking to the welfare and devel-

movement tooking to the weitare and development of the city's interests.

Mr. Swann has been keenly alive to the
good results to be accomplished by the exposition and has been an important factor
attracting to it the attention of the peo-

received favorable consideration there. He also states in his letter to Mr. Bell that he thinks the question of allowing stop over privileges on other business will be considered favorably by the members of the Southern States Passenger Association. The rate committee of the association will doubtless hold a meeting in the near fu-ture in Atlanta and at that time the matter

will be taken up for a permanent decision. The advantages to Atlanta from such stop overs on all through tickets can easily b seen. It will enable many to stay in Atlanta several days and see the great exposition and will give this city more prestige as a central point. It will bring thousands of people here for several days who otherwise on their flying tickets without limitation. Mr. Bell, the proprietor of the Aragon has always shown an interest in Atlanta and this piece of thoughtfulness on his part is timely and in good place. He said to bring the matter up in the best possible shape before the railroad rate fixers and was exceedingly hopeful from the tone of Mr. Turk's letter that some good would

come of it. Atlanta is too important a place to have the through tickets void of stop-over priva-ileges and if the citizens will make a step in the matter, as outlined by Mr. Bell in his petition, it is certain that the railroads will meet the demands of the times and allow the stop-overs, which will mean so much to the Atlanta exposition and the city\_itself.

One great obstacle in the way of stop. overs always is the practice of scalpers.

They scoop up the coupons of the tickets and the roads are left at their mercy if the stop-over privilege is promiscuously allowed. But in this instance it is thought that some protection can be arrang save the road from the vandalism of scalpers.

Mr. Turk expresses the hope that Mr.

Bell's petition may be in order and that the roads will see their way clear to make the proper and necessary arrangements so as to allow the people passing through Atlanta from California and other points the privilege of remaining in the city several days to take in the exposition. The Chicago Meeting on the 6th.

The Unicago meeting of the passenger agents of the lines north of the Ohio river and west of the Mississippi river in Chicago August 6th, for the purpose of cago August 6th, for the purpose agreeing to the rates that have be framed for the exposition travel this fall by the local lines, or roads south of the The meeting is called by Mr. J. C. Halle

general passenger agent of the Georgia Central, who is chairman of the subcommittee appointed by the Southern State Passenger Association, to confer with all distant lines concerning the exposition

The meeting will probably be largely attended, and it is thought that the lines beyond the border line of the southern territory will come to some safe and satisfac-tory conclusions as to the basis of rates to be allowed to the exposition travel during the fall and winter months that the Cotton States and International exposi-tion is to sometor tion is in session.

#### WANTS TO FIND HIS BOY. The Thirteen-Year-Old Son of H. J.

Knowlton Leaves His Home. Mr. H. J. Knowlton, a carpenter whose nome is on Balley street and who is well

Mr. H. J. Knowlton, a carpenter whose home is on Balley street and who is well known in the city, is now searching for his son, Frank, who left home last Tuesday morning soon after breakfast and has not since been heard of.

The boy is just thirteen years of age and is quite strong for his age. He has been quite wild during the few years he has been able to amble about and his parents have been unable to control him. More than once he has been away from home during the night, but never before has he remained away longer than over night. Tuesday morning he left home soon ofter breakfast and has not been back since. His parents have grown quite uneasy over his protracted absence and the police department has been requested to look after the youngster's whereabours.

#### The Killing of Porter Stocks Was Investigated Yesterday.

DR. HOWELL ON THE WITNESS STAND

He Describes How Stocks Jerked His Pistol from His Hand and Kill

Porter Stocks's death in a convict gard ome two weeks ago at Mineola camp was given an airing in the governor's office vesterday.

Four witnesses, each of whom was sup posed to have known all about Stocks's death, were listened to attentively by the governor, the principal keeper of the pen itentiary, the attorney general, representa tives of the lessees and Colonel Glenn, attorney for Captain John T. Stocks, father of the dead convict.

The testimony covered a long time in its delivery, but when it was over there was nothing brought out that had not been told in the columns of The Constitution within forty-eight hours after the killing.

Only four witnesses, as has been stated, were heard during the session, and then the court of inquiry adjourned to meet again Monday morning, when the investigation will be introduced and quite a number of witnesses will be presented. The testimony of the witnesses, however, showed that Stocks had more than once been away from the camp, and that he had been seen armed. It showed, too, that his absence from the camp was known by the superintendent, and that there was no attempt to conceal the fact that he was not as closely confined as some of the convicts.

A sensational feature of the testimony, though it was not an open, flat statement, but was somewhat by inference, was that Stocks was practically the arsenal keeper of the camp, and that he had access to the guns of all kinds and the ammunition which were stored about the camps. Other prisoners, the same story shows, have about the same access.

In announcing that he was ready to hear the investigation opened, Governor Atkinson informed those about the board that Colonel Glenn, the attorney of Captain Stocks, would be allowed to ask any questions he might desire.

Dr. Howell, the camp physician who was

present when Stocks died and with whose pistol Stocks is said to have shot himself, was first placed on the stand. The doctor ent when Stocks died and with ould throw no new light on the death and told simply and plainly the same story he told before the investigation was thought of. It was the same story he told to the peoof. It was the same story he told to the peo-ple of Georgia through the columns of The Constitution. Dr. Howell asserted that Stocks had been in the habit of going outside the camp very much when he pleased and that he was given all the privileges that could be expected and many more than the law allowed. He told of Stocks's trips away from the camp and stated that more than once he had been found and seen un-der the influence of liquor and said that he had promised not to drink any more when the chains were taken from him. Dr. Howell then described the death of Stocks, telling how he came to the porch where the doctor and Call Winn were sitting. He then related the conversation between himself and Stocks about the pistol and described the manner in which Stocks felt him. He told, too, of unloading the pistol and handing it to Stocks and described how Stocks tossed the watch to him and how he shot himself, Dr. Howell said that it was easy to see that Stocks had been drinking and that he was then well under the influence of liquor. Dr. Howell spoke of the watch which had disappeared and said that Stocks had thrown it to him. He did not know what had become of the pistol notwith-standing the fact that a most diligent search had been made for it. Dr. Howell said that Stocks had been engaged in the office as a bookkeeper and that it was the the office, where Stocks had free access to it. He had known of Stocks leaving the camp on a hunt but did not know whether sont of the superintendent. Dr. Howell stated that he had seen Stocks drunk fiv or six times and that it was mighty hard to keep whisky out of the camp because white men were working there who could go and get a supply whenever they wanted it. Nothing definite as to the clothing which Stocks had on when he was shot could be given by the doctor. Dr. Howell testified as to the course of the hall seed overticed as to the course of the ball and explained the manner in which he treated the patient.
"I did not probe for the ball," said

"for the probing was a wery dangerous thing then.' Dr. Howell stated that he did not think there was enough work for two bookkeepers and was of the opinion that Stocks had a soft thing of it. Every convict had long bours to work, while Stocks did very much

as ne pleased.

The testimony of Dr. Howell as to
Stocks's ability to leave the camp was
substantiated by the testimony of J. G. Kendrick, who said that he had more than once seen Stocks three and four miles away from the camp. Sometimes Stocks was by hinself and at other times he was accompanied by some one. Mr. Kendrick had been with Stocks away from the camp, and on the day he was shot Kendrick went with him to Mrs. Hoard's house, where he bought what with house. house, where he bought what wine he wanted, and off of which he got drunk. On the zame day, while at the Mars post-office with Kendrick, Stocks had been talking and flirting with some girls. It was 4 o'clock when he returned to the camp that o'clock when he returned to the camp that afternoon. On that day, Kendrick stated, Porter had a gun, and when they got back the witness put the gun and the jug of wine which Stocks had bought at Mrs. Hoard's in the office. After buying the jug of wine Stocks had taken several

Call Winn, the guard who was with Dr. Call Winn, the guard wno was with Dr. Howell when Stocks was shot, described the shooting, and the description was about the same as that of Dr. Howell. Winn told about taking the chains off Stocks and said that he had been given the week to so and come pretty much as the right to go and come pretty much as he pleased. Winn told where Stocks shot himself and said that the clething was changed that night, but he did not know what had become of the old clothing. Winn asserted that camp life was duil and monotonous and that cards war relevant there notonous and that cards were played there, but said that he had never seen Stocks play with any one except negroes. Dan Winn told about the same story.

Dan Winn told about the same story as was told by Dr. Howell and his brother, Call Winn. There was nothing in what he said to change the views of any one.

Captain Gary stated that he was whipping boss at the camp and that he had no knowledge of Stocks's libertles, as they were not given by him. Captain Gary said 'that as soon as he was informed that Stocks had shot himself he went to the place and bathed his head and tried to get from him the explanation he appeared to

place and bathed his head and tried to get from him the explanation he appeared to went to give. Captain Gary and:
"Porter was never among the neighbors with my knowledge and never visited with my knowledge or consent. Went hunting frogs with me once. Twice before he committed suicide he was reported to me as drinking. I investigated and found that there was no foundation for the report. I cautioned him about drinking and he promised me that he would not drink.
"I did not know that Stocks went with Kendrick and never gave him permission to do so. Possibly he committed suicide because he thought I was going to tighten down on him, as I had threatened to do if he ever drank. Mr. Lowe took him from

carried a rine the day I went hunting with my approbation and approval."

Mr. Ed Schubrick was present for the lessees and watched the case carefully, taking part more than once.

The governor found it impossible to complete the case and an adjournment was taken till Monday at noon, when it will be resurred. On that day some of these who taken till Monday at noon, when it will be resumed. On that day some of those who have not been talking yet will be introduced, and it is believed that some rich developments will be secured. The party from whom Stocks bought the wine will be presented and it may be that something will be forthcoming which will show that Stocks was in the habit of getting on sprees while he was in the warm and that he was given. he was in the camp and that he was always supplied with money to buy what he want-ed and that he kept it in the convict camp.

#### MR. BALDWIN COMING.

The Third Vice President of the Southern Will Be Here Tomorrow.

Third Vice President W. H. Baldwin, Jr., of the Southern railway, will be in the city tomorrow for the purpose of arranging many of the minor details of the work that is soon to be taken up by the

Southern here.

It is probable that Chief Engineer Hudson, of the Southern, will also be present to confer with Mr. Baldwin.

They will take up the matter of letting the contracts for the Southern's shops in

this city and will also have in hand the work of starting the plans for the depots in the city for the exposition trains and also for arranging the terminal facilities

on the exposition grounds.

The double track line of the Southern from the city to the exposition grounds has already been completed. The track is all laid and the double line is ready for the

trains to run. But the depots at both ends have not yet been constructed. It is thought e Southern will have reveral ticket offices in the city to sell tickets for the exposition trains and will have no shelter-ing place here for the passengers except the general union passenger station used

by all trains. by sil trains.

It is the purpose of the Southern to run all of its suburban trains, such as the train to Rome, the train to Tallapoosa, the train to Macon and other trains into the old Mitchell street depot of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia branch.

This will divert all its passenger and freight traffic over the belt line around to the Mitchell street crossing. The idea in doing this is to give perfect freedom to the double track line that is to be used by the exposition trains. These trains will run on five-minute schedules and will be enabled to carry hundreds of passengers.

#### IN HER YOUTHFUL BLOOM, The Sad Death of Miss Ross Clark in

Rome, Ga., Last Week. The death of Miss Rosa Clark last week removed from the social life of Rome one of the noblest and most lovable of women. She was yet young, having only entered society a few years ago, but was easily a leader. Possessed of a sun-bright intellect and a nature imperious, but gentle and exquisitely kind, ardently impulsive, but generous to a fault, she bound her friends closely in the bonds of affection and impressed her personality strongly upon every circle in which it was her fortune to move. A few years ago she graduated from Shorter college, where she had been a distinguished pupil. She excelled in literature and movels and was she had been a distinguished pupil. She excelled in literature and music and was one of the founders of the Lanier Society, which was a potent factor in the culture of the place. After her debut she was one of the sovereigns of society in a community noted for the culture, the beauty and the forceful intellect of its wo men. This happy reign was cut short several years ago by the death of her mother, whom she closely resembled and to whom she was ardently attached. This sad event broke the charmed circle of a home which had been singularly blessed and the old life of gayety was as a sealed book to her. After the first sorrowful

months of mourning were past she crossed the ocean with her father and sister and spent some time in European travel. Soon after her return to America she began to be a sufferer and the grave face of her learned physician was a sad prophecy of a beautiful life cut short. At first her indisposition seemed to be temporary and with partial recovery she entered again into life with all the buoyancy of youth, but it was a fatal energy which coveries the control of the co it was a fatal energy which overtaxed her it was a fatal energy which overtaxed her strength and two months ago she was brought low by an illness which taxed hu-man endurance and Christian fortitude to the utmost. Her physician thought she triumphed over death again and again. but the strength of her wonderful con-stitution was at last exhausted and the weary spirit went to rest. Then it was that the left hand knew what the right had done. The poor and the afflicted came out of their hiding places and their abodes of sorrow to tell of her goodness to them and to offer their incoherent broken testimony as solace to the heartbroken father and sister. Ah well! what boots it to live on through pain and sorrow when one can meet death so bravely and triumph over it? The dread event must surely come and better meet it while the brave young heart is equal to the struggle. "Heaven lies about us in our infancy." as the poet says, and about some sweet soula it lingers till they are fully blown as if to garner

### DEATH OF A LITTLE CHILD.

in the fragrance of life's maturity before

Little Bessie Hampton Laid To Rest in Beautiful Westview. Death is always sad but the death of a little child in the first gleam of life's morn-

ing is one of the saddest events that a newspaper can record. Newspaper can record.

Yesterday afternoon, from the family residence on Hood street, the funeral of little Bessie Hampton, the three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hampton, occurred. The little casket was cover-ed with beautiful flowers and they filled the room with a soft, delicate perfume, like that of the heavenly garden into which the little dreamer had entered. Many eyes were filled with tears as the service proceeded, but a sweet consolation crept into the hearts of the sorrowing household as the words of the scripture were repeated: "Suffer little children to come water the

"Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." In Westview cemetery the little casket was lowered into the earth and a mound of flowers was raised over the new made grave to tell of a sweet young angel that was born in the household of God.

### REAL ESTATE LOANS.

If you wish to borrow money, We can obtain loans for you on Atlanta Real Estate and Georgia Farm Lands.

If you wish to lend money, We can always offer choice loans netting 6, 7 or 8 per cent, according to the class of

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Oldest Losn office in Georgia. Business estab-ished over 30 years ago. Egg Poachers at Hunni-

cutt & Bellingrath Co.



further apart.

### COUNCILMEN TALK.

#### Tell How They Stand on the Midnight Closing Proposition.

IT WILL COME UP TOMORROW

There's Not Much Show of the Movement Going Through-What Members

What will the general council do tomorrow if the petition for a prolongation of the whisky hours is presented? That is just now one of the most inter-

esting questions to the people of Atlanta

of Council Say.

that has been sprung in many a day. In Atlanta there are those who are op posed to the extension of the time and there are those who favor it. Both elements are hard at work for the success of the line each espouses and when the council meets Monday there will be one of the most royal, interesting fights that has ever taken place in the Atlanta city hall. There will be present besides the members of the general council a large delegation of citizens who are for the extension of the hours, and there will be in attendance a large number of ladies and gentlemen who are most bitterly opposed to any change of the law, unless that change should give the saloons fewer hours and make them

After the paper is read both sides will be given an audience by the general council and some of the addresses promise to be more than usually interesting. It has been stated, and that upon good authority, that one of the best lady speakers in the union-a lady who has acquired quite a reputation the world over for oratory-has been engaged for the afternoon and is now in the city, having arrived here yes-Just who the lady is cannot be said, as those who are posted decline to say anything, hoping to spring a surprise nday afternoon. Besides the visiting orators, several members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Atlanta will address the meeting, as will also one or two lawyers who are prominent in the state and who take the views of the ladies on the matter.

The petitioners will also push their claim as hard as they know how. They have en gaged the services of two or three of the best known attorneys of the city, who will see that the side of the people who want the two extra hours is cared for.

Many of the members are now outspoker on the petition, while there are others who do not want to be heard from until the matter is all over and the final vote is taken. Then it will be impossible to conceal anything and the voice of each member will be added to the talks that have preceded the discussion of the question by the members of the general council.

Just now it would be almost impossible to tell what the result will be. There are those who think that the anti-extension party has a working majority in the general council and that it will be impossible to see a saloon open in Atlanta after 10 o'clock at night. There are those, too, who think that the members of the council will show three more votes than is necessary to carry the petition to grant the extension.

Naturally most of the members of the
general council are not inclined to place themselves on record as to the position occupy on the question, but enough be ascertained to warrant the assertion that the fight is going to be a mighty one and that it will not be known until the voting is over which way the ma-

Mayor King is now out of the city and it cannot be said how he would treat the paper if it were granted by the general council. Some think he would veto it, while there are others who laugh at the idea and say that the mayor is pledged to the liberal policy which has been promised since the exposition was first suggested. Like the mayor, the mayor pro tem., Mr.

Broyles, is out of the city, too. Those who know Mr. Broyles and who claim the right to talk for him, say that he will vote for the change if it is presented in any way by which he can have a vote If there should be a tie vote it is assured, Mayor Pro Tem. Broyles's friends say, that he will cast his vote for the longer The provisional mayor pro tem., Mr.

Harralson, was at his country home most of the day yesterday and his position on the question could not be ascertained. But It is certain that he is claimed by both Those who know Mr. Garralson at all well can analyze the matter as they know him. It can be safely said, however, that Mr. Harralson is in no way pledged either for or against the movement.
Mr. Mayson, of the first ward, will oppose

the change. Mr. Camp, chairman of the police committee, has been called upon by delegations representing both sides of the question, and has been asked by both sides for a pledge as to his vote. But so far Mr. Camp has made no pledge.
"I think it would be absurd in me," he

said yesterday, "to make any promise in advance of the presentation of the paper. In the first place I don't know that any paper will be presented and yet I have every reason to think it will. In fact I look for the production of that paper next Mon-day. When it comes up there will be pienty of time for the members of the council take it under advisement. I have been called upon by many people, some of whom wanted me to go for the paper and others who wanted me to oppose it, but so far 1 have not committed myself. If I should announce in a paper that I was either for or against the movement the next forty-eight urs of my life would be made miserable. Of course I know what I am going to do when the paper comes, if it does come.

but I am not going to say."

"There we many reasons," said Mr.
Welch, of the second ward, "why the movement should go through and there are many why it should not. I have given the matte a great deal of study but have not decided fully. I think if the change could be made without any future prohibition fight it would be good for the time the exposition holds. But I would under no conditions be for it unless an agreement of that kind as arrived at before the question was

"I never cross a river." said Mr. Day. of the second ward, "until I get to it. I don't want my life made miserable by those who may not agree with the views I should express. I shall give the matter a most thorough study after I hear all that has to be said and then I shall vote just as I think for the best interest of Atlanta and the

cople who make Atlanta their home,' said Mr. Dodge, "sad when the question comes up Monday I will let the people know

what I think of it."
"I don't know," said Mr. Bell, "just how
I do stand. I was for the change once, but few days ago I received a letter from Kentucky which has caused me to stop and think. A gentleman of that state who has \$100,000 which he wants to invest in Atlanta, wrote me and asked me about the matter. He said that if the town was to be thrown open that way he would not come. Now that makes me think what I had best do. So far I have not decided what I will do when the question is sprung. I should hate very much to see a prohibition fight brought on

"I will tell you more about it," said Mr. Campbell, "after I have read that agree-ment which was entered into when the town extension of hours for the time of the expo

iron clad contract that the city will return to the 10 o'clock law after the exposition. "I'm for giving them the two hours more," said Mr. Nelms, "and that is the way I shall vote. I am of the opinion that Atlanta should try to please the people who come here this fall."

Mr. Colvin, of the board of aldermen, is

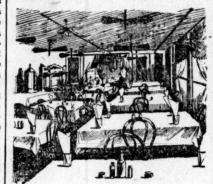
for the change.
"I think it would be absurd to refuse an extension of the time," said Mr. Hirsch, "and I shall vote for the change with pleasure. I may have to vote more than once, but I shall do it cheerfully every time my name its called."

Mr. Tolbert will vote for the extension under certain conditions.

A DELIGHTFUL LADIES' CAFE.

Mr. Henry Durand, the Restaurateur, Has Opened a Charming Place. Never was there a more complete ladies' cafe opened in Atlanta than that which Mr. Henry Durand, the well known proprie

tor of the celebrated Durand's restaurant at the union passenger station, has just cs-tablished in the second story of his delightful place Hitherto Mr. Durand has been somewhat handicapped in not having at hand sufficient space to meet the demands for ar



extensive department for the ladies at his

extensive department for the ladies at his restaurant, but by a recent deal he has been enabled to gain quite an addition to the scope of this department, and has just opened a ladies' cafe that will prove all-sufficient to the trade and a credit to Atlanta.

In fulfilment of the artistic design of loveliness and countless attractions embraced in the conception of this departure by the popular restaurateur, the ladies' eafe has been fitted up in the most beautiful farhion with all the elegant appointments common to the best restaurants of the times and decorated with beautiful palms and potted orated with beautiful palms and pot-ferns which rustle and wave beneath cooling breath of the silent fans overhe It is one of the coolest of places, and even amid-the frightful heat of midday it is a charming retreat from the blistering rays of the sun, and is irresistibly tempting with all its stirring breezes, spotless linens, ling palms and countless charms of cul

achievements.

The laures' cafe at Durand's will certainly prove one of the successes of the day. It is kept fully up to the high standard of excellence that the restaurant has measured to in the past and is presided over by Miss Kate Pinckard, the most expert cashier in the in the past and is presided over by Miss Kate Pinckard, the most expert cashier in the city. Under her excellent guidance the department for the ladies at Durand's will be run fully up to date in every particular. Many vast improvements have been made lately in the main restaurant, too, and by the time the exposition opens Mr. Durand will be enabled to accommodate just three times as many people at the union passenger station restaurant as before. 'the kutchen has been renovated and two large and capable ranges have been put into service. This department is presided over by skilled chefts, and their work is entirely satisfactory. Two large coffee urns furnish the best of French coffee made after the fashion of Mr. Durand's own inimitable process. If Durand's is famous for any one thing more than for another it is for the coffee that is served there.

served there.

New retrigerators have been put in, and in point of fact the restaurant has been made new in every line.

The Teachers and the Schools.

Editor Constitution-Permit me to call your attention to the fact that the board of education has changed the hours of tuition for the teachers of the lower grades from five hours, as they are now, to a term, stated by The Constitution, to be from 8:30 a. m. to 4 p. m.; by The Journal, from 8 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. The reasons for this change seem to be that there are for this change seem to be that there are more pupils that can be taught by the teachers now engaged and that, owing to extra expenses incident to the exposition, the city has no funds this year to provide extra teachers. It is proposed, to let the teachers do double duty by teaching two sets of pupils every day and to compensate them for the extra work by a 10 or 15 per cent increase of

Far be it for me to indulge in any fair criticism on the action of the gentle men of the board, for all of whom I have the highest respect. I believe, however, that on consideration, you and they will agree that it hardly appears right that so great a burden should be put on the teachers some of whom, undoubtedly, are so situated that they are compelled to accept the extra work imposed on them. As it situated that they are competed to accept the extra work imposed on them. As it is now arranged, the teachers are at work at the school practically half a day; they are enabled to arrive at their homes in time for dinner; from their free hours must be deducted an average of ten hours per week needed to prepare for the narmal class, to correct examination papers, keep up records and make out pupils' reports. But, as now proposed, practically the entire day is spent at school, the teacher is forced to eat a cold luncheon instead of dinner, and the extra work over examinations, etc., is doubled to an average of, perhaps, twenty hours per week. When you add to that the extra wear on nerves, incident to controlling two separate sets of pupils, you can readily believe that the system proposed will wreck the health of nearly all the teachers. I appeal to you and through you to the gentlemen of the board, not to let that occur. All the glories of the exposition are dearly bought if it brings with it a policy of economy ruinous to the health of the hard-working ladies who teach our children.

It will be asked what other course there is. I cannot presume to say that I know any one policy that will solve the question.

It will be asked what other course, there is. I cannot presume to say that I know any one policy that will solve the question. But I respectfully suggest some few points in the hope that this letter will, with your valuable aid, bring forth some suggestions from other friends of the teachers, so that some way out may be found. I suggest that our citizens, always public spirited, be requested to contribute to a fund, out of which the board could pay for extra teachers to do the extra work, this fund to be considered a loan and the subscribers thereto taking their chances of being reimbursed by the city at some time when we have no extra exposition expens-

subscribers thereto taking their chances of being reimbursed by the city at some time when we have no extra exposition expenses. It you find this plan impractical, then some other plan must be found, not only on account of the teachers, but also on account of the quality of their work. Do you think, sir, that a teacher, perhaps eating a hurried breakfast and going a long distance to the schoolhouse, teaching from wout 8 a. m. to 4 or 4:30 p. m., with intermission enough only to take a cold meal, having to control each day about a hundred and twenty pupils, having considerable extra work to do after school hours, that such an overworked teacher can do good service, day after day, month after month, through the long school year? There are two ways out: Diminish temporarily the number of studies (drawing for instance) so that each set of pupils may occupy not more than two hours and porarily the number of studies (drawing for instance) so that each set of pupils may occupy not more than two hours and a half of the teacher's time. Or shorten the time devoted to each study so that the total time of each of the two sessions is still no longer than two hours and a half. Either of these plans will, I am confident, bring better results than a long period of tation under an overworked, tired-out teacher. What is better for teacher and pupil: Five hours per day of good solid work or eight hours of necessarily listless work on the part of a teacher, who will be sure to long for the much-delayed hour of release to come each day and who sees no relief from the overstrain for months of long waiting? Yours truly,

500 Hard Wood Mantels at \$3.00 each. Hunni-Mr. Welch, of the fifth, will be for the cutt & Bellingrath Co.



THIRD WEEK.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS

LYCEUM COMIC OPERA CO.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Night,

MASCOTTE Burlesque on TRILBY.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday Matinee and Night, FRA DIAVALO.

New Songs and Specialties. Summer prices, 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c. Reserv-ed seats at Harry Silverman's.

### 49 MINING CAMP

The Largest Concession at the

Cotton States Exposition

### READY OPENING DAY SEPT. 18. Special Notice.

For the following concessions in '49 camp On and After August 7th.

Hotel and restaurant, variety theater. shooting gallery, tin type gallery, saloons, peanuts and popcorn stand, fruit stand, barber shop, general merchandise stare

APPLY TO

### J. H. LOVE

Use Jewel Gas Stoves.



have to buy, I am your man Big stock, little prices. This Carriage only \$7.50 cash. You can buy one of me next week at 331/2 per cent disc

If it is a Baby

Carriage you

T. J. FAMBRO, 87 and 89 Peachtree St.

Hotel Ranges and Kitchen Outfits. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Co.

WE SELL

### DIAMONDS

Your confidence will not be misplaced when you buy from us.

WE BUY

Old gold and silver; will pay you cash or goods, just as you please.

JULIUS R. WATTS & CO Jewelers, 57 Whitehall.

WANTED-To Exchange. WANTED-To exchange buggy or ton for bicycle; harness and carris

a sacrifice. D. Morgan, 20 and 22 West Mitchell.

GASOLINE and headlight oil in five gallon quantities, delivered in any part of the city on short notice; drop a postal or telephone 1508. H. D. Harris, 36 North

FOR SALE-Bicycles.

WANTED—Lady's bicycle; second-hand must be cheap and in good condition. Address, stating price, "H." care carrier No 3. Address, aug 1 2t thur sun
No 3.

A GOOD SECOND-HAND bleycle. If you
are thinking of buying, here is your
chance. Investigate at once. Address
"Very Cheap," care Constitution.

"Use of the sun of th

LOST. LOST-A pug dog from 223 Peachtree street; a liberal reward for his delivery.

FOUND.

WALL PAPER! Call paper! Wall paper Wall paper Sale cheap! Sale cheap! The M. M. Mauck Co.

### FOR RENT

h., 34 Capitol avenue.
h., 227 E. Georgia avenue
h. and store, 65 Rawson.
h., 303 Simpson (2 servants' rooms)
h., 80 Walton.
h., 263 W. Peters.
h., 86 Jenkins h., 384 Spring. h., 116 West Peachtree (Sep. 15). h., 93 Nelson (partly furnished). h., 33 Cone. We move all parties renting from us solutely free of cost.

MUNEY TO LOAN. On Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Guns, Musical Instruments. Business strictly confidential. We have a large assortment of unredeemed watches and diamonds for sais cheap. CAPITAL CITY LOAN CO., 24 Mariotta street, between Peachtree and Broad.

COLLECTIONS, SEND YOUR past due notes Tolleson, rooms 21 and 22, second floor, Inman Bldg.

FOR RENT-Part of furnished two-story house, West Peachtree, kitchen included if desired. Address Cypher, care Consti-

LARGE FURNISHED house for four months; must be well located. Address 106 South Pryor street. FOR RENT-Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT-We still have some vacant houses to rent, some of them new ones, never been occupied. Call Monday and get choice. We also have some special bargains in real estate for sale, R. A. Johnson & Milledge, 23½ Marietta street. FOR RENT-Six-room house, 87 Orange; water and gas; \$20. "B Quick." C. H. Girardeau, 8 East Wall. aug4-7t Girardeau, 8 East Wall. aug4-7t
FOR RENT-New eight-room house, north
side; water and gas; electric bells. Apply keys at 185 Forest avenue or Fitzhugh Knox, 8½ West Alabama street.

FOR RENT—4-room cottage, corner Gor-don street and Lucille avenue; low rent to acceptable tenant. Apply Cherokee Marble and Granite Works, opposite

FOR RENT-Dirt cheap, five \$-room mod-trn houses near car line direct to exposi-tion. Snap for outsiders who want houses for few months. First callers get their pick. Address box 555, city.

FOR RENT-Six-room house, 87 Orange; water and gas; \$20. "B Quick." C. H. Girardeau. july \$1 7t

ROOMS FOR RENT.

TO RENT-Two nice front rooms over our store. Stilson & Collins, 55 Whitehall st. TWO CONNECTED front rooms; gas and bath; good neighborhood; private family. Apply 41 West Fair street.

ROOMS TO RENT permanently, with gas and bath. 137 Spring street. FOR RENT-One front corner room. Apply at 236 Courtland avenue. FOR RENT-Furnished rooms, No. 49 Brotherton street, between Whitehall and Forsyth; gas and water.

FOR RENT-Furnished Rooms.

FURNISHED rooms for rent at 53 Crew streat. Apply at 57. References given and required. required. eug4-3t
FOR RENT-Rooms, singly or for light
housekeeping. Apply at 55 North Forsyth. NEWLY FURNISHED ROOM to rent; in private family; near exposition grounds, A. B. C., Constitution office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT. Pleasant location; splendid well freestone water; 97 West Cain street. FOR RENT—One or two furnished rooms for rent. Inquire at 74 Luckie street. FOR RENT-A nice furnished room for two gentlemen. 95 Ellis street.

FOR RENT-Nicely furnished front room private family; quiet neighborhood; rea-sonable rent. 105 Luckie street. A NICE furnished room on Irwin street, near Jackson. Address P. R. C., care Constitution.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT. Apply at No. 71 North Forsyth street. FOR RENT-One front room, nicely fur-nished, gas, water and bath. Apply 230 Formwalt street.

ROOMS-Furnished or Unfurnished. FOR RENT-Two front rooms in beautiful home on best street, south side, till close of exposition; furnished or unfurnished, and board, too, if right parties apply. Address, with references, "Goldbug," Constitution office.

FOR RENT-Two or three nice, large rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at 108 Trinity avenue.

FOR RENT-Rooms furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; clean sooms, new furniture, northern cooking. Grant park cars pass the door and only one block to Consolidated Pryor street line. Terms to suit the times. Apply 204 Cooper street.

FOR RENT-Unfurnished Rooms. SUITE of unfurnished rooms or half of house for rent in desirable neighborhood; private family. 128 Auburn avenue.

FOR REST\_Mismellancon-

A VERY NEAT, well appointed storeroom, with hotel above it; particularly adapted for a drug store, for rent. George S. May, 115 West Mitchell street.

FOR RENT-Nice store located at 112 Whitehall street; cheap rent. Apply in bakery next door. A SMALL SHOP in Bell building, Broad

and Marietta streets; also sign adver-tising space above. Apply 146 S. Pryor street. STOREROOM—One large front room and large hall for rent in new building on Forsyth street bridge, adjoining Hotel Venable, C. R. Harris.

FOR LEASE. FOR LEASE—For three or four months, during the exposition, one vacant lot, 100x350 feet, on Peachtree street, corner Eighth. Address P. O. Box 433, Atlan-

WANTED-Houses. GENTLEMAN and wife, with three small children, want to rent part of a furnished house in good neighborhood where there are no boarders; references exchanged. Address H. D. C., care Constitution.

Stitution.

WANTED-7, 8 or 10-room house, close in on car line, furnished preferred; must be cheap. Mrs. Dr. Jacksone, 103 Lovejoy street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Five or six-room cottage, or three unfurnished rooms with gas and water, Address H. D. C., care Constitu-

WANTED—To rent cheap home, eight or ten acres for farm; must be cheap and near the city limits. Room 23, Electric building

BUSINESS COLLEGES. "ACTUAL BUSINESS from start to finish" is the keynote at the Atlanta Business college. Send for catalogues.

TAILORING.

PARROTS! PARROTS! Send your order in quick for a Mexican parrot; only \$3.50; old price \$15. A. H. McMillan, 35 Marietta street.

FOR SALE-Pet Stock

PARROTS! PARROTS! What do you think of a Mexican parrot for \$3.50? Guarantee will tal; old price \$15. A. H. McMillian, 35 Marietta street.

SIRKIN, THE TAILOR. SUITS CLEANED and pressed for \$1.50; suits dyed and pressed for \$2.50; clothes made to order; work guaranteed; 4½ East Alabama street, under James's bank.

MEDICAL.

DR. MRS. ROSA FREUDENTHAL-Monnish, 3 Church, corner Peachtree street.—Private sanitarium for a limited number of ladies; sixteen years in successful operation; first-class in every respect; all nervous, ovarian and womb diseases permanently cured; medicines furnished for all diseases; consultation free and confidential. Dr. W. A. Monnish, physician and surgeon, at present attending New York hospitals, will return September 1st.

per 1st.

PERSONAL: Syphilitic Blood Poison eured in 20 days. Cure or no pay. Proofs free and sealed. Guarantee Remedy Co., 530 West Madison street, Chicago. LADIES!—Chicester's English Pennyroya!
Pills (Diamond brand) are the best. Safe, reliable, take no other. Send 4c., stamps, for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Company, Philadelphia, Pa. may 26-20t mon tu thu sat su.

THINK OF IT—Champion Tinted Lead only 5½c, spot eash; buy now, as we are seiling out and that rapidly. Southern Paint & Glass Co., No. 40 Peachtree.

NOTICE—To Builders: We are still offer-ing some very rare bargains in lumber, etc.; come down to see us and be con-vinced. W. S. Bell & Co., 23 Ivy street. CYPRESS SHINGLES—The best roofing on earth, never rots or decays and wears out by action of the weather. The best will last 50 years. For sale in carload lots. Mohr-Well Lumber Company, Abbeville,

BEND FOR LITTLE BOOK "How to Speculate Successfully in Wneat and Stock Market:" mailed free. Comstock, Hughes Company, Rialto building, Chicago, Ill.

may 30 sup 16 SUCCESSFUL GRAIN AND STOCK specusers book, "Systematic Specusity and book,"

lation. Our free book, "Systematic Speculation," explains most profitable methods of trading on limited margins. Send for copy; also market letter. Frederick Wiggins & Co, 135 Van Buren street, Chicago, Ill. go, III.

31,000 CAN BE MADE on investment of \$100 by buying wheat now. Smaller amounts in proportion. Prices will advance 20c per bushel. Our systematic plan of speculation in grain, stocks and cotton the safest. Send for our book, "How To Speculate Successfully," and our Daily Market Letters, telling what and when to buy; both free. F. J. Wakem & Co., bankers and brokers, 85 Owings building, Chicago III. Bank references.

augi-2t-sun-mon

DAIRY, STOCK and general farm for sale; new 2-stery house, 3-r, house in yard; 3 tenant houses, horse and cattle barns, hydraulic ram, orchard; 100 acres in pas-ture, 50 acres in cultivation; 2½ miles from Madison; best 150-acre all-round farm in Georgia; \$20 per acre. Apply Dr. Doug-las, Madison, Ga.

BEST PLANS TO SPECULATE BY MAIL clearly outlined in our new book explaining speculation. Hundreds not in telegraphic touch with markets have profitably used these plans. Sent free with our market letter and bank references. Valentine & Co., 330 Traders' building, Chinago

cago.

\$500 TO \$1,000 EASILY MADE by speculation. Address Pattison & Co., building, Chicago. aug aug 4-30 su. FOR SALE—Lease and furniture in 8-room bording house one block from posts Call or address 41 Poplar st.

\$1,000 CASH buys half interest in exclusive concession at exposition; three stands; golden opportunity. Answer qu.ck. Box 220. FIRST-CLASS dairy and bakery business for sale; good location; good reason for selling. Address D. & B., Constitution of-

fice.

DO YOU WANT GOLD? The Atlanta and Dahlonega Gold Mining and Prospecting Company have discovered, developed and secured a rich gold mine which will pay handsome dividends. The mine is in Lumpkin county, Georgia, about 18 miles from Gainesville. Start with us now and get part of the big-profit which is expected to flow from this enterprise. Samples of rock from this mine assayed \$563.37 per ton. Specimens of the gold quartz can be seen at my office. For further particulars call or address D. Morrison, real estate and loan agent, 47 E. Hunter street, Atlanta, Ga. rison, real estate and roan Hunter street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Valuable patent right; chance for party with small capital; money in it. Address S. & G., Constitution office CONCESSIONS at exposition for sale; good heasons; half interest in another; also cigar privilege; soft drink privilege; hotel with assured business; restaurant; candy and tailoring business, side show ground to lease close to main entrance; something to suit everyone. Call and examine our lists. Hatfield, 205 Norcross building. SODA FOUNTAINS for sale or lease; two

large ones; also two small ones; just right for exposition. Henry Baker, 80 South Pryor street. DO YOU SPECULATE? Then send for our book "How to Speculate Successfully on Limited Margins in Grain and Stock Markets." Mailed free. Comstock, Hughes & Co., Rialto building, Chicago.

FOR SALE—At just its cost if sold within three days, building and land; best lo-cation for business at the exposition grounds. G. E. M., Constitution. B. F. MOORE, public accountant and auditor, Books opened and closed and intricate accounts adjusted, Address No. 8 West Ellis street, Atlanta, Gå.

West Ellis street, Atlanta, Ga. 31,000 BUYS interest in established business in Atlanta. This is no fake. 410 Norcross building. FOR SALE—On account of the death of one of the firm of Barbour & Co., furniture dealers, 192 Broughton street, Savannah, Ga., the business well established and advantageously located, is offered for sale. Lease of building transferred. Address J. S. F. Barbour, in liquidation.

HOTEL FOR RENT—A new, neat, clean hotel, near E. T., Va. & Ga. passenger depot, where 18 trains will stop each day during the exposition, can be rented by experienced hotel people. George S. May, 115. West Mitchell street,

1,500-TO PRODUCE vast results in any 1,500—TO PRODUCE vast results in any business it is imperative to have extended experience; to derive financial benefit from the turf it is necessary to possess accurate knowledge of each minute detail of racing operations; this is the bone and sinew of our success, otherwise we could not reap \$1,500 per month upon the small investment of \$100 which we are doing right along; winnings are promptly remitted each week. Hudson & Co., betting commissioners, rooms 3 and 4 First National bank building, Covington, Ky.

\$1,500 AVERAGE PROFIT per month on an investment of \$100; winnings paid every week. Hudson & Co., betting com-missioners, rooms 3 and 4 First National bank building, Covington, Ky.

HALF INTEREST in a well-established job printing office in this city is for sale, upon easy terms. The purchaser must be steady in his habits and willing to work. Any one meaning business can obtain further information by addressing J. B. W., care Constitution office. july 31 2t ' wed sun WANTED—Smart young man. Having concession at exposition and some capital, want a young man to join me with equal amount in a new and paying enterprise.

W. H. B., Constitution.

july30 tues sun WANTED-Partner with \$200 in a paying business at the exposition grounds. business at the exposition grounds. have same amount. Investigate. W. C. A., Constitution.

A., Constitution.

FOR SALE—Thoroughly fitted up restaurant; trade established; good location; bargain to right party; don't answer unless you have the cash. E. S., this office. july 18-6t thur sun tues TEN FOR ONE—I desire to dispose of part of my interest in the best cencession at the exposition. At the world's fair in Chicago it cleared over \$100,000 Immediate application must be made to "Concessionaire," care Constitution, aug 1-3t-thur-fri-sun

FOR SALE—Good beer saloon in business portion of the city. Apply at 41 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED-A good business man with from \$3,000 to \$5,000 to take an interest with salary from \$75 to \$100 per month in a well established business. Investment well secured with guaranteed dividends of 8 per cent per annum. Young, active man preferred. Address P., care Constitution.

400 AVERAGED each week last year by placing \$10; dividends paid weekly; can withdraw any time; chance of a lifetime. C. E. Cooper, 123 W. 5th St., Cincinnati, O. july 21-4t sun

C. E. Cooper, 128 W. 5th St., Cincinnati, O. july 21-4t sun

SUCCESSFUL SPECULATION—Send for our book, "The Scalper;" explains the best method of trading in grain, stocks and provisions on limited margins; all scalpers make money; special facilities offered to operators, both large and small; also write for market letter, published regularly. Lansing & Co., 114 Quincy street, Chicago. Mention this paper, jun23-13t sun RHEUMATISM AND GOUT cured by Clark's Red Cross Mineral Water. Never fails. Cures sclatica and all kidney, liver and bladder troubles. good money to agents. Write for terms and pamphlet. Fish & Vaughan, general agents, 4150 Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago, Ill. june 25 13 t sun \$10 TO \$25 made daily by small investment by our systematic plan of speculating in grain, stocks and cotton; send for our book, "How to Speculate Successfully," and our market letter telling what and when to buy; both free. F. J. Wakem & Co., bankers and brokers, 313 Owings building, Chicago, Ill. References: Metropolitan National bank, Fort Dearborn National bank, Bank of Nova Scotia. july 21-4t sun

GOOD HOTEL OPPORTUNITY—One of the best hotels; in one of the most desira-

GOOD HOTEL OPPORTUNITY—One of the best hotels in one of the most desira-ble cities in west Georgia to be let and furniture and fixtures sold on reasonable terms to responsible parties; well estab-lished, nicely furnished and fine trade; reason for disposition the proprietor go-ing to Atlanta to take charge large ho-tel. Address Proprietor Central hotel, Columbus, Ga. july 21, 23, aug 6. A GOOD OPPORTUNITY—A man of good character and business qualifications can secure a good investment for from \$5.00 to \$10,000 and remunerative employment in a business established over 20 years in public confidence and respect. Address drawer M. Atlants, Ga. BUSINESS CHANCES.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS—We sell la improved machines for exhibition, a musement and commercial use. improved machines for exhibition, home amusement and commercial use. Finestillne of original records. Catalogue C gives full information. Eusson Phonograph Agency, 604 and 606 Chestnut st. Philadelphia, Pa. aug4-2t-sun 606 Chestnut st. aug4-2t-sun

SODA FOUNTAINS for sale or lease; two large ones; also two small ones; just right for exposition. Henry Baker, 80 South Pryor street.

Pryor street.

HONEST YOUNG MAN with few hundred cash can secure valuable business connection. Address, with references, "Quick," Box 664. sat sun 

Chicago.

\$100 TO \$300 MADE MONTHLY by securing for us speculative orders in grain and stocks; will furnish market quotations free and divide commissions with right party in every town. No capital or experience required. Send for full particulars and highest references. Valentine & Co., 600 Traders' building Chicago.

\$\text{aug.} 23t \text{ Traders'} \text{ Description} \text{ Traders'} \text{ Description} \text{ Aug.} \text{ Traders'} \text{ Description} \text{ Aug.} \text{ Traders'} \text{ Description} \text{ Aug.} \text{ Traders'} \text{ Description} \text{ Traders'} \text{ Description} \text{ Aug.} \text{ Traders'} \text{ Description} \text{ Traders'} \text{ Description} \text{ Traders'} \text{ Description} \text{ Traders'} \text{ Description} \text{ Traders'} \text{ Traders'} \text{ Description} \text{ Traders'} \text{ Traders'} \text{ Description} \text{ Traders'} \text{ Tra

\$200 TO \$400 PER MONTH made on small capital by careful, systematic speculation. Our book on "Successful Speculation in Grain" (sent free), tells all about it. Tromas & Co., bankers and brokers rooms A-D, Rialto building, Chicago, III

BEND FOR LITTLE BOOK, "How to Speaulate Successfully in Wheat and Stock Market;" mailed free. Comstock, Hughes Company, Rialto building, Chicago. june 3-52t, sun.

WANTED—A partner to invest about \$2,50 in an exposition enterprise of sterling merit, projected by a solid and well-known Atlanta business concern. Profits substantial and certain, and full investigation invited. This is a very exceptional opportunited. invited. This is a very exceptional oppor-tunity and will be open only a few days, Interviews desired with only such persons as mean business and who can command the necessary capital immediately. Ad-dress Box 167, Atlanta, Ga.

BUSINESS-CHANGES-BUSINESS. NOTICE—The firm of Bailey, Connell & Co. have sold their business to O. L. Freeman. Bailey, Connell & Co. are no longer responsible for future business, aug 4-3t

MONEY WANTED. MONEY WANTED—\$6,500 on real estate worth \$18,000; prefer to deal direct; plat of property can be seen at G. W. Adairs, 14 Wall street.

LADIES' COLUMN.

WANTED—Ladies to know Mrs. Turner has taken charge of the ladies' depart-ment of the Business Exchange, 15½ Ma-rietta street. FRAMES AND PICTURES at a sacrifice to close this week. If you want any come at once. Bring pictures to frame. 91, Whitehall street.

at once. Bring pictures to frame. 31% Whitehall street.

WHY NOT secure wall paper from the M. M. Mauck Co.? They are selling out! Selling out! Selling out! Selling out! Selling out! Selling out! MME. O'NEAL wishes to inform the ladies that she has extended her establishment of renovating and cleaning all kind of laces and lace curtains, silks of all description, kid gloves, slippers, infant caps and cloaks, gentlemen's suits; I also silk damask furniture; leave your order at the office at No. 335 Rawson street, represented by Mrs. E. Varelaprompt attention to all orders entrusted to us. Mme. C. O'Neal.

SILVER PLATED knives, forks and

to us. Mme. C. O'Neal.

BILVER PLATED knives, forks and spoons; in addition to our regular stort of these, we have some odds and end that we will sell very cheap; boarding house keepers will do well to see us. Maier & Berkele, jewelers, 31 Whitehall street.

WANTED—Ladies to have your carpets and house cleaned; satisfaction guaranteed. Dixie Carpet Cleaning Company, 15½ Marietta street.

FOR SALE-Miscellaneous. 7.50 BUYS a new case of Drs. S. & P.1 compound oxygen I got by advertising Free Press, Box 328, Carrollton, Ga. Sering machine cheap, too.

FOR SALE AT DISCOUNT—Life membership in shorthand department of one of Atlanta's best commercial schools. Address No. 49 Garnett street, Atlanta, Ga. TWENTY-FIVE good linen window shades cheap. 93 East Ellis street.

FOR SALE-Mosier, Bahman & Co. safe and National Cash Register but little used and in perfect condition, cheap and on easy terms. Frank E. Block Co. PARROTS! PARROTS! Just received to direct from Mexico that I am selling at the low price of \$3.50—old price \$15. A. H. McMillan, 35 Marietta street. FOR SALE—Scholar cheap in Georgia and Alabama business college at Macon, Ga. Apply at once. P. O. Box 142, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Entire stock wall paper! Wall paper! Wall paper! Wall paper! Retail, wholesale, bulk or any other way. The M. M. Mauck Co. FIRST AND LAST chance to buy Champion Tinted Lead at 5½c, former price 7c; no credit; closing out sale. Southern Paint & Glass Co.

HOTEL and boardiing

HOTEL and boarding house keepers: Buy your sliver plated table ware from Maser & Berkele, jewelers, 31 Whitehall st. july14 4t sun

FOR SALE—About two tons of grapes on vine. Box 610, Gould building, sat sun CHAMPION TINTED LEAD, the finest paint in Atlanta, only 5½c, former price Tc; spot cash. Southern Paint & Glass Co. FOR SALE—An overstock of fine show-cases made to order by the Rochester Showcase Company, of Roche er, N. Y. and solid oak fixtures, cons.s.j.ug of counters and cases with plate giass doors. Any or all of these would be suitable for exhibitors at the exposition. Goods can be seen at our warerooms, 71 and 40 East Alabama street, Jacobs' Pharmacy, july 25—2w

CHAMPION TINTED LEAD only 546 cash at closing out sale. Southern Paint & Glass Co.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS-I will sell at a sacrifice: 150 pairs lace curtains, 75 pairs lace bed sets, 500 lace tidies, 300 lines table cloths, 1,000 yards linen crash, 100 dozen bath towels. H. Wolfe, 60 West Peters street.

NEW and second-hand furniture, carpet and stoves bought, sold and exchanged. L. M. Ives, No. 58 South Broad.

500 FEATHER PILLOWS \$1 a pair and up; 500 springs, 50c and up; 500 mattresses, beds, wash stands, tables, household and office goods, stoves and earpets; all cheap for cash. L. M. Ives, 58 S. Broad street. \$150 SIDEBOARD, black wa.nut, to ex-change for horse and buggy. L. M. Ives, 58 South Broad street.

FOR SALE—All kinds of furniture, consisting of bedroom sets, tables, spring mattresses, stoves, trunks, crockery and glassware; these goods second hand and will be sold very cheap at Springer Bros., 158 Decatur street. Second hand furniture bought. aug-2-4t-sun-tues. CASH PAID for second-hand furniture, carpets, stoves, feathers, household and office goods. L. M. Ives, No. 58 S. Broad.

FOR SALE—A large, heavy feather bed of the best geese feathers; perfectly clean and in first-class condition. J. T., care Constitution. For Rent by J. Henly Smith, No. 12

FOR RENT- Houses. Cottages, etc. D. Morrison, 47 E. Hunter Street. h. Baugh street.
h. McDonald street
h. Cooper street
h. West End.
h. West End.
h. Baugh street
h. Pulliam street
h. Grant street
h. Connally street.
h. Madison avenue

W. Alabama Street, Hillyer Building-Telephone 225.

NICE, new T-room cottage, good lot, shade, fine neighborhood, two miles from passenger depot, near transportation.

PRETTY 4-room -cottage, Rawson st, near Whitehall; well finished.

GOOD 4-room cottage, Walker st.

SUPERIOR 7-room residence, south side.

Very large lot, shaded, on car line.

NEW 8-room residence, gas, water and bath, very near street car, West End.

ELEGANT 7-room cottage, near Peachtree.

EXPERIENCED troduce new brand sell pure month or commerences; state effor particulars. San Francisco,

WANTED-A go A HARVEST to

WANT

BALESMEN-To

handle the mos offered, Address SALESMEN-A before equaled thing, address pany, 820 Van BALESMEN-3200
to sell Arctic
ators; guarantee
ice; lasts a li
given; write fo

July21sun4t WANTED-Expe for Georgia to on commission; Maier & Co., 8 SALESMAN W.

shoe salesman. Shoes, care Con aug-2-2t-fri-sun SALESMEN salesmen w seeking men ca our \$4 pants m nish large line tee to make str ritory and term Custom Pants riue, Chicago. WANTED-Sale house manager to order; suit Tailor Co., Cin-jun20-4m thu se

HELP SOUTHERN B Peachtree stre applicants in g reliable firms; closing stamp A FIRST-CLAS employment at S. May, 115 We BIDS WANTED erect reservoir deep, requiring quire at Fulton

BOOKKEEPER no investmen and particular LaCrosse, Wi WANTED-Bids of brick build cations call Bread street. WANTED-Solid ment of good dress box 555, WANTED—Com charge of a br slon system of give reference Savannah, Ga

WANTED—Eigh male and fema Agency, 105½ P ed in 1890. Tel WANTED-Two good job five Company, Barn augi-5t sun mo NOTICE TO CO feet of 12 and 18 nished and laid at Fulton Bag

PLASTERERS & ply on job, co BIDS FOR GRA of earth to be average of abo-ticulars at Full WANTED-At or blacksmith by facturing Co., CIVIL SERVICE tions in railwa mental and ot occur soon in all of same, with i S. Bureau of In

S. Bureau of In WANTED—Exper passbook bookk erences, Employ WANTED—A sing a commissary, something of te /365, Atlanta, Ga.

ADVERTISEMEN established directions and 10 a.m. of WANTED-Two e licitors; exceller Southern Star, ta, Ga.

\$50 PER MONTH pense; particular traveling men; s Co, 346 Equitable WANTED-A bak once. Vignaux Re WANTED—A ma for 300 people. Laundry, 79 and WANTED-First-

ply at 32 Inman

WANTED-To em tionery business. 47 Whitehall str WANTED—Ten mers and stenogra course in lumbe keeping, to who positions within positions within not show that a daily or weekly bookkeepers and pay your railroad Nashville. A sitions for its grapplication, which other schools to guarantee good a full course of hand with us. required. Write dress Draughon's lege, Nashville,

WANTED-A jew Williams, Milled WANTED-Two be given top co Life of Hartfor southern manag lanta, Ga. ADVERTISEMEN 8 and 10 a. m. RESPONSIBLE wants man wit handle its state

handle its state his management trade in a perma invested in their carried at headque ive business example can invalury and share A2. Constitution MEN WANTED I as detectives durience required; of For particulars a tective Agency,

WANTED-Fifty J. Heddens & S. Mills in Georgia. WANTED—Good t ers at once; go Moncrief, Downs st., Atlanta, Ga. NEW FACE—All ures and renovati book for a stamp W. 42d street.

examine the vest manifolding, prettiest work, me board. Swap us plies, Edwin Ha

IN PAINTING we and work. You rietta; 'phone 55 TYPEWRITE

TYPEWRITER r Caligraph and H Hammond at a 102 West Peacht

stnut st., 4-2t-sun

w hundred iness con-references, sat sun sily made by securing grain and tations free right party experience ars and Co., 680 aug-2-3t on small specula-

about it. brokers about \$2,500 terling mer-weil-known Profits sub-nvestigation

tional oppor-a few days, such persons an command liately. Ad-SINESS. Connell & s to O. L. Co. are no business. aug 4-3t

Mrs. Turner dies' depart-nge, 15½ Mat a sacrifice ant any come frame. 91%

form the la

forks and regular stock his and ends ap; boarding l to see us. 31 Whitehall july14 4t sun neous.

Drs. S. & P. y advertising.

t received 400 price \$15. A. street. n Georgia and at Macon, Ga. 2, Atlanta, Ga.

D, the finest f fine show-he. Rochester he er, N. Y., saying of coun-giass doors. be suitable sition. Goods

d furniture, busehold and 58 S. Broad. feather bed rfectly clean T., care Con-t-sun-tu-thur

d lot, shade, from pas-

SALESMEN-To sell safety watch pockets, absolutely burglar proof, adjustable to any size pocket; also our Combination Match Safe and Cigar Cutter for stores;

hands out one match, and only one, every time a cigar is cut off; both brand new just patented; also several other new nov-elties that will interest you; write for samples and terms. Williard Manufac-turing Co., Cincinnati, O.

EXPERIENCED salesman wanted to introduce new brand California champagne and sell pure California wines; \$100 per month or commission. Address with references; state experience; inclose 5 stamps for particulars. W. A. Vandercook Co., San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED-A good sewing machine salesman; state age, experience and references. P. O. Box 653.

A HARVEST to hustlers everywhere to handle the most desirable insurance ever offered. Address Bankers' Box 477, Atlanta.

SALESMEN-A snap for both you and customers. Extraordinary offer; never a before equaled. If you want a good think, thing, address Merchants Economy Company, 820 Van Buren street, Chicago.

SALESMEN-\$200 per month to good men to sell Arctic ice machines for refriger-ators; guaranteed 75 per cont cheaper than ice; lasts a lifetime; exclusive control given; write for terms. Arctic Ice Ma-ct. July21sun4t

WANTED Experienced traveling salesman for Georgia to carry our jeweiry samples on commission; may take as side line. S. Maier & Co., 8 Marietta street.

SALESMAN WANTED-First-class retail shoe salesman. Address, with reference, Shoes, care Constitution office.

Bug-2-2-fri-sun
SALESMEN WANTED.—Honest, work-

seeking men can earn good money selling our \$i pants made to measure. We furnish large line of samples and guarantee to make strictly to measure. For territory and terms apply at once. Faultless Custom Pants Company, 266 Wabash avenue, Chicago. july14-4t sun, wed wanted was a venue. Chicago. july14-it sun, wed WANTED-Salesmen, agents or branch house managers; big money selling pants to order; suits \$14, shirts \$1. Hunter Tailor Co., Cincinnati, O. jun20-4m thu sat tu

HELP WANTED-Male. SOUTHERN BUSINESS BUREAU, 70½
Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga., assists
applicants in getting good positions with
reliable firms; write for particulars, inclosing stamp for reply.

A FIRST-CLASS cabinet workman can find employment at once by applying to George S. May, 115 West Mitchell street.

BIDS WANTED—To furnish material and erect reservoir, 114 feet diameter, 20 feet deep, requiring about 800,000 brick. In-cuire at Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills. BOOKKEEPERS WANTED-\$15 a day;

BOOKKEEPERS WANTED—\$15 a day; no investment; patent; write for sample and particulars. W. S. Davis Company, LaCrosse, Wis.

WANTED—Bids on taking out center wall of brick building. For plans and specifications call on G. J. Dallas, 19 South Bread street.

WANTED—Solicitor for advertising department of good paper. No schemes. Address box 555, city.

WANTED—Competent engineer to take charge of a brewery in Georgia; compressions and particular to the compression of th

charge of a brewery in Georgia; compression system of refrigeration, very simple, give reference. Address postoffice box F. Savannah, Ga. aug4-7t.

WANTED—Eight or ten first-class cooks-male and female, Atlanta Employment Agency, 1951/2 Peachtree street. Establish-ed in 1890. Telephone 1981.

WANTED—Two good carriage trimmers; good job five months. Summers Buggy Company, Barnesville, Ga. aug4-5t sum mon tues wed thur
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—About 500 feet of 12 and 18-inch sewer pipe to be furnished and laid. Inquire for particulars at Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills.

PLASTERERS—Six good men wanted. Apply on job, corner North Forsyth and Hunter streets. Clark & Walton.

BIDS FOR GRADING—About 7,000 yards of earth to be excavated and moved on average of about 150 feet. Call for particulars at Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills.

WANTED—At once a first-class carriage blacksmith by Bagwell & Gower Manufacturing Co., Gainesville, Ga.

CIVIL SERVICE examinations for positions in railway mail, customs, departmental and other government services occur soon in all states. Dates and places of same, with full particulars, free. U. S. Bureau of Information, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Experienced petit ledger and passbook bookkeeper. Address, with references, Employer, P. O. bix 677.

WANTED—A single man to take charge of a commissary, and must understand something of telegraphing. Address Box 365, Atlanta, Ga.

ADVERTISEMENT solicitors wanted for established directory; call daily between 8 and 10 a. m. only. 59 Richardson street. WANTED-Two experienced gentlemen solicitors; excellent pay to pushing men. Southern Star, 20 Peters street, Atlan-

\$50 PER MONTH salary at home. No expense; particulars free; also one or two traveling men; salary \$100. The National Co, 346 Equitable building, Atlanta, Ga. WANTED-A baker and pastry cook at once. Vignaux Restaurant, 16 Whitehall St

WANTED—A man to prepare barbecue for 300 people. Apply to Trio Steam Laundry, 79 and 81 Edgewood avenue.

WANTED—First-class business man Apply at 32 Inman building, Atlanta, Ga.
aug 4—in, sun, wed.

WANTED—To employ energetic young man who has some knowledge of the stationery business. J. P. Stevens & Bro.,
47 Whitehall street.

WANTED—Ten more combined bookkeepers and stenographers to take a special course in lumber and joint stock bookkeeping, to whom we guarantee good course in lumber and joint stock book-keeping, to whom we guarantee good positions within thirty days. If we cannot show that we are receiving almost daily or weekly written applications for bookkeepers and stenographers we will pay your railroad fare both to and from Nashville. A school cannot secure positions for its graduates unless it has the application, which we offer to show. Ask other schools to do the same? We also guarantee good positions to all who take a full course of bookkeeping and shorthand with us. Previous experience not required. Write for particulars. Address Draughon's Practical Business College, Nashville, Tenn. aug4-2t-su

WANTED-A jeweler's wall case. Dixon Williams, Milledgeville, Ga. WANTED—Two first-class specials; will be given top contracts by the National Life of Hartford. Address S. Stein, southern manager, Gould building, At-lanta, Ga. july28-31-sun

ADVERTISEMENT solicitors wanted for established directory; call daily between 8 and 10 a. m. only. 59 Richardson street. RESPONSIBLE manufacturing company wants man with sufficient capital to handle its state interests, and through his management build up and increase trade in a permanent way. Capital to be invested in their staple products to be carried at headquarters. Applicant please give business experience, amount of money he can invest and references. Good salary and share of profits to right man. A2, Constitution.

MEN WANTED in each community to act as detectives during exposition; no experience required; chance to make money. For particulars address Shackelford's Detective Agency, Atlanta, Ga. P. O. Box 142.

WANTED Billy Walter State Community of the C

WANTED-Fifty brick masons. Apply V. J. Heddens & Sons, contractors, "Mass Mills in Georgia," Rome Ga. sat sun WANTED—Good tinners and cornice workers at once; good wages to good men.
Moncrief, Dowman & Co., South Forsyth st., Atlanta, Ga.

NEW FACE—All about changing the features and renovating blemishes in 150-page book for a stamp. John H. Woodbury, 127 W. 42d street. New York. Inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap. sep 30ly.

IN PAINTING we give the best materials and work. You need it. Grant, 33½ Marietta; 'phone 595.

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES. EXAMINE the Williams typewriter and get terms. Visible writing, speed, heaviest manifolding, permanent alignment, prettiest work, most durable, universal key board. Swap us your old typewriter. Supplies. Edwin Hardin, No. 15 Peachtree. TYPEWRITER ribbons for Remington, Caligraph and Hammond at 50c; one new Hammond at a bargain. W. D. Payne, 102 West Peachtree street, ex-Hammond HELP WANTED-Female.

ALL LADIES having a few hours leisure each day should write me at once regarding pleasant home work which easily pays \$18 weekly. This is no deception and will certainly pay you to investigate. Reply with stamped envelope, Mrs. S. A. Stebbins, Lawrence, Mich. WANTED-Experienced sales lady. Apply
45 Whitehall street.

WANTED-500 ladies and gentlemen to eat barbecue at Lakewood park, 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. (old waterworks); cars leave post-office, Traction line. WANTED-A cook, white preferred; must come well recommended. Apply at 12 Baltimore place, opposite Baltimore black

WANTED—500 ladies and gentlemen to eat barbecue at Lakewood park, 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. (old waterworks); cars leave post-office, Traction line. WANTED—Two white cooks, 25 white girl waiters, 3 white laundresses. Business Exchange, 15½ Marietta street.

WANTED—A first-class typewritist; no in-experienced person need apply; give your address, amount of work you can do, machine you use and salary expected; steady position to right person. Address "Typewriter," this office.

"Typewriter," this office.

WANTED—Three white laundry women; two white men, cook; two nurses for private family. Apply 17½ Peachtree street, Business Exchange.

WANTED—Twenty-five young ladies from ten years up to canvass their friends in the temperance cause; good pay and highly respectable. 108 Trinity avenue.

WANTED-500 ladies and gentlemen to eat barbecue at Lakewood park, il a. m. to 5 p. m. (old waterworks); cars leave post-office, Traction line.

SITUATIONS WANTED-Male. WANTED-Position as collector; can give good reference. "Collector," care Con-stitution.

Stitution.

WANTED—Position as head waiter; can give best of reference; have full corps of trained side waiters. Address Head Waiter, 152 Fraser. WANTED-Position, first-class office, advertising, and all-round business man; rapid, correct; unexceptionable reference. Security. "Confidential," Constitution.

WANTED—Position to do office work by a young man who has had three years' experience as bookkeeper; best of reference, Address W. F., Room No. 5, 62 and 64 Walton st.

B. F. Moore, public accountant and auditor. Books opened and closed and intricate accounts adjusted, Address No. 8 West Ellis street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED-Position by an experienced collector; can give good references and bond if required. L., care Constitution. WANTED—A position with some good re-sponsible firm by a live, hustling busi-ness man 30 years of age, single, ex-perienced as salesman and bookkeeper; is a good all-round man. References first-class. Address "Business," No. 111 South First street, Richmond, Va.

SITUATIONS WANTED-Female. AN EXPERIENCED lady teacher who can furnish good testimonials is anxious for a position to teach; no objection to the country. Address M. S., care Constitution.

WANTED—By a graduate in the Cox college, LaGrange, Ga., a position as teacher in a home. References exchanged. Address A. E. C., postoffice box 96. Service Ga. wanted—Position as chamber maid; apply to No. 70 Loyd st.; can give best reference.

reference,
WANTED—A Virginia lady, an experienced and successful teacher, with high testimonials, desires position in private family; modern methods; best references. Miss Minor, Butler Glen, Caroline county, Virginia

Miss Minor, Butler Glen, Caroline county, Virginia.

TEACHER—Refined, educated Virginia lady, with experience, desires position as governess; English, mathematics and music; best of references. A. S., Huntsville, Ala.

TWO VIRGINIA LADIES of experience desire positions to teach; one teaches Latin, French, German, the usual English branches, music on the piano and lower mathematics; the other the same with the exception of German; best of testimoniais; references exchanged. Address E. W. B., Sutherlins, Va.

WANTED—Pesition for two orphan daughters of a M. M. Best references. Address Distress, box 555, Atlanta, Ga.

dress Distress, box 555, Atlanta, Ga.

A LADY of good education desires a position as governess; teach conversational German and French, music, elocution, physical culture and painting. Address L., Box 65, Auburn, Ala.

POSITION as companion by young lady in refined family; traveling not objectionable; references exchanged. Address M. L., care Constitution.

WANTED—A situation by a housekeeper of twelve years' experience, who has filled places of trust in prominent hotels and families: capable of filling any position and willing to take entire charge, and give satisfaction. Housekeeper, P. O., Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Situation by teacher of experience, children under fourteen. English, French, instrumental music, elementary Latin. References, Bishop Whittle, General Custis Lee. Address M'ss Whittle, Rocky Mount, Va.

WANTED—Situation as governess by well educated lady; best references. Box Z. Huron, O. jun 23 8t sun

WANTED—By a young lady of experience, a position to teach music in a college or school. Best of testimonials. Address Miss E., box Z, Athens, Ga. july 24-2w-wed fri sun

WANTED-Miscellaneous.

WANTED-All coal dealers, lumber men, transfer companies and all others who use one and two-horse city drays to call and see our stock and get our prices before buying. White Hickory Wagon Manufacturing Company, 37 to 45 West Alabama street.

WANTED-Canceled postage stamps confederate money, old coins, Send 4 cents for price list. Hooke Bowling, Memphis, Tenn.

WANTED—Cheap, sound horse; state lowest cash price and where can be seen. Box 653.

IF YOU WANT nice pictures and frames at almost nothing come to 91½ Whitehall street. Last week.

WANTED #Bookcase; will buy second hand bookcase at bargain. J. Sexton, 23 South Broad.

WANTED-For cash, a lot in Oakland cemetery; north side; send particulars to Atlanta Painting Company, 2 South Broad street.

BEST WORK, material and workmen on house painting, graining, fresco, kalso-mining, Grant, 33½ Marietta 'phone 595.

WANTED—A tenant for nice 8-room residence, ten minutes' from carshed; north side; beautiful location. Call 93 Yonge street, near Edgewood avenue. WANTED—Good second-hand engine and boiler; engine 8 to 12-horse power, boiler 12 to 16-horse power; must be in good running order; all spot cash. S. C. Dinkins & Co., Gainesville, Ga.

CONFEDERATE MONEY, bonds, postage stamps and war relies bought at South-ern Star office, 20 Peters street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Everybody to know the Standard Wagon Co.'s vehicles and harness will be closed out in two weeks. D. Morgan, 20 and 22 West Mitchell street. WANTED-To buy large diamond, state size and price. Address "Diamond," care Constitution. WANTED-A French poodle dog; state price and where can be seen. Box 164, city.

WANTED—The use of a good horse for his toard; light work; good treatment and plenty feed. D. Morrison, real estate and loan agent, 47 E. Hunter street. DOZENS OF WILLIAMS typewriters sold every week. Get prices and terms on sec-ond-hand machines. Hardin, No. 15 Peachtree.

Peachtree.

WANTED—A second-hand typewriting machine in good order. The Georgia Buggy Co., 39 South Broad street.

WANTED—Everybody to know the Standard Co.'s wagons and carriages are being closed out at big cut. D. Morgan, 20 and 22 West Mitchell street.

WANTED—You to learn to dance. Estes, 74½ North Broad. Lessons Monday, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Gents 8 to 10 o'clock p. m. july 31 Im.

OSCAR WILDE—You must have it. All

OSCAR WILDE—You must have it. All about him, illustrated, hot. Send 10 cents sliver or 12 cents stamps. Norfolk Publishing Co., Braintree, Mass.

WANTED-Agents.

AGENTS EVERYWHERE—Found at last, an inkstand that closes absolutely airtight every time the pen is removed; no stoppers or covers required; no evaporation; keeps ink fresh and clean; best in the world for guest rooms in botels; send 25 cents for handsome nickel-top stand, with ink, penrack and terms; canvass immediately; article speaks for itself; money refunded it dissatisfied. Hamsay & Belser, manufacturers, 75 York street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—General and special agents for

WANTED—General and special agents for live insurance company, in Georgia. Ad-dress Live Stock Insurance, 38 South Pryor street.

Pryor street.

AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell Nixon heat concentrators for gas, gasoline and oil stoves; saves one-half fuel. Address Diamond Novelty Manufacturing Company, 1013 North Seventeenth street, St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS to sell tea to dealers, gents or ladies; no experience required. Send 2 cent stamp, Mikado Tea Co., Station S, Chicago.

Chicago.

NEW YORK LIFE Insurance Company, department of Georgia, Florida and East Tennessee; excellent contracts and fine territory for life insurance agents of good character and experience; satisfactory references required, Apply to R. H. Plant, manager, Macon, Ga. aug-2-3t-fri-sat-sun AGENTS, male and female wanted every. AGENTS, male and female, wanted every-where; lightning seller; absolutely new; no talking; profits immense. Abbott Mfg. Co., box L., Springfield, O.

WANTED SOLICITORS-Sales agents in every section to sell our \$4 pants made to measure. Liberal commissions paid to good men. No trouble to learn how to measure. Terms on application. Faultless Custom Pants Co., 266-268 Wabash ave., Chicago, Ill. RUBBER MILL, discharging travelers and

appointing agents, seeks reputable pushing salesmen. One earned \$4,200 in 1894, Free outfit. P. O. 1371, New York, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED—New wall map U. S. and world, six feet long; eleven beautiful colors; no experience needed; you cannot make money easier. Send 85c for sample or write, Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.

Junes-12t-wed-sun

WE DON'T WANT boys or loafers, but men of ability; \$300 to \$500 a month to hustlers. State and general agents. Salary and commission. Chemical Fire Extinguisher Co., Racine, Wis.

april 21 4t eosun

WANTED—A reliable person as agent for

april 21 4t eosun

WANTED—A reliable person as agent for
Monroe Monthly in every town and city.
Address, with reference, Roderick R.
Riley, editor, Forsyth, Ga.
july M wed sun

WANTED—Agents for our Asbestus Clay
Cooking Ware; wages \$1 to \$7 a day. Pay
every week. Central Supply Company, Cinjuly-28-4t-sun

WANTED—Lady agents. Hygeia Corsets are the best sellers. Big profits. Easy work. Catalogue free by sending to West-ern Corset Co., St. Louis, Mo. may5-26t-sun

DICTIONARY OF UNITED STATES history is wanted by everybody; agents make \$50 per week easily; one agent sold 39 books in 39 calls; another 66 books in one week Write for particulars. Outfit \$1. Puritan Publishing Company, 36 Bromfield street, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS make \$5 daily; marvelous invention; retails 25 cents; 2 to 6 sold in a house; sample mailed free. Forshee & Makin, Cincinnati, O. July21 tf sun WANTED—Agents, canvages. WANTED—Agents, canvassers, male or fe-male; something new in ladies' shoes of great merit; big pay and exclusive sale guaranteed. Address Manufacturer's Shoe Co., 435 Union street, Lynn, Mass. june 9-26t sun.

BOARDERS WANTED.

BOARDERS WANTED—Man and wife to occupy nice room, furnished or unfur-nished, with board. Apply No. 404 East Fair street; on oar line.

BOARDERS WANTED to occupy three nice rooms; prices reasonable. Apply 404 East Fair street; on car line.

A GENTLEMAN can get first-class room and board in private family at 71 -Wil-liams street, near West Baker street.\* TRANSIENT and table boarders wanted at Miss Hazlehurst's, 223 Peachtree street.

A FEW BOARDERS for comfortable front rooms at reasonable rates at 131 Washington street.

BOARDERS WANTED—A few more boarders can be accommodated with nice rooms and good board at 131 Spring street; terms reasonable. FIRST-CLASS BOARD can be had at very reasonable rates at No. 1 Baltimore block.

PARTIES desiring first-class board in private family call at 20 Spruce street, Inman Park. man Park.

BOARD can be had at Decatur, near Consolidated car line; have had summer boarders, couples or small families preferred; terms reasonable. References required. Address Mrs. B. T., Decatur, Ga.

BOARDERS WANTED—Delightful rooms; excellent table; location central; transients accommodated, 13 East Cain, one block 13 East Cain, one block

from Aragon. DELIGHTFUL front rooms with board. 21 West Baker, three doors from Peach-

PIEDMONT HOUSE, corner Piedmont and Auburn avenues, papered and fitted for home young men that cannot pay exposi-tion prices.

BOARD WITH PLEASANT rooms, furnished or unfurnished. 98 West Peachtree.

tree.

SELECT PRIVATE BOARD—Mrs. McRae's 217 Capitol avenue. References exchanged; july 30 tues thur sun

BOARDERS WANTED—Pleasant rooms, good table, location central and desirable. Terms reasonable. 93 Auburn aveaug 3—4t

HAPEVILLE—Delightfully cool and heaithful; eight miles from Atlanta. Accommodations first-class. Mrs. William Betts.

CAN GET good table board and rooms with

CAN GET good table board and rooms with all conveniences at Mrs. C. C. Morrall's, 145 Spring street.

SUMMER BOARD.

WHITE PATH HOTEL, Mineral Springs, was opened July 1st till October 1st, and is still open. Rates \$5 a week; \$20 a month; \$1 a day.

SUMMER BOARD at Thunderbolt, dealightful rooms, excellent table, salt bathing, shady piazzas; rates reasonable. Address Bannon House, Thunderbolt, Ga.

WHITE PATH MINERAL SPPINGS is open now until October for \$20 a month; \$1.25 a day; \$7 a week. Yours respectfully, John F. Baker. iuly14-51-5un WANTED—First-class room and board on north side by couple; private family pre-ferred. Addiess J. D., this office.

THE ARLINGTON-Half block above P. O., 185 Marietta street-first-class; American plan. Special rates to September 1st. july 14-su tu wed fri-1m.

ROOMS-With or Without Board. DELIGHTFUL furnished rooms with private family; board given if desired. 53 East Ellis street.

FRONT ROOM, furnished, with or without board, in private family; suitable for married couple. 121 Mangum street. FOR RENT-Furnished rooms, with or without board; also, complete arrange-ments for light housekeeping. 22 Church street.

FOR SALE-Good dividend-paying bank stock. "Stock," care Constitution office. LIFE, endowment and tontine insurance policies bought. Charles W. Seidell, 3½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

I AM PREPARED to do all kinds of electrical work, repairing a specialty. I am patronized by the best people and my work is all guaranteed. Get my estimates before having any electrical work done. F. H. Lansdel aug 2—im fri tues sun HAVE A FEW HUNDRED dollars to loan on personal security, diamonds, jew-elry, or other collateral, Confidential, Ad-dress Box 581, Atlanta. july 26-tf.

BANK FIXTURES FOR SALE—The finest set of quartered oak fixtures, beautifully finished, with 140 pieces of chipped and beveled French plate glass panels, best oxidized copper grill work, all new and ready to be set up. For sale by George S. May, 115 W. Mitchell. july 11 lw.

WANTED—Board for man, wife and four-year-old girl baby on south end of South Pryor, Loyd, Pulliam or Washington streets, Address, with terms and loca-tion, J. A. H., 139 Auburn avenue.

BOARD WANTED—I want board for my wife and three-year-old boy in some private family or small boarding house, and board for myself on Saturdays and Sundays; also table board for servant; I want a permanent place and not for the exposition season only; references exchanged. Address W. M. K., P. O. Box 617, Atlanta, Ga.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

DO YOU SPECULATE in grain, provisions and stocks? If so send for our daily mar-ket report, mailed free upon application. J. S. Level & Co., 25 Rialto building, Chi-A YOUNG MAN with some cash and fair credit is open to a business proposition.

Address Conservative, this office.

Address Conservative, this office.

BUY STOCKS—Buy grain. They are cheap now and Europe is buying them, which means higher prices all around. Don't hesitate and lose this chance. \$25 to \$50 per day can be made easily by our "Safemethod" plan of operating. Send for our book and circular telling how it is done, both free. New York and Chicago offices. Six national banks given as references. F. J. Wakem & Co., bankers and brokers, 68 Beaver street, New York, aug 4 2t sun wed

PICTURES AND FRAMES at almost any price to close out. Positively the last week, 91½ Whitehall street.

STEADY INCOME—Make your money earn

week. 31/2 whitehall street.

STEADY INCOME—Make your money earn you a monthly salary. Your money can earn more than you yourself can. Costs nothing to try. Send for full particulars. Start now or you will never start. E. S. Dean & Oo., 35 Broadway, New York. augi-tf-sun wed

PERSONAL. WE MUST close out our entire stock of wall paper, which is the largest in the state; come secure bargains. The M. M. Mauck Co.

WHY PAY 25 and 50c? Have your baggage, etc., delivered at 15c. Parcel and Baggage Company, 42 Wall. 'Phone 43. T. Kates, manager.

SATURDAY—All is well; wrote you at M.
Write me where you are. Saturday.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR-Write for free information how to remove hair permanently without slightest injury to skin; superior to electric needle. Curis Company, 186 Thirty-second street, Chicago. DON'T BE DECEIVED—I pay twice as much for confederate money, bonds and postage stamps than any other Atlanta dealer. Charles D. Barker, 20 Peters st. GRANT SIGN CO. paints houses and signs. 'Phone 595, 33½ Marietta street.

HAVE YOUR watches and clocks repaired at special low prices by E. Lineck, 17 Peachtree street. PHONE 43 is the cheap baggage delivery. 42 Wall. Keep your checks. Storage and 5c parcel check room. T. Kates, manager. B. F. MOORE, public accountant and auditor. Books opened and closed and intricate accounts adjusted. Address No. 8 West Ellis street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SPOT CASH we are selling Champion Tinted Lead at 5½c; it is the finest paint in Atlanta. Southern Paint & Glass Co., 40 Peachtree street. Glass Co., 40 Peachtree street.

THE ATTORNEY in Atlanta who wants to know the whereabouts of the heirs of Peter Wilson can correspond with T. D. Anderson of Winona, Miss. He can tell him.

him. july 31 wed sun W. O. ROGERS & CO., 42 Wall street, real estate and business chances, loans, mortgages and investments; farming, timber and colony properties. july7-1m-sun wed

July7-Im-sun wed

J. T. MINCHIN & CO., 42 Wall street, telephone 43, manufacturers' agents and dealers in mill supplies, promoters of cotton and knitting mills; estimates for mill machinery of all kinds, july7-Im-sun wed

PILES AND PROMOTER.

mill machinery of all kinds.

july7-1m-sun wed

PILES AND FISTULA treated; no knife
used; no pain; no detention; no cure, no
pay. Dr. Tucker, 16 North Broad street.

may 12 20t I 1du

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN desiring correspondents, send your names and addresses
to The World Corresponding Club, box
749, Cincinnati, O.

ORGANIZED under the state laws of
Georgia, and only authorized detective
agency in the state. Indorsed by mayor,
council and police board. Postoffice box
224, 'Phone 1487. Southern Detective and
Merchants' Police Patrol Service, No. 42½
North Broad street. Reliable men furnished to all parts of the United States.

Correspondence solicited. Reliable watchmen furnished to banks, hotels, stores,
railreads, factories, exposition buildings,
etc. Contracts made by day, week or
month, at reasonable rates. All our men
have full police authority.
july28-4t sun

NOTICE—Special election will be held in

NOTICE—Special election will be held in the city of Hapeville, Ga., Tuesday, August 6, 1895, to elect a mayor for the unexpired term. Vacancy caused by the resignation of T. D. Bloodworth, mayor. W. H. Betts, clerk, Hapeville, Ga., August, 2, 1895.

BUSINESS PERSONALS. SEE THE FOLLOWING houses that have recently been painted with Champion Tinted Lead: No. 56 Powers street, 211 Jackson street, No. 44 Highland avenue, No. 170 Washington street, No. 50 East Hunter street, 268 Peachtree, No. 211 Highland avenue, and then think of 5½c for such paint for spot cash at Southern for such paint for spot cash at Southern Paint & Glass Co., 40 Peachtree.

NOTE HEADS printed and furnished for only 75c for 500. Send for samples. Charles D. Barker, 20 Peters street, At-EXCELSIOR STEAM LAUNDRY. LADIES' evening dresses and opera gowns cleaned or dyed equal to new. Excelsion Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 53 Decatur street; telephone 41. Branch office 178 Peachtree street, opposite Aragon hotel.

GENTS' SUITS cleaned or dyed to look equal to new on short notice at the Ex-celsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 53 Decatur street; telephone 41. Branch office 178 Peachtree street, opposite Ara-gen hotel.

gon notel.

LADIES' kid sl'ppers cleaned equal to new
by new process for 15 and 25 cents
per pair. Excelsior Steam Laundry and
Dye Works, 53 Decatur street; telephone
41. Branch office 178 Peachtree street,
opposite Arazon hotel. BABY'S WHITE CLOAK will clean equal to new. Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 53 Decatur street; telephone 41, Branch office 178 Peachtree street, opposite Aragon hotel.

GAVAN BOOK CO.

WE HAVE established, in connection with our regular book business, a county school exchange, for the purpose of taking up books out of use in one section of the country and exchanging them with the schools at other places where they are in use. This will be a matter of great convenience to the patrons of the schools and also for the teachers.

Please send us a list of all the textbooks used in the various schools and colleges in your county, stating whether all schools of the same grade use the same books. books.

We also buy, sell and exchange all kinds of old books—law, medical and miscellaneous literature. If you have any on hand send them to us by freight and we will remit the value of the same, either in cash or other books, as you wish.

Hoping to hear from you at an early date, we beg to remain, yours respectfully, The Gavan Book Company.

FOR SALE—A splendid new upright plano cheap for cash. Address Forced, Constitution office.

FOR RENT—Cheap, a handsome upright plano; in excellent condition. Address R., P. O. Box 436, Atlanta, Ga.

PAINT NOW with Champion Tinted Lead at only 5½c, former price 7c; spot cash closing out sale of Southern Paint & Glass Co., 40 Peachtree. PICTURES AND FRAMES—The last week to buy fine pictures and frames at un-heard of prices. 91½ Whitehall street. AVOID THE RUSH. Have your painting finished now. Grant, the sign and house painting contractor, guarantees all work. 33% Marietta. 'Phone 555.

We have an immense line of silver piated ware and also have some odds and ends that we will sell very cheap. Majer & Berkele, jewelers, 21 Whitehall st.

PLANTATIONS FOR SALE.

"VIRGINIA AND CAROLINAS, Illustra-ted," giving much general information, with details and photos of plantations and cheap farms for sale; handsomely illus-trated; postpaid 25c. Southern Farm Agency, Lynchburg, Va. aug 4-4t, sun.

aug 4-it, sun.

FOR SALE—A desirable farm located in the rich Oothcalogo valley at McDanlel's station on the W. and A. railroad, 75 n·iles north of Atlanta, two and a half miles south of Calhoun, in Gordon county. Contains 120 acres, good two-story residence and necessary outbuildings; well watered; 30 acres 1: cultivation, balance in woods. Rare opportunity for a good home. Satisfactory terms made to a responsible purchaser. Address W. H. McDanlel, Calhoun, Ga. aug4-it sun

MONEY TO LOAN.

\$6,000 TRUST MONEY in hand to lend on Atlanta property; no delay. J. P. Mc-Grath, 311 Norcross building.

NOTES PURCHASED, money loaned on first-class Atlanta real estate, George S. May, 115 West Mitchell street. I HAVE \$1,000, \$3,000 and \$5,000 spot money to loan tomorrow at 8 per cent on good city improved property; if you can use it call soon. D. Morrison, real estate and loan agent, 47 E. Hunter street.

72.000, \$5.000, \$5.000, \$1.500 to lend at \$, \$7 and \$ per cent, according to location; money here; no delay; large loans at \$6 per cent. T. F. Scott, \$27 Equitable building. \$5,000 AND \$1,500 to lend at 7 per cent.
Address, with particulars, Lender, box
281, city.

281, city. 20,000 TO LOAN on Atlanta improved property at 6 per cent interest; no com-mission charged! Fitzhugh Knox, 8½ West Alabama street.

\$10,000 TRUST FUNDS for loan on unincumbered improved property in Atlanta for term of five years; annual interest, 8 per cent straight; payable semi-annually. W. P. Pattillo. aug4-7t
WHY PAY RENT? Select your home and we will help received to a control property.

will help you secure it on small monthly payments, Good loans wanted. Mutual Guarantee Loan and Building Company, 48 North Broad street.

RILEY-GRANT COMPANY negotiates loans at 6 and 7 per cent on improved real estate; special facilities for handling large loans. 28 South Broad street BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and Georgia farm lands. Gould building, Atlanta.

MONEY LOANED in any amount; one to twelve months' time; good notes bought; no delay. Moody Loan and Banking Co.. Gould building, rooms 710, 711, 712, 713 and 714. and 714.

ON ALL VALUABLES, diamonds, jewelry, etc.; liberal and confidential. Henry H. Schaul, 56 Decatur street, near Pryor street. feb20 6m

without Real Estate you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta Discount Company. Office No. 29 Gate City bank building. Jos. N. Moody, Cashier. 8. BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building,

negotiates real estate mortgage loans on property in or near Atlanta, Ga. aprill3-6m aprili3-6m

WE NEGOTIATE loans on improved city real estate at 6 to 7 per cent. Large loans a specialty. Limited amounts on hand. Weyman & Connors, \$25 Equitable building.

ing. Connors, \$25 Equitable build-nov 5th.

MONEY to lend on real estate; easy ronthly payments; no delay. American Building and Loan Association, Gould building, 9 Edgewood avenue. I AM PREPARED to negotiate loans on improved city real estate at a low rate of interest. If you wish money on either business or residence property, give me a call. L. J. Hill, No. 49 Gate City bank building.

call. L. J. Hill, No. 43 Gate City

sullding.

\$33,000 at 6 per cent; \$40,000 at 7 per cent to
loan on residence or store property, 3 to
5 years, semi-annual interest; also monthly loans. R. H. Jones, 45 Marietta st.
july 26-tf.

I HAVE A CLIENT who will lond \$400 to
\$1,000 on Atlanta property at 8 per cent.
Ralph E. Wright, room 28, 'nman building.

ing. puly14t-san
MONEY TO LOAN on real estate, page
back monthly and purchase money notes
bought. W. A. Mathews, cashier Piedmont Loan and Banking Company, rooms
1 and 2, Grant building. feb3-8m-sun FOR SALE—Very cheap. Our entire stock of vehicles at closing out prices. We must make room for the immense new stock we have coming. Come and get a bargain while they are going. White Hickory Wagon Manufacturing Company, 37 to 45 West Alabama street.

FOR SALE—Don't lose the best opportunity of your life-time by failing to see our stock of carriages, surreys, buggies and harness. Our prices are winners. White Hickory Wagon Manufacturing Company, 37 to 45 West Alabama street.

DELIVERY WAGONS, different styles, suitable for any line of business. The Georgia Buggy Co., 39 South Broad street.

LOT OF WHIPS, curry combs, sponges and harness, closing out low. harness, closing out low. D. Morgan, 20 and 22 West Mitchell street. HANDSOME black mare, four years old, good roadster, with phaeton, buggy and harness; best make; been used two months; will sell the turnout for \$200; dirt cheap; can be seen at W. O. Jones's stables, Nos. 33 and 35 South Forsyth street.

street. aug4-2t
FOR SALE—A nice horse and phacton
cheap. Call for Maude at W. O. Jones's
livery stable, 33 and 35 South Forsyth. HANDSOME black mare, four years old, good roadster, with phaeton, buggy and harness; best make; been used two months; will sell the turnout for \$200; dirt cheap; can be seen at W. O. Jones's stables, Nos. 23 and 35 South Forsyth street.

street.

THE GEORGIA BUGGY CO. is the best place in the city to go for a nice family surrey, fine phaetons, buggies and spring wagons at lowest prices. 39 South Broad street and 34 and 38 South Forsyth street.

STANDARD VEHICLES, many never uncrated, will be closed out at once; bargains for everybody. D. Morgan, 20 and 22 West Mitchell street.

WE HAVE SOME pretty traps at give-away prices. The Georgia Buggy Co., 39 South Broad street. FOR SALE—Nice pony phaeton and har-ness left with O. H. Jones for sale cheap. Call and see same at Jones's stable.

LOT OF MILBURN wagons, Columbus buggles and favorite and Babcock work will be closed out at once along with Standard stock. D. Morgan, 20 and 22 West Mitchell street. west Mitchell street.

FOR SALE—Good, sound and gentle 6-yearold horse; very gentle bay; also a good
top buggy, \$35; good surrey, \$50; good
hack, \$50; two fine bread wagons, \$25; good
coal dray, \$20; fine extension top surrey,
\$60; a fine phaeton, full leather top; also
good side saddle; will exchange a good
buggy for a small hearse. This stock must
be sold Monday. Apply at 110 Whitehail.
'Phone 401.

Phone 401.

HAVE JUST received a car load of buggles, our leader. The Georgia Buggy Co., 39 South Broad street.

FOR SALE-Good horse at a bargain; party has no use for it. Apply C. S. Thomas, 38 South Pryor.

SURREYS, TRAPS, buggles, phaetons, spring and farm wagons, Standard stock; two weeks must clean this stock out; bargains for dealers and everybody. D. Morgan, 20 and 22 West Mitchell street.

FOR SALE—Large mule, single dray and harness in good condition, \$75. Address Hardup, this office.

aug 1 3t thur fri sun STANDARD WAGON stock will be closed out in two weeks; all kinds vehicles at prices to astonish you; harness, too. D. Morgan, 20 and 22 West Mitchell street.

WANTED—By small family, two furnished connecting rooms, with or without board, within two blocks of corner Peachtree and Cedar streets. Address Mrs. Knudsen, 64 Williams street. TWO CONNECTING ROOMS partly furnished, with bath, in pleasant locality, Permanent; references exchanged. Hamilton, this office.

WANTED-Two connecting rooms with private family; must be reasonable. Address A. G. S., care Constitution. I WANT TO RENT four or five rooms in house with other parties or I want to rent a house with another couple and divide same. I am a traveling man and want some in the same house with ny wife and child; references exchanged. Address W. M. K., P. O. Box 617, Atlanta.

Real Estate-FOR SALE-Real Estate. \$10 PER MONTH will buy nice 3-room house, large, shady lot; a beauty. 205 Norcross building.

FOR SALE—Two vacant lots; gems of the north side; cheap if taken quick, Lex, care Constitution.

care Constitution.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN PRICE—No cash payment required if buyer will build, Beautiful West End lot, choice location. Long time on all the purchase money. Home builders and speculators investigate this. Address W., postoffice box 131. FOR SALE—New eight-room house, north side; fust completed; excellent neighborhood; all modern improvements; \$3,500; small cash payment; balance to sult, or will take other property as part payment. Apply keys 185 Forest avenue or Fitzhugh Knox, 8½ West Alabama street.

SIXTY ACRES—Big bargain; beautiful suburban home at half value; owner must sell; only twenty-five minutes run on train or two hours' drive from Atlanta; well timbered, well watered; several acres fine fruit, grapes and berries; best fruit or dairy farm in Georgia. For information call on W. J. Roberts & Son, 109 Peachtree street. SEVERAL SMALL houses for sale on easy payments at bargain prices. J. P. Mo-Grath, 311 Norcross building.

FOR SALE—In Kirkwood, beautiful cottage home, six rooms, modern built, large lot, choice neighborhood, near electric line; a prompt purchaser can secure this at an exceptional bargain, as owner is going west and must sell; easy terms. Address "Dexter," P. O. Box 131.

Address "Dexter," P. O. Box 131.

FOR SALE-\$75, new building near exposition grounds; good place to live during exposition. C. A., Constitution. july30 tues sun

FOR SALE—Two thousand acres of land in Habersham county, embracing a splendid water power; also a valuable gold mine in White county. J. H. Nichols, 19

West North avenue. june 23-8t-sun.

june 23—8t—sun.

THREE-STORY, cixteen-room brick house, \$5,000—7-room house, Pulliam street. close in for sale for \$6,000. D. H. Livermore, 7 Marietta street. may 22-tf.

FOR SALE—At a big bargain, places that I have bought under foreclosure proceedings; a chance of a lifetime; whoever wants a bargain let them look at these places and come and see me; will sell for cash or on easy payments to suit the purchaser.

purchaser.
15 POWERS STREET-5-room house; rents well.

130 ALEXANDER STREET-4-room house;

130 ALEXANDER STREET—4-room house; blocks and water.

NORTHWEST corner of West Fair and Vine streets, storehouse and 4-room dwelling combined; blocks and sidewalks down.

NORTH AVENUE and Lambert street, 3-room house; lot 50x100 feet.

8-ACRE PLACE near West End, nicely improved; 8-room house within 1,000 feet of electric car line; fine place for truck or dairy farm.

CARLTON STREET, just to the left of Whitehall street; 5-room house; nice lot.

CORNER EXPOSITION and Grove streets, 3-room house, lot 75x155 feet; \$500; easy payments.

payments.
APPLY TO E. P. McBURNEY, 34 Equitable building. FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

WILL sell or exchange medium-size house for larger house and carriage and pay difference. 35 Grant building. FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE teautiful park and lake on electric car line; money in this, Address "Lake," Constitution of-fice. FOR SALE or will exchange for real es-tate, one pair of splendid carriage horses for family: young, gentle and perfectly sound. Address "Sale," this office.

sound. Address "Sale," this office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—44 acres 4 miles from city on railroad. F. C. R., room 29, Gate City bank building. aug4-4t sun

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—44 ccres 4 miles from city on railroad. F. C. R., room 29, Gate City bank building. june 16-6t-sun

DESIRABLE Atlanta home, north side; sale or exchange; look into it. G. M. Heidt, Bloomingdale, Ga. july-7-5t-sun

For Sale by G. J. Dallas, 19 S. Broad

see me. Vacant lot, Trinity avenue, 55x209,

Vacant lot, Trinity avenue, 55x209, close in Greenstein Street, 60x175 ... 5,500 00 19-r. h., Whitehall street, 50x175 ... 5,500 00 17-r. h., Queen street, 66x150 ... 3,000 00 19-r. h., Queen street, worth 3,550 ... 250 00 6-r. h., Hood street, a new home ... 2,250 00 17-r. h., Stonewall street, close to Walker ... 2,500 00 4-r. h., Greensferry street, 50x100 ... 700 00 Real Estate-FOR SALE-Real Estate-

4 CHOICE NEW HOMES in West End on fine large lots. The houses have 5, 6 and 7 rooms. The terms are very easy and prices low, being \$2,000, \$3,200, \$3,500 and \$3,900. All bargains. MONEY TO LOAN at 6, 7 and 8 per cent. DO YOU WANT bargains in real estate that will make you rich? If so, what do you think of this: Two good houses and 52 lots, making one entire block, just outside of the city limits. Electric cars pass in front; terms one half cash, balance easy. You can double your money this year—\$4,500.

the year—\$4,500.

7-R. H., NEW and up-to-date in style and finish, has gas, city and well water, beautiful, high, shady lot 50x200, in a choice portion of West End, where a number of nice homes are being built. You can buy this gem on very easy terms this week at the low price of \$3,250.

VACANT LOT 25x113 within ¼ mile of the capitol. This is easily worth \$500, but necessity knows no law of prices, therefore I will sell this lot on easy terms for \$250. NICE NEW 4-R. H., with reception hall, on a fine, high lot, very near in on Bell street. This is just the home for a policeman or fireman or any one who has to live near the center of the city. I will sell for small cash payment, balance monthly, only a little more than rent would cost, at the low price of \$1,650.

I-R. H., on a beautiful large lot 62x225, fine garden and shade trees; \$1,500 mortgage at T per cent can be assumed by the buyer, the balance cash or nearly so, but please remember that I am offering you a \$4,500 home for \$3,200. you a \$4.500 home for \$3,200.

EXPOSITION HOTEL WANTED on the north side, and I have just the place for it, and the buildings already on the lot can be used to very good advantage, as they have an east front of 105 feet on North Boulevard. The place also has two other fronts of 150 feet each. This place can be easily and cheaply arranged for a hotel during the exposition, and afterwards it will rent well as flats or tenement houses. Big money here for some one. I can make terms very easy, only asking a small cash payment down. This week at \$10,000. If the reader wants a good thing call soon and let me show you this snap. D. Morrison, real estate and loan agent, 47 E. Hunter street.

AUCTION SALE-REAL ESTATE. G. W. Adair Auction Sales.

ON TUESDAY, at II o'clock, before the courthouse door, I will sell THE ALLEN PROPERTY, on Marietta street, near Corput, running through to State; also, four lots on Dillon and Grove streets.

A FORMWALT STREET LOT, just south of Crumley street, in a delightful locality.

EIGHT GLENN STREET LOTS, between Martin and Reed streets; beautifully shaded, and very desirable; close to Georgia avenue electric cars; also 18 63-100 SHARES of stock in the Central Bank Elock Association.

All of the above will be sold at administrator's sale without reserve or limit. Plats may be seen at my office. G. W. Adair.

INSTRUCTION. EPISCOPAL Male Academy, Houston, Halifax county, Va.—Board and tuition, \$200; no extras. Address Rev. J. G. Shackelford. aug4-8t-su we MRS. C. M. POUJAUD is now organizing a class in Spanish; for particulars apply in person or by letter. 94 North Forsyth street.

street.

MRS. ECHOLS and Miss Hanna have opened at 19 East Cain a summer school for the benefit of pupils who desire to skip grades, as well as for those who failed of promotion. They are also prepared to take pupils in Latin and higher mathematics.

#### THE FARMERS

A Great Gathering of the Agriculturists at Brunswick.

SUPERB PROGRAMME PREPARED

A Number of Strong Speeches Will Be Made and the Session Will Be an Interesting One.

The full programme for the annual conwention of the State Agricultural Association has been completed and made public. The convention is to be held at Brunswick August 13th, 14th and 15th, It promises to be the most interesting convention the association has held in years, judging by the many excellent features which the programme contains.

Some of the most prominent men in the state are booked for addresses on different topics. Among those who will add to the interest of the occasion are ex-Governor Northen, who will make a speech tefore the convention on the subject of "Immigration;" Colonel E. B. Stahl-man, commissioner of the Southern Steamship and Railway tion, who will talk on the subject,
"The Relation of the Producers to the Common Carriers;" Dr. Harry C. White, of Athens, who will deliver an address on "Education;" Colonel S. D. Bradwell, who will speak on "The Teacher-Farmer;"

general address to the convention. Several subjects of great interest and importance to the farmers will be discussed by leading members of the convention. These subjects and those who will discuss them have been selected.

Hon. Albert H. Cox, who is booked for a

One of the interesting things that will be done at the meeting will be the election of officers. It is understood that President J. O. Waddell has declined re-election.

A much larger attendance than has been enrolled at any session of the association in years is expected. For quite a while interest in the Farmers' Alliance somewhat cut off that attendance at the convention, but this is changed. The convention is composed of the largest and most repre-mentative farmers in the state.

Here is the full programme as completed

and made public by President J. O. Wad-

dell:

11 o'clock Tuesday morning, August 13th, the convention will be called to order and constituted with prayer by Rev. I. W. Waddell, D.D., president of the North Georgia Agricultural college.

Address of welcome by Captain R. E. Park, of Macon.

Response by Dr. L. S. Ledbetter, of Cedertown Perfect roll of members. President's annual address

Motions.
Adjournment for dinner.
1:30 p. m.—"Fertilizers," by Professor
B. Hunnicutt, of Athens.
Discussion.
Agricultural Imple-

J. B. Hunnicutt, of Athens.

Discussion.

"Improvement in Agricultural Implements"—Hon. J. Pope Brown, of Hawkinsville; Colonel R. F. Crittenden, Shellman, and Colonel George H. Jones, Norcross.

General discussion.

"Selection of Seeds"—Major G. M. Ryals, Savannah; Colonel M. J. Hatcher, Macon, and Mr. T. W. McAllister, Lavonia. General discussion.

Motions and new business.

8:30 p. m.—Experience meeting. Subject: "What's the Matter with the Farmers?" led by Colonel R. J. Redding. General, free for all, discussion.

8:20 a. m. Wednesday, August 14th—"Immigration," ex-Governor W. J. Northen, Atlanta; Captain J. B. James, Fort Valley, and Wyatt deft. Barclay, Darien. General discussion.

"To Prevent Emigration from Georgia,"

and Wyatt dek. Barciay, Darien. Gen-eral discussion.

"To Prevent Emigration from Georgia,"
Hon. W. H. Felton, Marshaliville; J. G.
McCall, Quitman; T. J. Lyon, Cartersville,
and J. McBryan, Philomath. General dis-

Address-Colonel J. S. Newman, Edge-

Address—Colonel J. S. Newman, Edgewood. Discussion.
Unfinished business, motions and reports.
2:30 p. m. Wednesday, August 14th—"The
Teacher-Farmer," Colonel S. D. Bradwell,
Athens. General discussion.
"The Early History of Cotton"—Dr. W.
B. Burroughs, Brunswick.
Address—Hon. A. H. Cox, Atlanta.
"The Relation of the Producers to the
Common Carriers," address, by Hon. E.
B. Stahlman, Atlanta. Discussion.
"Education"—Professor H. C. White,
Athens; Hon. Hamilton Yancey, Rome;
Captain R. E. Park, Macon, and Mr. J.
J. Sanders, Penfield.
Election of officers.
Reports of committees.
Unfinished business and motions.
Selecting place for next meeting.
Adjournment.
Boat leaves Brunswick for Cumberland
island at 8 o'clock every morning.

Frank Admission. From The Jesup, Ga., Sentinel.

We clip the folliwing from an editorial in The Macon Telegraph:

"We do not approve the act of 1873. We think it had much to do with compelling the demonetization of silver by the Latin Union a few years later, and that from the general loss of silver as a primary money by the chief commercial nations of the world nothing but harm has resulted. This is equivalent to saying that the act of 1873 was a mistake in legislation—a mistake which, with its consequences, should be corrected as soon as possible."

For a gold standard paper we think the in The Macon Telegraph

For a gold standard paper we think the admission is a great deal, but The Telegraph has the reputation of being an honest and fair paper. Now, admitting all this to be true, we call upon The Telegraph to help restore silver to the place it had in law before the act of 1873. It says that act was a mistake and that it has done a great deal of harm and should be corrected is quick is possible. Now, why don't The Telegraph help correct it by trying to have the act repealed or other legislation enacted in the interest of silver coinage upon the same terms with gold, instead of doing all it can to hold things as they are and perpetuate the harm it admits has already been done? We cannot, for the life of us, see how The Telegraph can be consistent, after making the above admission, and continue in its antagonism to the coinage of silver on equal terms with gold, or, in other words, favor the present harmful and ruinous condition of the country as now exists under the single gold stand-

law that has done so much harm and correct the evil, so far as you can, that has already been done. Don't try to continue this great wrong, but correct it.

A Uniondale, L. I., special says: "At Hempstead today began the trial of the famous libel suit of George N. Paff, the trustee of the village school, against C. Simons, its principal. Trustee Paff, who had a daughter in the school, says that Principal Simons taught the girls of the school the art of high kicking. He charges that Mr. Simons pursued this art with such enthusiasm that at one lesson, in an effort to make a lofty kick, he tore his trousers. This is an outrage, said Principal Simons when this matter was laid before him. I never tore my trousers. I wear too good trousers for that. Of course there was high kicking in the school. One of the girls named Mary used to go up to the city and I think she brought back high kicking and introduced it frite our little school. duced it into our little school. One of the girls became quite proficient. Why, she can kick my hat off. Well, one day, when there was kicking going on I took part, but I never taught anyone to kick, and I never tore my pants. I was never much of a kicker. Any boy in the school could outkick me.' Mr. Simons, who thus becomes one of the most unique and in-teresting among American educators, came to the Unlondale school from Troutsburg, N. Y., with the best of references."

Have You Rented all the furniture you need for the exposition? We make a specialty of renting the same. See us. R. S. Crutcher, INSURANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

After eighteen months spent in the work by the expert examiners of the New York Insurance Department, the report of the result of the examination of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York has just been made public by Superintendent Pierce. It is one of the most important documents ever issued by the state insurance department of the condition and mai agement of a great financial institution in the field of life insurance. Superintendent

"The examination relates to the condition of the company at the beginning of this calendar year. The date is coincident with that of the company's annual statement for 1895. The results of the official examination substantially coincide with the company's statement. The custom of the department, in such examinations, is not to depend upon the book entries, but directly to scrutinize the property, real and personal, which the books present as assets, to determine the liabilities according to the standard of the department, and examine and investigate all the dis bursements of the company.

"The company's holdings of real property consist of land and buildings erected fo its own offices, and lands and buildings purchased under foreclosure of loans. The first class includes the principal building on Nassau, Cedar and Liberty streets, and the former principal office on Broadway and Liberty street, both in the city of New York; a building in Boston, one in Phil-adelphia one in San Francisco and three of moderate cost in foreign countries, viz: one in Berlin, one in the City of Mexico and the third in Sydney, Australia. I have carefully investigated the value of each of these properties, with the aid of the best experts, and believe them all to have the value assigned to them on the company's ooks. I find no evidence of unwise expenditure upon either of these properties

"In 1880 the company purchased from the United States the old postoffice building and erected upon its site the home office, about 197 feet front by 115 feet deep. The company has since made purchases of addi-tional land adjoining its offices and large additions to its building. The land in the vicinity has steadily increased in value.

The appraiser of the department has valued the entire property now held by the company as its principal building at a sum higher than that at which it is carried on the books. The building on Broadway, which was formerly the company's home office, is also valued by us at more than

the company gives itself credit for.
"In recent years the company made investments in the shares of certain financial institutions. These are among the best known of the strong financial institutions of New York, and the shares of each yield in dividends or additions to sur-plus a fair percentage on their cost. After examination I find that each of these purchases of stock has proved a good invest-ment. In no case has the company credited itself upon its books or in its statements with the full market value of such stocks. Its estimate in each case is conservative, and is less by a considerable margin than the price of the stock in the open market. The same disposition to conservatism has prevailed in the company's valuation of all its stock and bonds. It is an evidence of icious foresight in the company to carry all its stocks and bonds upon valuations which are not likely to prove too high even in case of a panic.

"The item of cash on hand and on deposit and interest in bank and trust compaies have been carefully examined, and the entries in the books of the company verified by a careful count of cash, and by an ex-amination of the books of the depositaries. "The examiners have verified every item on the company's books, claiming a lien on real estate, and find that the loans thus se-cured and drawing interest amount to \$71,-339,415.92, in exact accordance with the company's statement. A very large amount of time and labor has been employed by the department in examining the titles and ap-praising the values of the 5,970 pieces of property upon which these loans have been

made. In this work the department has employed the highest skill it could command, and the results are satisfactory. "The department has investigated the methods employed by the company in protecting its collections, balances and remittances, and in controlling its agency acproves the system under which there has been substantial exemption from loss ever

While the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, has for many years of-fered the privilege of membership to healthy lives in all parts of the civilized world, it is within the limits of the United activity is greatest. The department has, nevertheless, deemed ft essential to inquire minutely into the character of the foreign business. As the result of such inquiry I find that the company in all its foreign business has practically the same sound and conservative methods which have always characterized its business in the United

"There is nothing in the items of the company's statement to require special com-ment here, inasmuch as the only result of the examination has been to verify and conform the figures of each item as computed or estimated by the company itself. With-out enlarging, therefore, upon the several entries. I refer to the tables of assets and liabilities, of income and expenditure, which are given below, remarking that a thorough examination of the expense and d'sburse ment accounts show no instance of any un-lawful, illegitimate or improper expenditure, and that each several entry has been sub jected to rigid and thorough scrutiny in all

"I take great satisfaction in certifying, after a minute and laborious examination of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, that the company is solvent and strong, and is conducted in all respects in accordance with the law and sound business principles. In each instance in which no difference has been expressly pointed out in this report between the conclusions of the official examination and the statements already published by the company, each of statements has been by that examinrate. No officer or employe of the compa ny receives any emolument or perquisite other than the salary awarded to him by the board of trustees, and no trustee or officer of the company is permitted to :eceive or does receive any commission on loans, insurance or any other of its transactions. The assets December 31, 1894 were Bonds and stocks owned (mar-

ket value)

Cash in company's office.....
Cash in banks ...
Interest due and accrued....
Rents due and accrued ...
Payments due on annuities ...
Net uncollected and deferred premiums ... 83,970,690 67 10,336 83 9,644,862 08 99,535 92 23,969 33

3,149,905 18 Total ..... The lizbilities at the same .\$202,740,756 46

The lizblittes at the same time were:
Reserve (actuaries' 4 per cent).\$179,802,852 00 Death claims unpaid.\$527,857 62
Matured endowments unpaid ... 69,395 37
Annuities unpaid ... 36,215 53
Death losses resisted.374,300 00— 1,007,768 52
Frem lums paid in advance ... 147,731 81
Liability under non-forfeiture clause ... 143,202 00 1,007,768 52 147,731 81 134,202 00

\$202,740,756 46

A rigid investigation is to be made by the new fire marshal of New York, Mr. Hollis-ter, into the fire on Sunday morning at Nos. 28 and 30 West Twenty-third street, adjoining Stern Bros.'s great dry goods warehouse, which caused a loss of \$200,000 on the stocks of Scharles & Co., toy goods dealers, and Jacquin & Co., dealers in mil-

# REMEDIES CURE

ave Doctor's Bills-Cure Yourself at Trifling Cost-Munyon's "Guide to Health," Free at All Druggists, Will Tell You How-Remedies Sold Mostly at ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS-A Single Bottle May Cure You-Small Doses, Pleasant to Take-Don't Fill Your System with Injurious Drugs-Munyon's Remedies Will Cure When Everything Else Fails.

RHEUMATISM positively cured. Acute or muscular Rheumatism relieved at once Shooting pains in the arms, legs, side. back or soreness in any part of the body cured in from one to three hours. Chronic Rheumatism, Sciatica or Lumbago banished permanently. CATARRH, no matter how serious, Guaranteed Cure by only safe HEADACHE. from whatever cause, Positively relieved in from three to seven minutes. KIDNEY troubles, in all forms, LIVER complaints, Billousness, forms, LIVER ns, LIVER complaints. Biliousness, ndice, Constipation, Piles, always cured. DYSPEPSIA, (Indigestion, all Stomach Troubles, successfully treated. NERVOUS Diseases, NEURALGIA, ASTHMA, Diseases of the BLOOD, MALARIAL. Diseases, FEMALE Troubles, Loss of Power in Men, all cured by Munyon's Homeopathic Remedies. All druggists, for mostly 25 cents each. If you are in doubt as to your disease write to Professor MUNYON, 1505 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, giving full description of symptoms, He will diagnose your case and give you full benefit of his advice ABSOLUTELY FREE. Remedies sent to any address on receipt of price. DYSPEPSIA, Indigestion, all

of the premises. The building, which was terested are of the opinion that the fire needs thorough investigation.

Dr. T. B. Delamar, justice of the peace of Beaufort, N. C.; Medical Examiner Charles R. Hassell; Selden Delamar, an ex-mayor of the same place; Jacob C. Del-amar, a general insurance agent; Rev. Stephen I. Turner, William H. Turner, David W. Parker, William Fisher, Albert Wigfall and Levi T. Noe, all of the same place, have been arrested for an alleged conspiracy to collect graveyard insurance from the Mutual Reserve Fund Life, of New York, the Northwestern Life Associa-tion of Minneapolis, Michigan Mutual of Detroit, Life Insurance Clearing Company of St. Paul, Minn., National Life Associa-tion of Hartford, Massachusetts Benefit Association of Boston, and Bay State Beneficiary Association of Westfield, Many negroes were insured as white per-sons, and a number of aged people were insured without their knowledge, and their ages given at twenty, thirty and even forty years less than their present respective ages. The medical examiner was in collusion with a firm of insurance brokers whos names are given among others. It is al-leged that the swindling work has been going on for eight years, and has now been unearthed by an investigation recently started by the Mutual Reserve Fund Life of New York. The disclosures show that about \$65,000 of fraudulent insurance written. Despite the disclosures the Tur-ners, Samuel Williams, a bereficiary by one of the fraudulent risks, and Caroline Arthur have instituted eleven suits against the Massachusetts Benefit Life Associa-tion, National Life Association of Hartford, Life Insurance Clearing Company Life Insurance Clearing Company of St. Paul and the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York to recover \$25,000. Association of New York to recover \$25,000. All but three of these suits have been re moved to the United States circuit court.
The companies are defended by Colonel
John W. Hinsdale, an insurance
lawyer, at Raleigh, N. C. The
criminal prosecution is also in his
charge. Oother warrants, it is said, for obtaining money by false preferees and for taining money by false pretenses and for forgery will be sworn out

The National Life Underwriters' Association which will hold its annual convention in Philadelphia in October, will be called on to make some important change in the method of disposing of subjects that come before the delegates. As by-laws now stand, all topics introduced are referred to the xecutive committee without discu that committee reports concerning the ex-pediency of action. The fact that the executive committee has in different cases suppressed the discussion of topics intended to effect important company reforms caused the formation of a party in the co vention favorable to the repeal of the bylaw which enables the committee to dispose without discussion of such questions.

can Fire Insurance Company of New York have formally authorized the increase of capital to \$400,000, at a rate which gives total surplus of \$200,000. The meeting of the stockholders has been called for Sep

Under the insurance tax law of Missouri, which imposes a tax of 2 per cent on the gross amount of premiums received by the gross amount of premiums received by the companies, the state will receive \$215,230.63 under the levy for 1895.

At a meeting of underwriters in New York interested in the loss by the fire in the Henry Seide fur store in Fourteenth street, July 4, 1894, called on the application of the Liverpool and London and Globe and held at the rooms of the New York board of fire underwriters a few days ago, several of the adjusters were criticised se verely, and a committee of principal com panies was appointed to make a searching inquiry, and take action, if advisable, to recover the alleged over payment of the loss. It is claimed that the loss was set-tled for three or four times the actual damage. It is hinted that the grand jury will also take action in the matter

The representatives of thirty-four fire insurance companies attended a meeting of the Texas Fire Underwriters' Association at Dallas last week, and adopted a resolu tion to disband in obedience to the anti trust law passed by the last legislature,

Sub-Manager Jeffry Beavan, of the Royal Fire Insurance Company, and E. F. Beddall, United States manager of the same company, are in Chicago

President John A. McCall, of the New York Life, sailed for Europe a few days The name of the United States Fire Lloyds of New York has been changed to

the Western Union Fire Lloyds. Floyd J. Hadley, superintendent of the accident department of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, of New York, is dead, He represented Franklin county in the New York legislature for several terms.

Charles McLaren, manager of the Phoe nix Fire of Hartford for the British isle is making a tour of the world. He was in Chicago last week.

H. T. Ambrose has been elected vice president of the People's Life Insurance pany of New York,

A good appetite and refreshing sleep are essential to health of mind and body, and these are given by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Second-hand Hote Ranges cheap. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Co.

# READ CAREFULLY

18 SPECIAL



PRICES GOOD

Morn to Dewy Eve on a Summer's Day."

To show our appreciation of the liberal patronage of the people of Atlanta and vicinity, we will give to close the season the most liberal prices on desirable goods ever offered. Call early, as some of the goods are limited in quantity. . · . · . · . · .

Bargain of the hour. \$1.00 Silk Warp Henrietta 50c.

2 pieces of best grade genuine silk warp black Henrietta, as long as it

Bargain of the century.

15c Cotton Henrietta 5c. 10 piece assorted plaid and striped cotton Henrietta.....

Bargain of the year.

50c Novelty Suitings 21c. 10 pieces all wool Novelty Suitings in plain and

fancy..... Bargain of the month. 5c Cotton Challie I 1-2c.

25 pieces of Cotton Challie in fancy figures, 10 yards to a

Bargain of the week,

25c Black Lawns 10c. 10 pieces of Black Satin Striped Lawn in assorted colors .....

Bargain of the day.

25c Colored Brilliantine 10c. 9 pieces Striped Brilliantine in latest colorings, full 42 inches wide.....

10-4 Bleach Sheeting, 131/2c.

10-4 Unbleached Sheeting, 111/2c.

Yard wide Sta Island, 5c. Bleached Drilling, 8½c. A. C. A. Feather Ticking, 12½c. Cheeked Home-spun, 4c.

Domestics.

'Yard wide black, 4%c.

10c Percales 5c.

25 pieces of yard wide Percales in small figures.....

Something to buy. 10c Checked Chambray 6 1-2c.

25 pieces Manchester check Chambray, blue, brown and gray ......

Something for Boys' and Girl's Waists and Dresses.

5c Shirting Prints 3c. 50 pieces American Shirting

irg, extra heavy ......

Prints, light grounds, small figures .....

10c Pillow Casing 6 1-4c. 9 pieces 5-4 bleached Pillow Casing, free from dress-

Something interesting.

Something worth coming early for,

12 1-2c Striped Lawn 6 14c. 20 pieces white striped Lawn, elegant goods, beautiful patterns ......

Something very desirable. 15c Dotted Swiss 1oc.

10 pieces Dotted Swiss, 27 inches wides, small and large dots .....

Linings.

Best Percaline, 10c.

Grass Cloth, 91/2c. Cambrics, 3½c Linen Canvas, 12½c.

Double-faced Silecia, 15c.

Fancy and black Silecia, 10c.

Hair Cloth, 10, 25 and 50c.

Something for Curtains.

35c White Aprons 16c. 30 dozen White Lawn Aprons in tucks hem-stitched, satin stripe and lace

dge .....

A thing of beauty. \$1.25 Night Robes 8oc. Ladies' Muslin Night

A dream of beauty

Robes, tucked and tr'm'd

with lace and embr'dery

85c Muslin Skirts 59c. Ladies' Muslin Underskirts trimmed with lace and embroidery,

elaborately tucked ..... A vision of beauty.

\$1.00 Negligee Shirts 63c.

10 dozen Gents' Madras Cloth Negligee Shirts, Cloth Negligee Shirts, beautiful light stripe de-

soc Colored Shirts 33c.

13 dozen Gents' Colored Laundered Shirts, Percale,

A Record Breaker.

15c Standing Collar 5c. 100 dozen Gents' 4-ply Linen

Standing Collars, all sizes, desirable shapes .....

A Hummer.

### Carpets, Mattings, Etc.

Extra heavy seamless Canton Matting Very heavy jointless Shanghai Matting Chenille Portieres, extra weight, deep Chenille Portieres, extra weight, deep dado, \$2.90. Chenille Portieres, heavy fringe and dado top and bottom, \$1.90. Regular double cotton chain ingrain Carpet, 25c.

#### Shoes. Shoes. Shoes.

Our stock must be reduced. Do not fail to look through our Shoe Department, as you will surely be repaid.

r as Kid Gloves 400:

Ladies' Kid Gloves in black and colors, mail sizes, 51/2 and 53/4, worth \$1.25,

At 40c.

35c Black Silk Mitts, 19c. Ladies black silk Mitts, good quality, o close; worth 35c.

At Ioc. 50c Black Silk Gloves, 23c. Ladies' extra quality black, all silk, Gloves just the thing for the season; worth 500

At 23c.

\$2.50 Empire Fans, \$1.49.

Best quality long stick, empire silk Fans beautiful colorings; the latest fad; worth \$2,50,

At \$1.49.

10c Gents' Handkerchiefs, 5c. Gents' white hemstitched and corder Handkerchiefs, large size; worth investi-cating; sold for 10c,

25c Gents' Handkerchiefs, 12 1-2c.

At 5c.

At 12 1-2C. 10c Ladies' Handkerchiefs, 4c.

Ladies' colored border, white and em-proidered initial Handkerchiefs; large as-cortment; elegant design; worth 10 and 12½c,

At 4c.

25c Ladies' Handkerchiefs, 10c.

50 dozen ladies' Handkerchiefs in hem-stitched, embroidered and lace edge, as-sorted; bought at auction; worth from 15c to 25c. At IOC.

25c Wide Velvet Binding, 14c. Extra wide black velvet Skirt Binding; At I4c.

Finishing Braid in twenty new patterns white, red, blue and black; the latest At oc.

15c Finishing Braid, 9c.

sc Novelty Braid, 3c. At 3c.

25c and 50c Tooth Brushes, 10c \$2 00 Table Nanking \$1.25 and asc.

Tooth Brushes in endless variety; best English brushes from Fair stock; worth 25c and 50c,

At loc and 25c

25c Side Combs, 10c. Side Combs with silver and gilt tops; new shapes: worth 25c.

At IOC.

15c and 25c Fancy Hair Pins

Fancy shell Hairpins, assorted; designs very stylish; worth 15 and 25c.

At 10c and 15c. 25c Knitting Silk, 10c.

At IOC.

25c Vaseline Jelly, 8c. Vaseline jelly; large size jars; best quality; sold elsewhere 25c.

Knitting Silk on spools, all shades and

At 8c.

\$1.00 Shirt Waists, 49c. 20 dozen ladies' percale Shirt Waists in all colors and stripes; latest style sleeves; laundered; rolling collars and cuffs; worth \$1,

At 40c.

\$1.50 Shirt Waists, 75c. Ladies' best percale Shirt Waists istripes, figures and solids, pink, blue antan; worth \$1.50,

At 75c. \$2.00 Silk Umbrellas, \$1.25.

Special \$1.25. 40c Damask Towels, 25c. Satin Damask Towels, in all white or colored borders, 2xx4; the best bargain in

At 250 25c All Linen Towels, 12 1-2c.

At 12 1-2C.

Extra fine heavy linen Table Napkins; full dinner size: a beauty; worth \$2, At \$1.25.

75c Linen Glass Towels, 5oc.

25 dozen all linen glass towels, in red At 50c per dozen.

65c Table Damask, 4oc. Extra heavy all linen Loom Damask; nice

. At 40c.

Bleached Table Damask in assorted pat-At 23c.

35c Table Damask, 23c.

\$1.25 White Spreads, 85c. White marseilles pattern Spreads; full 11-4; worth \$1.25,

At 85c.

95c White Spreads, 65c. White spreads, full 10-4, beautiful assortment patterns; worth 95c.

\$2.50 Marseilles Spreads, \$1.50. Extra heavy Marsellies Spreads, verv handsome; 25 only at this price; worth \$2.50.

Special 65c.

At \$1.50.

Be sure and call for the White Stripe Lawns, as we will show the bandsomest goods for the price ever offered at this special sale.

Our stock of Gents' Furnishings must be sold as we will change this department soon.

30

VOL.

OVERLO There's may as this all-i

We're pr









Want

biggest Hat st SOFT

> **FEDO** HATS

HATS

HATS STRA HATS

At prices which

matchable any

DERB

LADIE **NECK** 

For Shirt Wa Ladies' Teck Scarfs, extra belts; also Bar and Windsor colors, regular

SILK .. HANDKE

Men's good Japanese Silk chiefs, worth 50 100 dozen Men's regular 50c quarked for tom





RICES GOOD

From "Early orn to Dewy ve on a Sumher's Day."

VOL. XXVIII.

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ugh our Shoe

kins, \$1.25.

linen Table Napkins; beauty; worth \$2,

n glass towels, in red od size; worth 75c,

ien Loom Damask; nice ride; worth 65c,

amask in assorted pates; worth 35c,

1 10-4, beautiful assort-

per dozen.

sk, 40c.

40C.

sk, 23c.

23C.

85c.

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61.50.

Spreads, \$1.50.

rseilles Spreads, verv this price; worth \$2.50.

call for the White

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goods for the

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Gents' Furnisb-

sold as we will

rtment soon.

eads, 85c.

\$1.25. Tówels, 50c.

LADIES'

For Shirt Waists just received, and the latest Summer styles in Ladies' Teck and Four-in-Hand Scarfs, extra long, to be tucked in belts; also Eand and Shield Bows and Windsor Ties, in all colors, regular 50c quality... 35 C

Men's good quality hemstitched Japanese Silk Handker- 25 C chiefs, worth 50c, our price.

marked for tomorrow .....

30 PAGES THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA, GA, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

OVERLOADED == that's the plain English of it. By careful count we find we still have 1,800 more Suits than we must enter upon August with. There's no use shutting our eyes to the cold facts. There's no business-like excuse for longer delaying the inevitable. We're at the "bridge" and may as well cross it first as last. The quicker begun, the quicker done. Ambition, Profit, Cost-everything shall be laid low in subservience to this all-important task of lightening the load--lowering the stock. We're going about this merciless, moneyless undertaking systematically. We're practically turning our Clothing Department over to you. Everybody shall have a chance. THE RECORD OF THE WEEK. . . . . .

Men's Spring and Summer

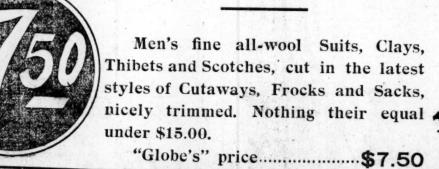


browns, grays and mixtures, well sewed, lined and trimmed, perfect fitting. Nothing their equal under \$10.00.

"Globe's" price.....\$5.00

Men's fine all-wool Suits, extra quality Thibets, Mixtures and Cheviots, the very newest shapes in Sacks, Cutaways and Frocks. Nothing their equal under \$12.50.

"Globe's" price.....\$6.50



Men's Spring and Summer

\$10.00 For Men's latest Spring styles of Frock's, Cutaways or Sacks, comprising Serges, Twills, Bannockburns and Cassimeres. Made and trimmed in the best manner possible.

Nothing their equal under \$20.00.

\$12.00 For Men's finest imported Cassimere Suits, also Clays, fancy Worsteds and Serges, Cutaways, Frocks and Sacks, elegantly made and trimmed. Nothing their equal under \$22.50.

\$15.00 For Men's elegant Suits, unapproachable in either material, design, fit or finish, English Worsteds, Clays, fine Serges and Diagonals.

Nothing their equal under \$25.00.







Want a

Better not buy till you see the biggest Hat stock in Atlanta.

> SOFT HATS.

**FEDORA** HATS.

DERBY HATS.

STRAW HATS....

At prices which are just simply unmatchable anywhere you may go.

NECKWEAR

SILK.... HANDKERCHIEFS.

too dozen Men's Working Shirts, regular 50c qualities,



## THE EARLY BIRD

. Always gets the first choice, so don't wait until all the best patterns in those handsome Ties are all gone, but come at once and look them over. They are only 25c-fine imported French novelties-and while you're here ask to see the lines of German Marco Hosiery in blacks, tans and unbleached that are selling at two pairs for 25c. You will find that one pair of those Hose

**BEATS TWO** PAIR

Of the kind you generally pay 150 or 20c for. Also ask to see our 50c Standard unlaundered Shirts, with double fronts and backs and linen bosoms and bands. You might also take a look at the new line of Balbriggan Underwear we are selling at 25c a garment. You will find it pays to look for us.

WE'RE SELLING

Choice of our "Monarch" Negligee Shirts, the \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00 kind, af

98c.

100 dozen Men's half laundered Negligee Shirts-Cheviots, Madras Cloths and Oxfords, beautiful patterns, perfect in make and it; special

48c.

Men's regular 25c fast black and brown Half-hose, spliced heels and toes, full fashioned and seamless,

IOC.

Our City Delivery.



All packages, whether they be large or small, will be delivered to any address. Three large wagons always ready to get your bundles home on short notice. Last delivery is at 6 o'clock p. m. Always give the correct



### **OUR MAIL ORDER** DEPARTMENT ....



# JOHN C CALHOUN.

The Life, Career and Correspondence of the Great South Carolina Statesman

A Visit to the Old Home at Fort Hill -----By P. J. Moran.

spondence of The Constitution.)—The home of John C. Calhoun, the great apostle of states' rights, who, standing alone, defeated the power of President Andrew Jackson, must ever remain a spot of interest to the student of the growth of nations. An old fashioned southern house, of two stories in height, its severe plainne lieved by four massive columns, and half idden from view by the dense shade of trees, it . must have been in the days of back in 1812, when none of the railroads



In His Maturity.

around were in existence, and the journey to Washington and back had to be made either in stagecoach or on horseback. But even before the day of Mr. Calhoun this house had an existence. It was here that a fair young face attracted the notice of the young man who was destined to be for forty years a ruling spirit in the republic, and when marriage followed this re mained their home.

The Story of Clemson.

But the scene is not altogether as Mr. Calhoun left it. Then it stood a vision of white in the midst of a great primeval forest, but now the trees are gone, and a village of massive buildings is in sight. Upon the hill just opposite stands the Clemson Agricultural college, and around it the various dormitories, schools, chapels, residences and workshops necessary to such an institution. The story connected therewith is one of strange interest. Mr. Clem-son, a Pennsylvanian, met and married Miss Anne Calhoun, the daughter of the great statesman. Through Mr. Calhoun's influence Mr. Clemson was appointed minister resident to Belgium, where the couple was living at the time of the death of the former in 1850. The estate was involved, and Mr. Clemson came to the relief of the family, in order to retain possession of the family, in order to retain possession of the historic spot, by paying off the claims, and taking a mortgage. In course of time the war came on, the slaves were freed and when Mr. Clemson's mortgage came to be satisfied the old homestead was no more than sufficient to meet it. Mrs. Calhoun, the mother of Pat and John C. Calhoun, now of New York, who was occupying the place, was practically without means as she left the old home. To one of the neigh-bors, kindly sympathizing with her on this sad ending of bright dreams, she relied by saying: "Wait till my boys grow

"And sure enough," said the narrator of this story, "on the day that the corner stone of Clemson college was laid, the two boys, now grown men and prosperous, in a private palace car brought the remains of their mother to be interred amid the scenes she had loved so well.

Mr. and Mrs. Clemson lived a retired life in the Fort Hill home. They kept it pretty much as its former owner had left erest in its preserva the relics of Mr. Calhoun were added a large number collected by Mr Clemson in Europe, among them being many paintings of rare value. As the couple grew old they kept more exclusively to themselves, their only living child, a daughter, having married a Mr. Lee, of New York. She died shortly afterwards, leaving a young daughter, who remained in charge of her father. It was the gen-eral impression that Mr. Clemson was land-poor, which belief was shared by his son-in-law, who left private instructions business man of Pendleton to extend all necessary credit to the old man if he should need it. Mrs Clemson died first. and for the years following Mr. Clemson was a recluse, approachable by but few people. It was during this period that a nmittee of the South Carolina legislat ure waited upon him to treat for the houn estate as the site of an agricultural Their request was very bluntly de-which fact heightened the surprise created on his death when it was found that he had bequeathed the identical propfor the very purpose which he had de-d to treat with the committee. It Beems that many years before, Mr. and Mrs. Clemson had agreed upon this plan as be ing the best method by which to perpetu ate the name of Mr. Calhoun. There were over \$80,000 in securities, upon many of the coupons had not been for thirty years. The will provided that a certain part of the estate, together with \$15,000 in cash, should go to the young grand-daughter, Miss Lee, with the pain of forfeiture if she should contest the will. The contest was made, however, and the young lady lost, but with the chivalry characteristic of South Carolina, no advantage was taken of the forfeiture clause and Miss Lee was paid \$10,000 for her part of the estate, making \$25,000 in all.

now there stands upon these grounds buildings which will perpetuate the name of Mr. Calhoun more effectively than could have been done by any other By the terms of Mr. Clemson's will the Calhoun residence is to be kept in tact, with all the papers, furniture and so on, as left by the great statesman, open to the people of South Carolina forever The visitor will find in charge of the house Mr. John F. Calhoun, the oldes living first cous'n of John C. Calhoun has the most intimate relationship with his distinguished relative

In the rear of the mansion stands the study and library of Mr. Calhoun and one of its most interesting relics today is the original rough draft of the ordinance of nullification, passed by a duly called convention of the state of South Carolina. It was at the time known that nullification was the special policy of John C. Calhoun, serving his second term as vice president of the United States, but the discovery of the original interlined draft of that ordinance, in Mr. Calhoun's own handwriting, shows

A Family of the Revolution Here amid the musty records of a hun-dred years may be read the story of a family which illustrates the political evolution of the formative state of our great republic. Thrown around confusedly ser-jus yellow with age, preserving the peculiar handwriting of our great grand-fathers. Here may be seen the bold sig-nature of Andrew Jackson, the daintly

that he was the author of the instrument

Fort Hill, S. C., July 28-(Staff Corre- | drawn name of James Monroe, together with the varied signatures of President Mirabeau Lamar, of the republic of Texas; Governor Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia; Jefferson Davis, afterwards president of the southern confederacy, and other names epochal 'n history, but probably of more interest because found at the foun-tain-head are manuscripts written by those Carolina frontiersmen who first opened the wilderness to civilization and from whom distinguished descendants inherited those sterling qualities which fitten them to guide the young republic. One of the earl-iest of these families was that of Caihoun, lest of these families was that of Caihoun, which gave to South Carolina one of her first senators and later on the one whose name must live in history as the greatest advocate of the sovereign rights of the states that ever lived. Some stray leaves out of an old memorandum book kept by the Pat Calhoun who lived in the middle part of the eighteenth century tell the reader the story of a family tree which illustrates the exactness of a man who had illustrates the exactness of a man who had illustrates the exactness of a man who had gone through the war of the revolution. The first entry reads thus: "Pat Calhoun and Martha Caldwell was married on the evening of the 20th day of January, 1772." It is fair to presume that the young man was among those who saw in the near future the necessity of throwing off English rule, and in the years that followed the wife had to keep guard at home ed the wife had to keep guard at home while her husband followed in the ranks of the patrots, whose response was: "The cause of Boston is the cause of all." The years that rolled on told of an ever increasing family. The first entry is that of Rebecca, "born at 4 o'clock in the morn-Then comes "Catherine, half an hour after 7 in the evening." Next is recorded "William, in the morning." This is fol-lowed by "a son" (who died shortly after) "at one-quarter of an hour after 1 o'clock in the morning." The next was "James, born at 4 o'clock in the afternoon." Then comes the entry which has to do with our story. "March 18, 1782, John Caldwell Calhoun was born, Monday night about midnight." After this came Patrick, the father of

John F. Calhoun, who is now in charge of the property. John C. Calhoun's Advance.

Catching up the life of John C. Calhoun as it is read from these papers, we next find him a student in Litchfield, Conn., whence he wrote in 1806, at the age of twen-ty-four, to the mother of his affianced wife, in the courtly and formal style of the pe-Years elapsed and a letter dated "Washington, 1 March, 1812," "to my dearest Floride," indicates that he has been elected Floride," indicates that he has been elected to congress and having left his wife at her ancestral home he writes: "I dreamed all night the last night of being home with you and nursing our dear son, and regretted when I awoke to find it a dream. I was in hopes that this morning's mail would bring me a letter from you, but was disappointed. me a letter from you, but was disappointed. I learned by a letter from Mr. Pickens a few days since that you were all well." The signature to this letter reads: "I am, with affection, your husband, John C. Calhoun." Although Mr. Calhoun advanced in a few years to the position of secretary of war in the cabinet of James Monroe, there is no record in the papers to be found here until the 11th of February 1825, on which date the 11th of February, 1825, on which date appears the certificate of the election of John C. Calhoun to the vice presidency of the United States.

To undertake to narrate the history which To undertake to narrate the history which leads up to this date would be to tell the whole political course of the country. When Mr. Calhoun, at the age of twenty-seven years, entered the congress of the United years, entered the congress of the United States, we were on the verge of war with England. That country having been compelled to recognize the internal independence of the United States seemed determined to belittle the new government in the eyes of Europe. The American flag was practically driven off the high seas. American merchant ships were searched and selzed by merchant ships were searched and seized by English cruisers and frequently the crews prisoners were forced to man the English ships. There were tories in those days as there are today who would bend American policy to English desires, Mr. Cal-houn, although a new member in congress, was placed second upon the committee of foreign relations, in which he became the cete for war with Great Britain. It was he who wrote the report that rendered him invincible. In that speech he made upon that occasion which gave him the hold upon the minds of the peop that rendered him invincible. In that speech as it is found here, he fought the idea that the United States should be a mere commercial dependency of Great Britain. "Our rights." said he, "are vitally attacked, The only alternative is war or degredation hope the decision is made already by a higher authority than the voice of any man It is not for the human tongue to install the sense of independence and honor. This is the work of nature—a generous nature which disdains submission to wrongs."

In the Front of American Statesmen The successful termination of that war stablished the independence of the Unite States abroad as it already had been at home and to Mr. Calhoun is justly due the credit of having made effective the work of the men of 1776. It was in recognition of this that in the next election for president this young man was esteemed by all the people as the one qualified for the office of secretary of war, which war, which placed him in charge of the military arm of the country. This position he held of the country. This position he held through Monroe's two terms, when he was placed on the ticket for the vice presidency, with Andrew Jackson the candidate for president. Owing to the failure of Jackson secure the majority of the votes cast, though he had a large plurality, there was no election of president by the people, and John Quincy Adams, the minority candi-date, was elected by the house of representatives. Mr. Calhoun, however, was elected to the vice presidency by the peo-ple and took his seat as the presiding offi-cer of the United States senate. In the election of 1828, four years later, General Andrew Jackson became president and Mr. Calhoun was elected to his second term in the vice presidency. About this period the manuscript records became voluminous. Mr. Calhoun, surrounded though he was by men whose names shine in American his-tory, was regarded as the foremost man of the day. He could command the public heart. He was the one whose words the conscience of the people and he was justly regarded as the uncrowned tribune of the people. That he should suc-ceed Jackson as president was but the wish of the honest people in the exercise of their deliberate judgment, but Mr. Caltheir deliberate judgment, but Mr. Cal-houn could never be brought down to the tricks of politics. A cabinet minister, he never sold his faith for favor, and as a chosen servant of the people he spoke his own convictions, regardless of the presi-dential whim or designing traders in public patronage. The stern qualities of the man brushed against the importance which Pres-ident Jackson attached to himself, who turned from the stalwart and express Carturned from the stalwart and earnest Car-olinian to the sneaking and unprincipled Van Buren, of New York. That Jackson should have so turned is but another evidence of how great men are oftentimes led wrong by purring sycophants. One of the methods by which Van Buren poisoned the mind of the president against the vice president concerns an eminent Georgian, William H. Crawford, who had himself been voted for the presidency. The story was told to President Jackson that during the administration of President Monroe, while Calhoun was secretary of war, he had advised the arrest of Jackson. It seems that during

the Florida-Seminole war General Jackson had crossed the Spanish line; that the Spanish government had demanded redress from the American government; that the matter was under consideration by President Monroe's cabinet; that there was great diversity of opinion as to how the Spanish claim should be met; that Secretary of War Calhoun suggested that the way out would be to place the offending general under arrest. It was some years after this when Van Buren, hearing something of the story, visited Crawford in Georgia, and presumably wound this cabithing of the story, visited Crawford in Georgia, and presumably wound this cabi-net secret out of him. By indirection, as Mr. Calhoun always believed, Van Buren brought the matter to the attention of President Jackson, and thus caused his enmity toward the vice president. Upon this question there has been a great

deal written, the friends of Calhoun Crawford often exhibiting great bitterness in their treatment of the matter.

A Social Disturbance. But this was not the only cause of trouble between the president and Mr. Calhoun. The story of Peggy O'Neill, as Calhoun. The she was familiarly called, is an illustration

president and vice president in direct antagonism, excitement had reached its highest point. To meet the action of President Jackson, the people of South Carolina felt that the proper place for Mr. Calhoun was on the floor of the senate, where he could have the right of speech, and not in the chair, where he could speak no word. To accomplish their purpose Senator Hayne resigned his seat in the senate. Vice President Calhoun resigned his office, wherupon he received the appointment of senator, and stepping from the chair to the floor he began a battle in which he defeated not only the which he defeated not only the president but the wery congress itself which had passed the bill to coerce South Carolina into submission to the new tariff acts. Speaking of this era it cannot better be described than in the words of the ora-tion delivered upon the occasion of the un-veiling of the monument to Calhoun.

"To my mind," said the orator, "there is nothing connected with Mr. Calhoun's life

so fraught with touching pathos, so char-so fraught with touching pathos, so char-acteristic of the grand soul of the man, as the isolation of his position when he took his place in the United States senate. He saw all the popularity which marked the

erly the return of Mr. Calhoun to the cablnet under the presidency of John Tyler, we
would have to imagine the possibility of
Jefferson Davis being called into the office
of secretary of state under President Grant.
But just preceding the event about which
we have just been speaking, an incident
occurred which probably has not its parallei in the history of politics.
The relationship between the slave states
and the free states had been growing more
and more strained. Each succeeding session of congress witnessed angry debates,
and it was evident that cool heads were required to avoid a conflict which would in-

and it was evident that cool neads were required to avoid a conflict which would involve the whole country. Mr. Calhoun was in retirement. George McDuffle and Daniel E. Huger represented South Carolina in the United States senate. The incident cannot be better told than in reproducing from the original manuscripts the correspondence indicated.

Senator McDuffle wrote to Mr. Calhoun:

indicated.

Senator McDuffle wrote to Mr. Calhoun:
"Washington, 22d February, 1844.—My Dear
Sir: Our friend, Judge Huger, as he will inform you by a letter which will go by the
mail which carries this, has come to a
very decided conclusion in his own mind
that the political circumstances of the
country are such as demand your services



FORT HILL The Home of John C. Calhoun.

of how a weak woman may upset the government of a nation. Peggy was the daughter of a Washington city boarding house keeper, and she was about the most at-tractive part of the establishment. This boarding house was the resort of congressmen, senators and of officers of the army and navy. Subsequently Peggy thought that it would look better for her to be married, and accordingly she roped in a naval officer named Timberlake. The new made husband soon had about as much of life as he wanted, and he conveniently left his

Arrayed in her charming weeds Mrs. Timberlake soon returned to Washington where she met General Eaton, secretary of war in President Jackson's cabinet, wh name she availed herself of as soon as a marriage could be performed. When Vice President Calhoun and wife reached Washrresident Camoun and wife reached Washington for the session of congress, among Mrs. Calhoun's first callers was the charming Peggy O'Neill. Mrs. Calhoun was agitated, of course, and faid the whole subject before her husband as to whether the call should be returned. The Vice president at once saw the political complications which would grow put of the incident, but he agreed at once that his wife dent, but he agreed at once that his wife

could not call upon Mrs. Eaton.
"I regard," said he, "the censorship of the sex as paramount in matters of society.

As was anticipated. President Jackson made the cause of Mrs. Eaton his own. He himself had married a woman for whom he had secured a divorce from her husband. Van Buren having no ladies in his fam.ly present could afford to call on Mrs. Eaton and thus warm closer into the president's affections. President Jackson held that it was an attempt to drive Mrs. Eaton out it was an attempt to drive Mrs. Eaton out of society. Mr. Calhoun took the position that government officers were but strangers and visitors in the city of Washington; that the people of the city of Washington regulated their own social affairs; that government officers had no right to upset such regulations; that as Mrs. Eaton was not secondaried by Washington so was not recognized by Washington society a failure to call upon her was not putting her out of a place where she had never been. This incident injected a bitterness into social relationship, which continued as long as Jackson remained in the capitol, and through the two incidents narrated Van Buren succeeded in getting control of the machinery by which he of tained the succession to Jackson and Mr Calhoun was effectually side-tracked for the present.

The Nullification Era.

While this scheming society intrigue was going on there were great develop-ments in the politics of the country. Mr. Cathoun, during his early congressional career, had been an advocate for a protective tariff. This advocacy grew out of events following the war of 1812. The great effort of England before that were and after had been to make the that war and after had been to make the United States a mere commercial dependency of that country. Mr. Calnoun clearly saw the necessity of encouraging manufactories so that this country could be commercially independent of every othe nation under the sun. In time this protect tive tariff, framed for the encouragement of American manufactories, became freighted down with jobs and schemes to enrica people already wealthy at the ex-pense of the poor. In other words, from being a protective tariff for the honest encouragement of legitimate business development, it had become a national grat bag, where designers and lobbyists could bleed the country. The conditions had also changed and the country, which was weak in 1812, had become strong and selfreliant in 1830, and there was no longer a need for the extraordivary favors shown to manufacturing interests. The benefits of protection had become sectional, and the mill men of New England were made rich at the expense of the planters of

Out of this had grown a bitter contro versy, in which the holders of special privileges held on to their advantages and called for more, and in which the people of the south, led by John C. Calhoun, fought the collection of levies in one secion of the country for the benefit of others. The tariff act of 1828 was the cul which brought on the great era of nullifi

The discussion of this question brought about as great excitement as did the events leading to the late war. Vice President Calhoun discouraged secession as be ing provocative of great evils. There however, which he believed to be onstitutional, which, while preserving union, would protect the states croachments by federal powers. The remedy suggested was state nullification. In November, 1832, the state of South Care lina assembled in convention and passed an ordinance, written by the vice an ordinance, written by the vice president, declaring the tariff acts of 1828 and 1832 to be unconstitutional, null and void within the limits of he state, and of no effect upon officers or citizens. This was followed by the remarkable proclamation of President Jackson, in which he declared the nullification to be an attempt to dissolve the union and threatened the pains of treason upon those who would obev it. who would obey it.

It may well be imagined that with the

early part of his career receding from him. He saw a majority of all his old political associates and friends in the senate now in hostile array against him, and his old political enemies in perfect unanimity allied with them. Not one sister state from any part of the union stood by South Carolina in this final conflict. Both houses of congress with the president of the United States, and with the president of the United States, and that president Andrew Jackson, combined together in the adoption of measures to force his state into submission to the law which she had nullified. Never a contest, to all seeming, was so unequal, so hopeless, but he qualled not. Strong in his own conviction of the justice of his cause, self-pois ed in the counsels of his own mind, doing nothing rashly and yet nothing timidly or doubtfully, ready to sacrifice himself for the right which his state had intrusted to his defense, this noble, brave man, on whose brow God had set the seal of truth, whose eye beamed bright with the devotion which fired his soul—courage, manfiness, sincerity, truth in every tone and look—greatness in every lineament of his countenance—stood alone and—prevailed. Yes, prayalled. For the counterparts prevailed! For the controversy, when clos



JOHN C. CALHOUN.

In Early Life, from an Original Portrait. nullified. The very congress which passed the force bill to coerce South Carolina into submission to the tariff of 1828 and 1832, at the same session repealed those two laws, and Andrew Jackson, the man of iron will and pitiless purpose, in the face of his proclamation, signed the act which swept from the statute book the enactment which South Carolina in her asserted sovereignty had declared unconstitutional, null and void, and inoperative in her limits."

The Van Buren Policy. But while Calhoun won this great victor, and proved himself equal to meet the unite opposition of Clay, Webster, Benton and others, his was the victory of mind. It was reserved to the unconscionable and corrup methods of a man like Van Buren to wir victory through mere machine politics Among the old letters here which were sen to Mr. Calhoun by friends from all parts of the north, there is the same story of trading in politics, of bartering principle for place and of desertion of friends and associates—letters from albany speak much as if they were written now, and those

from New York city might well have been written within the last few months. Whill the spoils went to place hunters in Wash ington, Mr. Calhoun returned to the quie of his Fort Hill home Another Call to Duty. Nothing could better show the hold upor the minds of the American people by Mr Calhoun than that twenty-seven years af ter having taken his first seat in the cabinet he should have been called to it again in 1844, during a period of great national im

nce. Texas had won her independen from Mexico and was struggling to maintain an existence against her old enemy, who was prompted by British diplomacy to keep the new republic in a condition of unrest It had become so that there were but two courses open, either to protect the republic of Texas or, accepting overtures already made, annex that country to the United States. In either event war was inevitable. The other question was the settlement of the Oregon bounty. The enemy in that case was Great Britain. With war to the north and war to the south it was no wonder that the people and the president should have turned to the author of the declaration of the war of 1812 to stand at the front at the crucial moment. Since that time Mr. Cal-houn had been secretary of war twice, vice president twice, called to the senate and in president twice, called to the senate and in the exercise of his duties it had become encurbent upon him to lead a cause unpoular ir most of the states, to antagonize presidents, cabinets and congresses, and yet over all his master mind triumphed, and emerging from the cloud of nuilification he was dearer to the people in 1844 than he was on that eventful day in 1812 when he hurled American independence at the legions of Great Britain. To understand propin the senate. Prompted, therefore, by that perfect self-devotion to South Carolina and the whole country which has so prominently distinguished his course, he proposes to resign his seat immediately if you will consent to take his place. He entertains no doubt that the governor would appoint you, as a matter of course being assured of your acceptance, and considers it your duty not to withhold your services in the existing emergency, so deeply involving the interests of all the slave-holding states on two great and vital questions. At his request I shall write to Governor Hammond confidentially on the subject, and I shall expect an enswer from him by the time yours may be received. I will add that I know that Judge Huger would feel it a personal gratification to be assured that such an arrangement would be agreeable to you. Permit me then to suggest that you at least go so far as to resign and the governor should tender you the appointment it would not be declined "G. V. McDUFFIE." "G. V. McDUFFIE."

Thus wrote Senator Huger: "Washington, February 22, 1844.—To J. C. Calhoun. Sir: You have been kept informed, no doubt, of the march of events here. The spirit of abolition has become rabid. Not only the District of Columbia, but the United States must be sacrificed to its fury. Sectional interests are engreeching more

only the District of Columbia, but the United States must be sacrificed to its fury. Sectional interests are encroaching more and more on the general welfare. The manufacturing interest will not be satisfied with less than all it can exact from the planting states. The planting states are distracted. There is no one in congress on whom they have been accustomed to rally—and rally they must, or be destroyed.

"The services of every southern man are now required, and they should be employed, too, in the very position in which they are most available. Your state demands your services in the senate of the United States, and I now call upon you in the hame of South Carolina to take the position I now hold, and afford to your country the benefit of your experience and influence.

"Permit me to assure you that so far as I am concerned, the greatest favor you can to afford me an immediate opportunity of performing a high duty to my country. I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, yours,

DANIEL E. HUGER."

Governor J. H. Hammond, of South Caro-

Governor J. H. Hammond, of South Carolina, upon receipt of copies of these letters, thus wrote to Mr. Calhoun:

ters, thus wrote to Mr. Calhoun:

"Silver Bluff, I March, 1844.—My Dear Sif: I have just received a letter from General McDuffle advising me confidentially that Judge Huger has expressed to you a desire to resign his seat in the senate if you will take it, and inquiring of me whether it would meet my views to concur by appointing you to the vacancy. I can hardly suppose that any doubt could be entertained as to my course in such an event, but perhaps it may not be amiss in me to save time to say that in case you accept of Judge Huger's proposal, you can make your arrangements at once, and by giving me a few days' notice your commission will be rangements at once, and by giving me a few days' notice your commission will be ready for you in Charleston. I have always looked on you for the vacancy in the senate in case you were not elected president. I did not however, expect that the offer of one should come from Judge Huger. It is a noble instance of self-denial and personal sacrifice for the sake of the country. Very truly and sincerely yours.

The accordance of self-denial of the man

Such a spontaneous recognition of the man for the place, in which a United States senator, ambitious as any for preferment, gives all up that one whom he esteems worthier than he might fight the battles of his country, is worthy of preservation in history. Mr. Calhoun was considering this proposi-tion when the next mail brought him letters of a startling character, and calculated to stir the soul of even the coldest of men. Into the Cabinet.

letters first told of the terrible trage dy of the Princeton. There had been placed upon the ship a large cannon called the Peacemaker, and a distinguished party had been invited on board, including the president and his cabinet to witness the testing of the gun. Its explosion, however, turned the party into mourning. Among the killed were Secretary of State Upshur and Secretary of the Navy Gilmer. The vacancy very important because of the prominence of the Texas and Oregon questions. In re-sponse to intimations from all parts of the country President Tyler urged upon Mr. Calhoun the acceptance of that office. The same mail brought letters from Senator McDuffie and from other prominent men of the union urging upon Mr. Calhoun the patriotic duty which he owed his country. To Senator McDuffie Mr. Calhoun wrote:

senator McDuffie Mr. Calhoun wrote:

"When I resigned my reat in the senate I intended to close my public life forever, unless the voice of the people should freely call me to take charge of the administration of the government or some great calamity should demand my return to it as a duty, neither of which I had any right to anticipate. Acting in conformity with that fixed intention I have appointed the rest of my days to my entire satisfaction, and among other things to a task of which I am very desirous of executing, and which would require all the spare time I have any right to calculate upon at my age. So far as I am concerned my public life is closed to my entire satisfaction. I have done my duty by my country. I have devoted the prime of my life to its service and have endeavored to the best of my ability to promote its interests. I have done so because it was my duty, without looking beyond. Now, aside from duty, neither people or government can bestow upon me any reward that can induce me to break my arrangement and return again to public life, but as a question of duty I must' confess I do not possess the requisite information to enable me to determine."

fromation.

"Thus it is, dear sir, that the country prices with me in the call which I have made upon you. I may leave the result the promptings of your own patriotic for JOHN TYLER."

The Last Years of Life. The record of Mr. Calhoun as secret of state is a matter of history and ga for him additional luster. In the c dence there are numerous letters inquir whether he would be willing to retain same position under President Polk. from all sections of the country. him to resume his place in the States senate. A letter dated January 1845, from leading citizens of Anderson C., asking whether he would go to senate, had this to say:

senate, had this to say:

"We have all come to the conclusion we have nothing to expect, either from a gress or the incoming administration, at that the southern states will have to care of themselves the best they can. To course of the Van Buren faction on 25th instant concerning tariff and the nexation of Texas, is so extraording that we will have to take action and for ourselves. If so, would you not be more service to us in the senate than a other place you could possibly fill?

In October of the same year the late a late of the control of the same year the late a late of the control of the same year the late of the control of the same year the late of the control of the same year the late of the year. Calhoun: "You have been right f

Beverley Tucker, president of Willia Mary college, of Virginia, wrote: "We the mind of a country does not govern doom is sealed. You alone are free to make the country does not govern doom is sealed. forth as the representative of the mithe country. It is a noble constituence

represented except by you."

Although President Polk offered Mr houn the ambassadorship to Great Bri he declined it and accepted once more commission of his state, to the States senate. During the four years of his life the battle grew st between the representatives of the states, as led by Mr. Calhoun, and me who stood behind Daniel Webster. The uosition of known foes did not give M houn the concern which came from treachery of his own party associates north and the west. The feeling to Mr. Benton, of Missouri, is made known a letter from Governor Herschel V. Is son, of Georgia, who afterwards re vice president on the ticket with Step Douglas. The letter is dated from Mi ville Ga. June 28 1849 and reads:

ville, Ga., June 28, 1849, and reads:

"I have read Mr. Benton's great and I have read it with mortification, not with surprise. I am mortified at exhibition which it furnishes of his propersonal and political depravity."

"Was such arrogance, such vanity, impudence, such falsehood, such treachery ever before compressed is great abundance in such a compass! spacimen of these qualities it is, is multum in parvo. I was not surphowever, because I was prepared for most anything from Mr. Benton. It he was prepared for treason, but I call would have supposed it would have more covert, for few men have the truty to perpetrate that offense in open light. I knew his hostility to you, and no assault would be too malign for his attempt."

After urging Mr. Calhoun to reply to speech Governor Johnson conclude glory in the fact that I signed the add which was the subject of Mr. Benton The reply which Mr. Calhoun made Benton drew forth a letter from Ma J. Moses, of Columbus, Ga., who we have taken no active part in politic last summer. My whole soul is about 'the southern question,' and for the have but three arguments—myself and sons. They are young, but old en die if the price of protracted life i submission to an uncontrolled m My present residence is in Courbas My resting place will be in my native a whenever she requires her sons to de her soil."

The uncertainty of political affairs is north is shown in a letter from 5s Bishop, dated New Haven, Conn., Ju 1846, in which he says: "Our political are still in a very unsettled state. Althere is a small democratic majorit both houses, the fact is that the parties so nearly balanced that neither can ca late with any certainty upon rem the ascendancy more than two y

Mr. Calhoun was the recipient of a ber of letters of congratulation from One from Fernando Wood dated ! ber 18, 1845, said: "We are gratified to that you will consent to be returned to senate. We all feel at sea without an der. No man like J. C. C. can strength ters safely."

From Cambridge, Mass., under date April 6, 1846, Mr. Edward Everett, confulating Mr. Calhoun on his Oregon spaid: "Believing that you have really dered an inestimable service to the country." by your course on this question, I could see your way clear to s compromise between the tariff and anti-eriff parties. If it is possible

There Was a Financial Questie The financial question played a similar part during the lifetime of Mr. ence being that then the banks ac out the government, while now acting with the government. This necessary consequence of the war made President Jackson against the bank of nounced at the time in the United e. Among the manuscripts filed in Mr. Calhoun's handwriting: senate. "What is a bank? An institution to money. What is the instinct of such



JOHN C. CALHOUN, From the Original Portrait by H is profitable to them. Acting as without restraint, banks must change nature, lay aside their instinct, before will aid in doing what is not to their est to do. By this process of reas come to the conclusion that it res congress to make them return to spec ments by making it to their interes

The argument then goes on for bank which would pay out gold and forcing the other banks to come to a basis. That the de-nationalized banks quite as effective in controlling politic gleaned from a Philadelphia letter, said that "The democrats would Pennsylvania except for the banks, twenty thousand." In a letter dated York, October 14, 1841, Mr. Calhoun is ed that "Mr. Webster and his portic

he Tyler whigs have plans of operation upor tion. They expect that will be forced upon the have determined upon est a treasury depar How the politics of ness enterprises is s. Mr. J. Edgar Thom who, at that time was southern railroad bu dated Augusta, Ga., S "The surveys and Chattar pleted. The work w nessee can raise \$1.50 for the outside. Georgithin the last year would seem that she ward the cause of Nevertheless I think be raised here. The antagonistic position In Carolina, therefor to make up this defic her seaport, is to be of its benefits. In a this connection with to of vital importance
To attempt to sket

by the Calhoun cor-to write volumes. Su climax between sla-was approaching, and 1850, the abolitionists was approaching, and 1850, the abolitionists bled vigor to the propaganda, they found sick, spent with agready to stand up a which he had committhe midst of the deli in the senate that th him and he was ca to linger a few days, ing that to young m the cause he had ser "Mr. Calhoun" w

"Mr. Calhoun," w vis, "was to me to political firmament, political firmament, him with such confirmation fercourse not only during love. In an lic affairs his healt devotion to the put characterized his w to occupy his seat it indomitable spirit against his physical against his physica dom and extraordinent were then speed direct and sustain

"'Like a summe When our need

#### SCIENTIFIC A

Horseless Roads

The use of the tr devices for street very great and be our streets. The p bicycle, with a that of the fastes tirely eliminated th roads. For several successful and pro large European car and goods vans. It to erect trolleys al radiating from th consumers the ma farmers. In our ov hicles daily traver York, Boston and cities. So great in crease in the use purposes that the mal has fallen ama ranches in the fa canned meats, glu etc., and we have price for horses on to three dollars pe reported of one dr for two thousand present status of treasonably expect reasonably expect electricity will early for all farming oper that the cost of s annum will not su months, and that w trically conducted even less cost, we that the horse is a speculations. Let stantiate these s horseless carriages France and have b favor and use. The troleum motor, trooli into a vapor and force as in a gas wonderful efficien The recent race f in which carriages competed, and in w tor won the victor attracted wide atten The petroleum carr less, without disag ward or backward in from two to fir in operation and no it in speed. A simple ulate than the hand every movement o costly to compete vehicle, but vanke tric vehicles do re conditions are n an electrical wago dred miles with An electrical wage nary good roads not from fifteen to A hotel 'bus in Lo cells, is claimed to to run fifteen day The 'bus weigh's 1 ing capacity of 3 graceful buggy w propelled by a gas months traversing field and climbing and has a record of accident. The veh a space of four fe is one-fourth of a Ether and hot a be early applied t be early applied they are now to Ether is converte 56 degrees Fehren quires 212 degrees and the gas of ethe power than steam inch pneumatic tir motor, weighs only motor, weighs only and simplicity, wheel, less than horse power. Ore line is used for cylinder and exple dectric battery.

a gallon of fuel power. These hot bicycles, tricycles with four-inch pr

thoroughly efficiently thus see that

is rapidly become horseless motor of don't spring a jo

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JOHN TYLER

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a letter from B Haven, Conn., Ju

congratulation from return to senatorial ado Wood, dated Sep "We are gratified to lessent to be returned to less at sea without a re J. C. C. can strength through the agitated."

e. Mass., under date
Edward Everett, cons
un on his Oregon spe
hat you have really
ble service to the cou n this question, I way clear to some tween the tariff and Financial Question stion played a so the lifetime of Mr. s playing now, the di en the banks acted ent, while now they vernment. This was nce of the war made ch was so bitterly e in the United S manuscripts filed in's handwriting: ne instinct of such -nothing but gai



CALHOUN. lingly relinquish t state of things, n. Acting as they
nks must change in instinct, before it is not to their it process of reasoning ion that it rests n return to specie to their interest

controlling politic adelphia letter, wh mocrats would ca for the banks, In a letter dated Mr. Calhoun is

plans of operation upon the currency ques-tion. They expect that a bank of some sort have determined upon some sort of 'fiscal-ity' to be located at Boston. They will sug-

gest a treasury department."
How the politics of the day affected business enterprises is shown by a letter from Mr. J. Edgar Thomson, of Pennsylvania, who, at that time was largely interested in southern raliroad bullding. His letter is dated Augusta, Ga., September 28, 1846, and says: "The surveys of the proposed Nash-ville and Chattanooga road have been completed. The work will cost \$2,500,000, Tennessee can raise \$1,500,000, leaving \$1,000,000 for the outside. Georgia having constructed within the last year 600 miles of road, it would seem that she had done her share to vertheless I think that something may he raised here. The porth is in rather an antagonistic position to the improvement. In Carolina, therefore, we must look chiefly to make up this deficiency. She, or at least her seaport, is to be the principal recipient of its benefits. In a political point of view this connection with the Mississippi valley is of vital importance to the south."

To attempt to sketch the fields opened up by the Calhoun correspondence would be to write volumes. Suffice it to say that the climax between slavery and anti-slavery was approaching, and that when, in March, 1850, the abolitionists returned with redoubled vigor to the prosecution of their pro paganda, they found Mr. Calhoun, though sick, spent with age and weak in frame, ready to stand up and defend the cause to which he had committed his life. It was in the midst of the delivery of a fervid oration in the senate that the rigors of death seized him and he was carried to his room only to linger a few days, when he died, declaim

ing that to young men should be committed the cause he had served so earnestly.
"Mr. Calhoun," wrote Mr. Jefferson Davis, "was to me the guiding star in the political firmament, and I was honored by him with such confidence as made our intercourse not only instructive, but of enduring love. In an important crisis in public affairs his health failed, but with that devotion to the public welfare which had characterized his whole life, he continued to occupy his seat in the senate, where his indomitable spirit was vainly struggling against his physical exhaustion. His wisdom and extraordinary administrative tal ent were then specially required to teach, direct and sustain, but he was taken

P. J. MORAN. SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

The use of the trolley and other electrical

devices for street car propulsion has had a very great and beneficial effect in lessen-

(Conducted by J. A. Morris.) Horseless Roads.

ing the number of horses and mules on our streets. The perfection of the "safety' bicycle, with a speed record surpassing that of the fastest racer, has almost entirely eliminated the riding horse from our roads. For several years there has been in successful and profitable operation in the large European capitals electric omnibuses and goods vans. In England it is proposed to erect trolleys along the principal roads radiating from the cities to haul to the consumers the market cart of the truck farmers. In our own country horseless vehicles daily traverse the streets of New York, Boston and other large American cities. So great indeed has been the decrease in the use of the horse for traction purposes that the price for the noble animal has fallen amazingly, and on the large ranches in the far west large factories have been built to work up the horse into canned meats, glue, leather, buttons, oil, etc., and we have seen it stated that the ce for horses on the hoof was from two to three dollars per head: one sale being reported of one drove of eleven hundred for two thousand dollars. This being the present status of the horse, what can we reasonably expect when we consider that electricity will early supplant horse power for all farming operations? When we know that the cost of steam power at \$30 per annum will not support a horse for six months, and that water power can be elec-trically conducted over any distance at even less cost, we can easily comprehend that the horse is doomed. These are not speculations. Let us see how facts sub-stantiate these statements. Since 1892 horseless carriages have been popular in France and have been rapidly coming into favor and use. The invention of the petroleum motor, transforming this heavy oil into a vapor and applying the explosiv force as in a gas engine, has developed a conderful efficiency for traction purposes. in which carriages of two and four seats npeted, and in which the petroleum motor won the victory and the prizes, has attracted wide attention on both continents. The petroleum carriage is odorless, smokeless, without disagreeable heat, runs forward or backward at will, can be started in from two to five minutes, is automatic operation and no horse can compete with It in speed. A simple lever, easier to manip ulate than the handle of a bicycle, controls every movement of the carriage. Electric carriages are as yet too heavy and too costly to compete with this light petroleum vehicle, but yankee ingenuity will doubtless early overcome these difficulties. Elec tric vehicles do run and under favorable are profitable. In Philadelphia, an electrical wagon has run several hundred miles without accident or repairs. An electrical wagon in Brooklyn on ordinary good roads makes an average speed of from fifteen to eighteen miles an hour. A hotel 'bus in Lockhaven, Pa., with eight cells, is claimed to have sufficient capacity to run fifteen days of nineteen hours each.

a space of four feet, and the running cost is one-fourth of a cent a mile. Ether and hot air engines will doubtless be early applied to carriage propulsion, as are now to bicycles and tricycles. Ether is converted into expanding gas at 96 degrees Fahrenheit, whereas water requires 212 degrees to convert it into steam, quires 212 degrees to convert it into steam, and the gas of ether has one-third more power than steam. A bicycle with three-inch pneumatic tires, fitted with this ether motor, weighs only 60 pounds and a speed record of a mile a minute is claimed for it. In the west they are making a hot air engine which is of wonderful lightness and simplicity, weighing with balance and simplicity, weighing with balance wheel, less than fifty pounds and of fourhorse power. Ordinary kerosene or gaso-line is used for fuel, and is fed into the line is used for fuel, and is fed into the cylinder and exploded by a sperk from an electric battery. It only uses one-tenth of a gallon of fuel per hour for each horse power. These hot air engines are applied to bleycles, tricycles and to carriages equipped with four-inch pneumatic wheels, and are

The bus weighs 1,600 pounds, with a carrying capacity of 3,000 pounds. A light and graceful buggy weighing only 600 pounds

propelled by a gasoline motor has been for months traversing the streets of Spring-field and climbing the adjacent hill roads, and has a record of over 1,500 miles without

accident. The vehicle can be stopped within

oroughly efficient in operation. We thus see that for propulsion the horse is rapidly becoming a back number. The horseless motor don't shy; don't run away; don't spring a joint, nor cast a shoe; but alveys available, ever ready and thoroughly reliable. There may be considerable sentireliable. There may be considerable senti-ment about the horse, but his use is not san-Itary, and is a large expense to the city and the state. He wears out our roadways and compels constant cleanings and repairs. In fet, every road in Atlanta and Fulton county could be asphalted and kept in repair at less expense than we now pay if we could only keep horses off them. Horseless present system, and it would be well for

our authorities to have an eye to the coming wants of our people for smooth, even and horseless roads,

Legislative Interference. As a prominent instance of the mischiev ous effect of municipal interference, the passing of the Milwaukee street railway into passing of the aniwance strength and the hands of a receiver is significant. Mr. Henry C. Payne, the receiver, attributes its failure to the "direct result of the city counfailure to the city co cil passing rules and regulations limiting and damaging the company's business, thus making it impossible to secure the necessary capital to carry out projected improve-ments and maintain the road." No one claims that corporations are immaculate but their shortcomings cannot be urged as justification for senseless legislation that frequently is instigated by selfish motives, and when put in force usually operates to the injury and inconvenience of the people.

Extroardinary results have been reported from trials of a new stone-cutting material called "krushite." The substance consists of tiny metal shot, ranging from mere pow der to clover seed size, which have been chilled to intense hardness—but without producing brittleness. The material is sub stituted for sand—requiring no change of ma-chinery—for sawing granite and other stone, and is said to be capable of doing the work of diamond saws at a tenth of the expense. It is also effectively used in sand-blast ap-paratus, and in place of diamond drills for boring and drilling. A ton of it has been found to equal three hundred tons of sand for sawing and polishing. It does its work by crushing projecting parts over which it rolls, and it does not, like sand, emery or corundum, become partially imbedded in the blade or rubber. A great reduction in labor and driving power, as well as in wear and tear, is claimed.

Electric Traction for Fire Engines. Trolley cars are being applied to various uses, but one of the most novel was that recently employed in Brooklyn. A fire broke out at Fort Hamilton and the Brooklyn fire engines were hauled to the scene of the fire at a high rate of speed by being attached to the electric cars of one of the Brooklyn trolley lines. This suggests many things and shows the wide application of electric motors for transportation and hauling work.

Good Arguments Against Strikes. Carroll D. Wright, United States labor commissioner, is much pleased with the spectacle of many important manufactspectacle of many important manufacturers woluntarily raising wages. He thinks this marks a new era. "If manufacturers and other employers would raise wages whenever the trade conditions warrant, it would do away with strikes," says Mr. Wright. "It is a popular error to suppose that the strenuous opposition which crafts-men offer to a reduction of wages, even in times of financial depression, is simply from consideration of the amount of wages sacrificed by the cut. Often this is an en-tirely secondary consideration. Perhaps it might be said with approximate accuracy that such is generally the case, the main motive of their resistance to the reduction being the knowledge, gained by sad experionce, that restored prosperity in their line of business doesn't mean a restora-tion of wages to the point from which they were reduced to meet the exigencies of trade depression."

Exorbant Fire Insurance Premiums. A large amount of ingenuity has been expended in trying to devise some practical

means of reducing the enormous premiums charged for fire insurance to the lumber plants. The latest among them is a scheme for an automatic sprinkler, which takes care of itself, always wakes up at the right time and turns the water loose at the critical period and saves the plant and lumber. The projector proposes to put in the machinery, insure your plant in first-class companies for a short term of years (say five, for instance), take the difference between what you have been paying for in-surance and what he can get it insured for with his sprinklers attached and therefrom pay himself for the machines and at the end of the stipulated period give you a bill of sale of the sprinkler and turn the concern over to you. He evidently believes in his patent and it does not cost you any-

Sunlight Made To Order.

Tesla, says an article quoted in Current Literature, had two big undertakings on hand when his laboratory caught on fire and was destroyed in New York. The more important of these, from his point of view, was the production of light by the vibration of the atmosphere. According to the inventor, the light of the sun is the result of vibrations in 94,000,000 miles of ether which separates us from the center of the solar sysem, of which we are a Tesla's idea is to produce here on earth vibrations similar to those which cause sunlight, and thus give us a light as intense as that of the sun, with no danger of obstruction from the clouds. The inventor had already done something towards accomplishing this end when the fire occurred. It is understood that he has again taken the subject up in a way. To illustrate his principle it is only necessary to take a long bar of glass and note the brilliancy of the light it produces through vibration alone. It is a prismatic experiment, in general terms, he says, applied to electricity. Tesla can compute vibrations as readily as most people count the wealth they would like to have. He can tell you the number of vibrations received. tell you the number of vibrations produced by a fly in action and draw interesting comparisons therefrom. For example, this young man from Smiljan will tell you that a certain kind of fly peculiar to the swamps of Central America moves his wirgs about 25,000 times to the second. You may doubt the accuracy of this state-ment in your own mind, but if you hunger for details Tesla will sit down and convince you with figures adduced from a cientific contemplation of the problem.
"All I have to do," he said recently, "is-

to duplicate the number of vibrations required to light up the sun, and the practi-cability of my theory will have been dem-custrated. It is difficult for me to give you an idea that you will readily grasp about this question of vibration. In ordinary life our minds do not deal with the figures that come up in such investigations. I have come to the conclusion that the sun-light is produced by five hundred trillion vibrations of the atmosphere per second. In order to manufacture the same kind of light it will be necessary to produce an equal number of vibrations by machinery. I have succeeded up to a certain point, but am still at work on the task."

A BOON FOR WOMEN.

Dr. Hartman's Great Remedy as a Pre-

scription for Wornout Women. It has been a well-known fact for years that the United States contains thousands and tens of thousands of tired, nervous fretso languid and frail and haggard that life to have lost all of its pleasures for them, and those who live with them are sometimes worried almost into the same condition by hearing their incessent com-plaints. But it seems to the poor sufferers that nothing goes right; that everybody they come in contact with is opposed to them, and, as a consequence, they are fretful and irritable.

It is to such women as this that Pe-ru-na comes as a blessing in a time of the great-est need. By making a thorough trial of this prince of remedies they will soone be made to realize its great worth and will never be without it again. It will bring back to their wasted cheeks the plumpness and bright color of perfect health, remove from their jaded minds all of the prejudices and worries with which they have been suffering, and give them a buoyancy of

step and sparkle of eye that only the best of health ever brings. Send for free copy of new Ills of Life. Address The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company of Columbus, O. For free book on cancer address Dr. Hart-man, Columbus, Q.

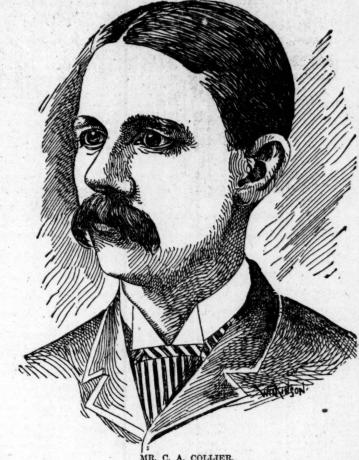
With The Exposition Makers. Busy Scenes Around the Headquarters of Atlanta's

Concerning the exposition the public is acquainted only with general facts. The details, the infinite mass of routine, the correspondence, the interviews, the cranky callers and cranky propositions, all of these are behind the scenes.

Right now exposition headquarters is the busiest spot in Atlanta. The nearness of the opening of the exposition and the wonderful amount of interest felt in the enterprise contributes to the daily crush of work that leaves the exposition officials with not a moment to spare.

Eight stenographers are kept busy answering the mail. Some one of the exposition attaches remarked the other day that they were the hardest worked men in the

official. They also bring a larger mail than any three officials of the exposition have to look after. Every mail that reaches the city has a huge batch of letters, circulars and cards for President Coiller. This the president finds heaped upon his desk early in the morning when he reaches the offices. His faithful man of all work, Charley, the colored office boy, has been to Charley, the colored office boy, has be the postoffice in advance of the mail carriers and called for President Collier's mail. He has also put the office in shape for the president and possibly run a dozen errands for the men about the building. A half dozen visitors are often waiting for President Collier upon his arrival at the office. They want to see him about various matters. There may be a commissioner from building. President Collier uses two, General Lewis has one, E. A. Felder has one, Chief Cooper, of the publicity and promotion department, has one, Chief of Construction Grant Wilkins has one, Audi-



tor Smith has one and the woman's board

The volume of mail that is turned out every day from exposition headquarters is so large as to stagger the mail handlers who call for it from Uncle Sam. They have learned to regard the exposition department as one of the most prolific sources of mail matter in the city. Three or four men are worked hard in the mailing department of the exposition preparing the mail for sending it out. They occupy a large room and it looks very much like a section of a large postoffice. Great stacks of mail are heaped on the floor, huge piles of paper cylinders, containing exposition advertising matter, are waiting for the coming of the mail men and on long tables are vast heaps of mail, letters and circulars, being prepared to be sent out.

The interest in the exposition may be accurately gauged by the extent of the mail. Judging it by that measure, the fame and greatness of the show have become known everywhere.

Officials Are Industrious

The exposition is in the hands of a set of industrious officials. General Lewis has a reputation among the other officials for hard work and long hours. He comes early, stays late and applies himself to his work in the most earnest manner during the long hours of the day. It is not an infrequent occurrence that he has half a dozen committee meetings on hand in a single day. It is his duty to keep record of the doings of all of the exposition committees. This must be done with great care and accuracy. To do it requires not only a great deal of time, but an abundance of care.

The executive committee now has a meeting every afternoon. It takes up variety of matters, acts on a score different subjects frequently and burdens the record with long accounts of its do-ings. To keep up with the running fire of motions and votes and to keep a cor-rect record of them requires a quick, alert mind. These records must always be at the call of the committee. There is hardly ever a meeting of the executive committee

that some record is not wanted. General Lewis is among the very first to reach exposition headquarters in the morning. As secretary of the exposition his mail is large. He finds a big heap of letters of all kinds. There are a number of letters from prospective exhibitors. Some are making inquiries about space. Others are asking for information about space rates and time of fitting up the exhibits. Some of them are from ir-responsible, one-horse firms, such as no exposition would do business with, but these have to be handled with the same courtesy and tact as distinguish the dealings of the exposition with more re-sponsible firms. They must be told in a polite way that the exposition cannot ac commodate them and some good reason must be assigned for the fact, a reason that will not stir up the ire of the re-

jected firm. There has been a great army of this class of would-be exhibitors. Many cases have required considerable investigation in order that the exposition company might deal knowingly with them. In this way a great deal of work has devolved upon General Lewis. He has had to handle the applications for space, has been actively engaged in the assignment and apportionment of space and now he has charge of the more important work of superintending the installing of the exhibits.

This is merely one feature of General Lewis's correspondence. All sorts of cranks write to him with their queer

cranks write to him with their queer propositions, thinking him to be the official they should deal with, he being secretary of the exposition company. Many curiosi-ties come to him in his correspondence. He has a faithful lieutenant in his secre-tary, Mr. Walker. Mr. Walker is himself an early riser from youth. This good habit is indexed in his ruddy cheeks and it is not an infrequent thing for him to have a number of letters finished and ready for the mail by the time other officials reach the

President Collier's Work. The duties of President Collier are more varied and bring him in contact with more peculiar individuals than those of any other one of the exposition buildings who wants some definite information about some piece of work. There may be some fellow who

wants to register a kick about something that the exposition has done. The rush of visitors continues all day. Fast as President Collier disposes of one others come in. He reads his mail in little snatches between times, perhaps calling in one of his stenographers and dictating a letter while one visitor is being shown out and another is being shown in. He is almost constantly besieged with visitors. How it is that he manages to dispose of his large correspondence and attend to his visitors at the same time is a mystery even to his office men. Fortunately he has the happy faculty of coming directly to the point with his visitor and going straight to the heart of the subject. He first finds out who his visitor is, next what he wants and then tells him in a few short sentences what he can do about it. He never wastes words. He is troubled with a great many callers who are disposed to waste a 5reat deal of his time. He gets rid of them in short order. He finds after a half minute's conversation whether there is any use in his taiking with a visitor and if he finds there is not, he has no trouble in dismissing the troublesom

it would be amusing if it could be told the many strange propositions that come to President Collier in the course of a day. All sorts and conditions of people call to see the president about every imaginab thing. But in spite of his army of persistent callers, the president manages to get through with his extensive correspondence and attend to many details connected with the exposition work. He pulls off his coat and works in good earnest.

Nearly every man around the exposition

headquarters will tell you that it is a great thing for the exposition that Charles A Collier is president. They will tell you that the executive officer of a great enter-prise like the exposition needs to have a great deal of patience, of pluck, of back-bone, of directness, of quick judgment, of tact, of diplomacy, of executive ability in every direction and an infinite capacity for details. They will tell you further that President Collier possesses these things in a larger degree than almost any man who has been prominently connected with the exposition. Often and often emergen-cies have arisen which required quick and determined action. President Collier has always shown himself equal to the occ ion. Numerous times have come when it was necessary for the president to put himself in direct opposition to some of the strongest forces in the community in order to carry a point. He has not shown himself lacking in aggressiveness at such times. His position is an extremely trying one. The infinite amount of vexation and worry incident upon the management and direction of a large enterprise is by no means the greater part of the work. There are so many matters of great moment connected with the making of an exposition to be considered. For instance, the question of bringing this or that feature to the exposition; matters of policy; financial questions, and the proper care and handling of the many important visitors who come to the city on exposition business and who expect distinguished attention from the

exposition's high officials.
In addition to this President Collier has in addition to this President Collier has a great many committee meetings to attend. He is present at the daily meetings of the executive committee. Besides this he is present at most of the meetings of the more importent standing committees of the exposition. He is called into conference, always, in the settlement of any important question affecting the exposition. Fortunately he can do a great amount of work and every day he finishes his duties by 5:30 o'clock and goes to his home for a night's rest. for a night's rest.

Mr. Felder a Busy Man. The picturesque side of the exposition has been in the hands of Mr. Edmund Fel

der, President Collier's assistant that was. Mr. Felder has taken up the duties of a new and more important position now, that of chief of admissions and concessions. that of chief of admissions and concessions. His private secretary, Mr. Jim Maloney, is one of the most experienced men in the business. He is an old exposition man. He was an official of the world's fair and later served with Mr. Felder at the Midwinter fair at San Francisco. He knows every detail of the office work and has at his fingers' end every matter of importance connected with the work of Mr. Felder. "Maloney, where's that application for the Irish village?" Mr. Felder will ask. Maloney will lay his hands on it in a

"What's the name of that fellow who wants the concession for selling taffy?"
"Smith," Maloney will answer without a moment's reflection.

If Mr. Felder wishes to go into details Maloney can do it. He can furnish whole chapters on Smith's record and previous business connections. It is a tradition in the exposition office that Maloney can write more letters than three average stenographers. When his chief is away he can attend to the correspondence with judgment and ability. He also serves President Collier and is acquainted with the duties of both offices.

Mr. Felder is a busy man. His duties are many and varied. He has held ten thousand interviews with prospective showmen on the midway. They have come from every corner of the globe to

come from every corner of the globe to obtain concessions of some kind. Mr. Felder had extensive experience with this kind of work at Chicago and the midwin-ter fair, and the knowledge of the men with whom he had to deal, as well as his general knowledge of them, has been invalu-able to the exposition management. He has secured many fine attractions for the exposition's midway and, incidentally, he has put a good slice of money into the ex-

position's treasury.

His office is filled from morning until night with callers. He has many visitors whom he does nothing more with than dismiss. He has to listen to hundreds of idle propositions as impracticable as would be the coining of the moon's light into silver dollars. Still, he has to listen to the schemes and then quietly and politely dismiss his callers.

His work is by no means confined to the concessions department. He has a great deal to do with the general work of the exposition, such as passing upon the ap-plications for space, assigning space, etc. Chief Cooper's Work.

Walter G. Cooper, chief of publicity and promotion, is the official who has made the exposition known to the world. He has kept in touch with the press of the world, and has had wonderful success in having columns and whole editions printed about the exposition. His office is continually thronged with out-of-town correspondents. He never wearies of furnishing facts about the exposition. After filling up his newspaper callers on the exposi-tion facts he will take them out to the grounds and show them around. His corespondence with the editors of the country is vast. It keeps both himself and his assistant, Mr. Craig, busy ten hours a

They are constantly being called upon by newspapers to furnish four or five columns of general facts concerning the exposition.
It must be made new. They cannot send to one paper what has just gone by a previous mail to another. The papers de-mand new stuff when they publish anything. So over and over again he works the same material putting the same old facts in new clothing. This task is not a very inspiring or enlivening one.

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CHAPTER XXIX. THE RED MAIDEN.

The great day which we had been expect ing dawned, and lo! It was even as any other day. The air was shrewdly cold when I awoke very early in the morning, just as I had awaked from sleep every morning since I can remember. my custom to begin to say the little prayer which my mother had taught me before I was fairly awake. This I did when I was but a boy, for the economizing of time; and I continued the practice when I put away most other childish things. I declare solemnly that I was past the middle of it before the thought came to me that this was the morn of the day on which I was to die. Even then, by God's extreme mercy, fear did not take me by the throat. I had dreamed of the day often and

shivered for that awaking; but now that it was here it seemed to me like any morn in the years when I used to awake in the little sunlit turelle at Earlstoun to the noise of the singing of birds and turn my thoughts to riding to the Duchrae by the Grenoch side to see Maisle Lennox—Maisle whom I should see no more.

So by the strengthening mercy of God I was enabled to finish my mother's prayer with some composure, and to remember her and Maisie, commending them both to the graceous care of One who is able to

Then came the chancellor's commissioner to tell us that by the high favor of his master we were to be headed in the early morn; and that, too, in the company of the great earl of Cantyre, who, after lying long in prison, was that day, for rebellion in the Highlands and the Isles, to lose his head. No higher favor could be granted, though it seemed not so much to me as doubtless to some, that I should lay my head beside an earl's on the block of the maiden, instead of setting my neck in a rope at the hands of the common executioner in the Grassmarket.

But there is no doubt that all Scotland, and especially all the clan Gordon, would think differently of the matter—ay, even my mother. And to Wat such a death ould be almost like an accolade.

They read me my warrant in my dun-geon by the light of a dim rushlight, but that of Anton Lennox they read not, for a reason that has already appeared, though they told us not of it at the time. But because the messenger was expected to arrive every moment with it. Anton, who shared my favor, was to accompany us to

When they ushered us forth it was yet tarlight, but the light was coming over the Forth; and the hum and confused noise of rustling and speech told us of the pres-ence of a great multitude of people about us. They had indeed come from far, even from the Wild Highlands, for such a heading had not been known for years. keepers gave us a good room, and an ex-cellent breakfast was ready for us in a house contiguous to the scaffold. As we came in the earl was at the head of the table, and the gentlemen of his name about him, Anton and I being apart by ourselves Then the dean of Edinburgh, Mr. Annand, came and asked us to be seated, Anton would not, but went to the window and stood commending himself to the God in whose presence he was so soon to appear. Because it seemed to be expected of a gentleman t) command his spirit before death for the honor of his party and cause, I sat down with the others, and ate more



ANTON WENT TO THE WINDOW AND STOOD COMMENDING HIMSELF TO GOD, IN WHOSE PRESENCE HE WAS SO SOON TO APPEAR.

heartily than I could have expected, though the viands tasted strange, dry, and savor-less. They gave us wine to wash them down withal, which went not amiss.

When they saw that it was growing lighter when they saw that it was growing lighter they put out the candles, and we were brought down the stairs. When I came to the outside and heard the murmur of the crowd, suddenly and strangely I seemd to be breathing and strangely I. ed to be breathing, not sweet morning air, but water chilled with ice. And I had to breathe many breaths for one. There seemed no sustenance in them.

ed no sustenance in them.

Now Cantyre, being a very great man, was allowed his chief friends to be with him. Eight of them attended him in full mourning to the scaffold, chiefly Montgomeries of Skelmorly and Campbells of Skepnish and Duntsaffringe—all noble and wellset men. Anton Lennox and I were permitted to walk with him without any disgrace,

own best attire, which the chancellor had allowed to be provided for us. At least so it was with me. Anton Lennox would have none of these gauds, but was in his blue bonnet and hodden gray. But for me,

though I was to die for the faith, I saw

no reason why I should not die as a gentle-

As we went by the way the people hushed themselves as we came, and many of them sank on their knees to give us a parting prayer to speed us on our journey. The dean and other divinity men of the ruling party gave us what ghostly counsel they could. But, as I expected, Anton would have none of the dean or of any other of them; but I was ready to converse with him, at least as iar as the nat-ural agitation of my spirits would permit.

went next, schooling myself to go firmly, and saying, "It will soon be over! It will soon be over!" Then I would fall to my twenty-third psailm again, and specially to the verse about "death's dark vale," which did indeed strengthen me so that I feared note that I feared was a large was hard. none ill—but still the case was hard enough. But at such times one goes on, winning through unshamed more by, the mechanical action of one's body and the instinct of silence than by the actual thing

which men call courage.

But when at last we stood upon the scaf-But when at last we stood upon the scarfold and looked about us at the great concourse of people, all silent and all waiting
to see us die, I wished that they had
thought to put a rall about the edge. For
the platform being so high and the time so
early in the morning, I walked a little as
though my legs had been the legs of
another and not mine own. But in time

this all passed off.

Then they read Cantyre's warrant and asked him if he had aught to say. He had a long paper prepared, which, standing between his two friends, who held him by either arm, he gave to the dean, and very courteguist he had us farewell, and 'hose ther arm, he gave to the dean, and very courteously he bade us farewell, and those that were with him. He was a most gallant gentleman, though a Highlandman. They made us stand with our backs to the Maiden, and rolled the drums while they set him in his place. But for all that. I heard the horrible crunch as of one that shaws frosty turning with a blunt shaws frosty turnips with a blunt knife. Methought I had fainted away, when I heard the answering splash that follows and the loud universal 'Ah." that

follows and the loud universal "Ah." that swept across the multitudes of people.

Yet as they turned me about, for that my time had come, I saw quite clearly beneath me the populace fighting ficroely one with another beneath the scaffold for the blood that drippled through the boards, dipping their kerchiefs and other linen fabrics in it for keepsakes. Also I saw to the collapsed body, most like a sack that falls sideways, and the headsman holding falls sideways, and the headsman holding up the poor dripping head, for the napkin



AND LO! AMONG THE SHOUTING THRONG I LOOKED AND SAW AND KNEW. As for prayers, I leant on none of them,

As for prayers, I leant on none of them, except my mother's, which I had repeated that morning But I kept saying over and over to myself the Scots' version of the twenty-third Psalm, "The Lord is my Shepherd," and with it won wondrous comfert.

The dean asked me if I had my "testimony" ready written I told him that

mony" ready written. I told him that testimonies were not for me. he said, "do you not hold the cevenan's? "I hold a sword for them so long as 1

could. Now, when I cannot, I can at least Even with the scaffeld down the vennel, it pleased me to say this to him, for such is the vanity of Galloway, and especially of

a Galloway Gordon, Besides, I had once played with the dean at golf upon Leith Links, and he had beaten me foully. Not twice would he outface me, though it were Mr. Annand was a very pleasant speken man, and I think a little grateful that I should speak to him, for he was abasned

that Cantyre would have nothing to say to him-no, nor, for that matter, Anton Len-He asked me what affair had brought me there, which vexed me, for I had supposed the whole city ringing with my braving the council, and the chancellor shaking hands

"I have done God's will," I made him an swer, "as I saw it, in fighting against Charles Stuart for his usage of my country and my house. Were I to escape, I should but do the same again. It is his day and Charles Stuart has me on the edge of the iron. But not long ago it was his father's turn, and so, in due time, it may be

"God forbid!" said the dean piously, think ing, no doubt, poor man, that if the king went that way others certainly might also "God send him as honorable a death. 'Tis better than lolling on Whitehall couches that he should honorably step forth from

the window of the banqueting hall as his father did," I made him answer.

"You are a strange whig, Mr. William Gordon," he said; "do you even give this testimony to them from the scaffold. It will be a change from the general tenor of such."

I said, "You mistake me. I believe as well as any of them, and I am about to die for it, but testimonies are not in my way. Besides, my mother is praying for me. "I would the king could have spared you," he said. "There is need of some like you in

this town of Edinburgh."
"When I was in Edinburgh," I replied, "I had not the spirit of a pooked hen, but holding the banner at Sanquhar hath wondrous ly brisked me."

All this while I could see the lips of Antor Lennox moving, and I knew right well if I had little to say, at the last bitter pinch, he would deliver his soul for the two of us ay, and for the earl, too, if he were permit-

It was just at this moment that we came in sight of the Maiden, which was set high on a scaffold of black wood. There was much scaffolding, and also a tall ladder leading thereto; but what took and held my eye was the evil leaden glitter of the broad knife, which would presently shear away

my life.

Then, though a rim about my neck grew icy cold till it ached with the pain—as when, on a hot day, one holds one's wrists overlong in a running stream—nevertheless my southland pride and the grace of Goo

kept me from vulgarly showing my fear. Yet even the earl, who came of a family who ought by this time to have grown accustomed to lose their heads, was daunt-oned somewhat by the sight of the Mailen. And judged such present and visible death And judged such present and visible death will daunton the most resolute courage. Therefore he caused the napkin to be bound upon his face ere he approached nearer, and so was led upon the scaffold tret. I

had fallen away from the staring eyne and I shuddered at the rasping eeno of his

words.
"This is the head of a traitor!" he cried, as the custom is.

And again the people cried, "Ah!"—they cried it through their clenched teeth—but it was more like a wild beast's growl than a human cry.
So I took off my hat, and though for a

moment I stood without power, suddenly my voice was given back to me, and that with such surprising power that I never knew that I had so great an utterance. faith my father taught me and for which my father died; neither for king nor bishop will I change it. Neither for love nor lands will I reoreant or swear falsely. I am a Gordon of Earlstoun. I die for the free dom of this land. God do so to me and more also if ever I gave my back to a foe or my shoulder to a friend all the days of my life! That is all my testimony. God have mercy on my sinful soul, for Christ's

sake. Amen!' "Lord, that is no Whig word!" cried one from the crowd-a soldier, as I think. "Tis a pity he is a rebel," said another and I heard them as though they had of another, and not of myself. And all the time I had been speaking I was watching the headsman wiping his broad blade with a fragment of fine, old

linen, daintily as one may caress a sweet-heart or beloved possession.

Then the dean began the praying, for since I had played with him upon the links of Leith at our diversion, I could not reject his ministrations. And also, as I said, he was a pleasant well-spoken man. But he had hardly said many words, or indeed got to the matter of his prayer, which, being an Episcopalian, it took him a long time to do when his voice seemed to be drowned in the surging murmur which rose from the people far down the wide spaces of the Grassmarket. The sound was that of a great multitude that cried aloud; but whether for joy or hate I could not tell. The dean went on praying with his eyes shut, but none, I think, minded him, or indeed could none, I think, minded nim, or included have heard him if they had. For every eye have heard him if they had, turned to the in all that mighty throng was turned to the distance, whence came the cheering of the

myriad throats. The soldiers looked one to the other, and officers drew together and conferred. They thought, doubtless that it was the messenger of death with the other warrant of execution, that for Anton Lennox. Yet they marveled why in that case the people

The commander bade the drums beat, for the voices of those about the scaffold foot began to take up the shouting and he fear-ed a tumult. So the kettle drums brayed out their angry whirr, and the great basses coomed dull and hollow.

But, in spite of all, the crying of the whole people waxed londer and louder and came nearer and nearer, so that they could in no wise drown it with all their instru-

Then in the Gut of the Bowhead, I saw Then in the Gut of the Bowhead, I saw a white horse and a rider upon it, driving fercely through the black press of the throng. And ever the people tossed their bonnets in the air, flecking the red sunrise with them, and they fell back before the rider as the foam surged from the prow of a swift hoat on Solway tide.

rider as the foam surged from the prow of a swift boat on Solway tide.

And lo! among the shouting throng I looked, and saw, and knew. It was my own lass that rode and came to save me when the headsman was willing the crimson from the bloody shearing knife to make it ready for me. In either hand she waved the parchment of pardon, and the people shouted, "A pardon, a pardon! God save the king!"

shouted, "A pardon, a pardon: God save the king!"

Without rein she rode, and the people opened a lane for her weary horse. Very pale was her face, the sweetest that ever the sun shone on. Very heavy the lids of her abased eyes, that were the Trucst and

the bravest that ever God gave to woman. But when they were lifted up to me on the scaffold of death, I saw that through anxiety, that drew dark rings about them, they were joyful with a great joy!

And that is what Maisie Lennox did for me. What did yours for you?

The Proper End of This History.

The Proper End of This History.
But out perils were not over. We were in fear that at any hour the messenger might arrive, having gotten another horse, even in that lonely place where Maisie left him. But having the pardons in the king's hand, our foes were eager to be rid of us. They knew that Roger McGhie had been busy on our behalfs, so that the council showed no surprise that he had prevailed. But they ordered us forth out of the kingdom upon the instant. Bo within an hour we went, right well content, with the offi-

dom upon the instant. So within an nour we went, right well conient, with the officers on board a ship at Leith, that waited with anchor weighed and sails backed in the roads for the council's permit to sail. Which being obtained by the same boat that brought us, they drew away with us on board on the instant. And it was as well, for, as our friends afterward advised us, the plundered messenger came in durus, the plundered messenger came in dur-ing the ight and with the earliest break ing the ight and with the earliest break of morn there was a swift vessel on our track. But by that time we were wellnigh half over with a good ship and a following wind, so that there was no ship in Scotland that could catch us.

In due time we landed at Rotterdam with great joy and rejoicing. Now, there is many a story that I might tell concerning.

great joy and rejoicing. Now, there is many a story that I might tell concerning our life there—how I took service in the Scots regiments of the prince, how poor we were and how happy. Indeed, if I be spared and keep my wits, I may tell it one day. For, to my thinking, it is a good tale, and infinitely more mirthful than this of the killing time, which presently it has been my lot to tell. my lot to tell.

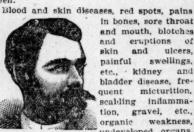
Also in it there would fall to be commer orated how my mother came to us, and concerning Wat and Kate, and all that sped between them. Also, for a greate theme, how we went back and helped Ren-wick and Clelland to organize again the Seven Thousand, and how they stood in the breach when the Stuarts were swept away. Especially I should joy to tell of the glorious Leaguer of Dunkeld. That were a tale to actempt, indeed, with Maisie Lennox at that tale's ending, even as she has been the beginning and middle and end of this. Only by that time she was no more Maisie Lennox.

The End.

J. Howard Moore is known as the champion prohibition orator of the United States. He is studying in the University of Chicago, and is the president of the University Vegetarian Club. He thinks it as wicked to eat meat as to drink liquor.

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# Iding? THE FOURTH IN JAPAN

Americans Observe the Day. Japs Close Their Business Places.

Yokohama, Japan, July 11 .- (Staff Correspondence.)-I have seen the 4th of July celebrated in many cities of the United States, but never a celebration to equal that here on the 4th.

All told, there were about one thousand Americans in Yokohama. Every man, woman and child of them displayed American flag in some form. The Jap shopkeepers had made up quantities of silk handkerchiefs with the flag in each of the four corners, and silk four-in-hand ties, with the knot of the blue background and white stars, while the ends were red and white stripes. With these, or with flags, every American showed his colors.

The celebration opened up at noon. In the port, anchored in front of the hotels, was the United States flagship Baltimore with Admiral Carpenter aboard. About it ere anchored the English flagship Centurion and four other English cruisers, be-sides French, German, Russian and Japanese gunboats. At noon every ship in the harbor raised the American flag and fired salute of thirteen guns.
Everybody had collected in the Grand

hotel veranda, where the Imperial Guard band, from Tokio, played the American airs. From boats anchored in front a beau-tiful display of Japanese daylight fireworks was given.

The Japanese officials and merchants, to pay their respects to the Americans, marched down behind their boy band of two score of flutes and German accordions, playing "Marching Through Georgia" and "John Brown's Body," and waving hundreds of American and Japanese flags. They lined up in front and lustily shouted, "Bauzai America" until their throats were sore. Then there was a general lining-up at the long American bar of the hotel, and later in the evening there was a jolly mixture

of the Jap and the jag.

From 3 to 7 o'clock in the afternoon there was a reception and dance aboard the Bal-timere, and in the evening a display of fireworks on the beach, not to speak of the displays made of themselves by the

Naturally the English navy was not inclined to enter into the celebration, but the officers had been twitted so much about their former acts in sailing the fleet away just before the 4th that they remained in port this time and did their part in honor of their American cousins.

In Yokohama all foreign business houses and banks closed and the newspapers sus-pended publication. They do this on the national holidays of every nation, making, within the year, quite a number of holi-

#### Second Impressions of Japan.

One's first impressions of Japan do not last. For the first five weeks the novelty of the country, the peculiarities of the people, and the absurdities and grotesqueness of the sights you see are attractive There is a fascination about it. But in time, this wears off and you begin to see the real Japan, to understand her people

who live within her gates. Among the latter are all classes of people. Some of the most refined, cultured and cleverest Americans and English in the world are to be found here. But these are others. There are Americans here who truckle in all things to the Japanese, and, unfortunately, there is a brand of Americans who flood our country with Japanese literature and alleged Japanese news ground out and sent to the foreign office, for which they get an annual allowance, in one way or another, and are permitted to occasionally dine at the home of a Jap official.

These fellows endeavor to throw all manner of obstacles in the way of a visiting newspaper man and to queer his productions, if they are decidedly pro-Japanese. On account of my story of the Tiench-waugtai battle, where the Japanese soldiers killed all the wounded Chinese-1,200-on the field after the battle, these fellows, over Japanese nom de plumes, have endeavored for a month past to arouse the Japs against me. But, while the Japs use them, they have no respect for them, and re than one prominent Jap has agreed with me in my estimate of the people

Japan.

Indeed the officials have, in their own peculiar and slow way, given me all advantages and facilities that they give to an oreigner. They tell you about what they have done, but never of what they are do-ing, and nothing that does not redound to the flattering credit of Japan. They are extremely polite and clever, but are decidediplomatic in evading questions that would not answer. In this, however, the Japanese government officials are only

Japanese papers, who have been educated in America and who know how to get the news in true American style, the news of overnment doings, when given out, would be as ancient as the scoop printed by the correspondent of a New York paper in June that the emperor had hyphoid fever last March but recovered in two weeks and had been hale and hearty since. The able correspondent added to his story that he was the first to print it and took unto himself great credit

Speaking of the Jap reporter, he would be a great success if the government would allow him to be. I am speaking of one in particular—a young fellow who has had ex-perience in San Francisco and who has managed to get sufficient news in the last three months to have his paper suppressed five times by the government.

Of the Real Japan.

But it was of the real Japan that I began to write-of Japan as it appears to one who has been in all its parts and who was

been with all classes of its people.

There are two Japans—an old and a new.
The great mass of the people yet cling to the old Japan, but the government and the better educated element are decidedly west-ern in all things, and it will not be many years before the old Japan will be a thing of the past, every vestige of which will have disappeared.

The advancement, or westernizing of Japan, commenced just after the revolution of 1868. But to go back into history. During the eighth century Buddhist missionaries came over from China and introducations. ed the civilization of China (which was, by the way, then almost as advanced as now), causing, in time, a government to be es-tablished on the line of the Chinese centralized bureaucratic plan, with a system o ministers responsible to the emperor, or "Son of Heaven," whose power was absolute. These mikados, however, spent their time oscillating between indolence and debauchery. During the eleventh century the manly and warlike Japanese gentry re-belled at this form of government, and for centuries after the real master of the empire was he who was strongest with his sword and headed the most numerous host From the eleventh century to 1867 the shosuns really ruled, retaining the mikado as the theoretical head. Under the shoguns

were the daimyos, who ruled the smaller In 1853 when Commodore Perry, with his American gunboat, demanded of Japan that she open up several ports to foreign resi-dence and foreign trade, Japan was in eak condition, and the shogun was forced

ment of Shimonoseki by the combined for-eign fleet, including Great Britain, and the exacting of a \$3,000,000 indemnity from Japan by the powers. That was followed by an internal revolution in Japan resulting in the overthrow of the shogunate rule and a return to the sole rule of an emperor. Mutsuhito, the present emperor, assumed the throne in 1867, and with his ascendency and the overthrow of the shogunate Japan

the throne in 1867, and with his assembly and the overthrow of the shogunate Japan and the overthrow of the shogunate Japan

commenced to westernize.

In 1871 the daimiates were abolished and prefectures established in their stead, or a centralized bureaucoracy was substituted for feudalism. A postal and telegraph system was established and a mint opened at Osaka in the same year. Then it was that the government began sending bright that the government began sending brigh young boys to all western countries to be educated and bringing into Japan teachers and skilled workmen from all countries to

introduce things western.

From that date up to the present Japan has advanced as no nation on earth ever expanded in the same years. Her governnent has adopted something from alm every government on earth. Her higher classes of people have adopted all things American except manner. That they assume with Americans, but among themselves they still fall upon their knees and bow their heads to the floor when meet-ing at their homes, and when in public bow low numberless time before unttering a word. Though at their club dinners, they wear frock coats, they pull off their shoes and sit on the floor. Indeed, in many things they combine grotesquely the Japa-nese and American customs.

It is, however, only about one-half of 1 per cent of the male population who affect western dress. Practically none of the fe male sex, other than the empress and a few women who have married foreigners, wear the American dress. The figures of the women do not gracefully submit to the style. Indeed, a Japanese woman has no figure, viewed from an artistic American standpoint. In foreign dress they are absurd looking spectacles, though in their own some of them are cute, if not really pretty.

Many of the men in part American dress are especially grotesque. You often see them in Japanese skin-tight trousers, the native sandal shoe and an American coat and hat. Some of these hats are queer devices. All over Tokio you see men trotting about in little gray pressed in hats, quite high and with a brim half an inch wide. It is the hat once worn by ladies in America, with a bird wing on one side, but which was never popular. An Ameri-can manufacturer, who made up a stock which he could not dispose of, ha paimed them off on the Japs and they have sold like hot cakes. It is true they are too small for the Jap head, but, in the wind, they hold them with one hand and strut about in high feather.

Many greater and more material things western they have adopted and combined with their own ideas. They have built railroads after the English pattern, but are now adopting American engines, and, in time, will, perhaps, come to American cars. They have modeled their police and detective systems after the French, but have improved upon that. Indeed, there is no police system on the globe so efficient

Her military system was adopted fro the French, but is now a combination of French and German. Her public school system is based upon that of the United States, and is equally good, if not better. Her constitution, promulgated in 1889, making Japan a constitutional monarchy, was adopted from Prussia. Her only adoption from Russia has been a strict censorship of the press and laws which give the police censorship over public meetings. In only that a free press and free speech are not permitted is she Russian.

With the latter exception the Japanes have adopted the best of all things west-ern; this is, those things which are adaptable to use in their country. It is true they have bad things palmed off on them sometimes, but, as a rule, they have got the best.

As imitators they are adept. Quickly they learn to make for themselves articles similar to new imported ones, and they are now manufacturing on a small scale almost every conceiva are they reproducing American and English patented articles. The government encourages this by refusing to grant patents on

foreign-made goods.

Any article that you intelligibly describe to a Japanese artisan he can make for you. In metal work and carvings of all kinds in the world. They are patient and very slow, but if you give them time you will

Yet Japan is primitive in many things. Outside of her cotton factories she has adapted few labor-saving devices. In Japan human labor is cheaper than either machinery or animal labor. Heavily loaded carts are hauled by men instead of horses. Indeed, the cooly is the beast of burden, the lifting machine, the everything. He can live comfortably upon 10 sen a day and is satisfied with wages of from 15 to 20 sen, or from 8 to 10 cents in our money. Yet the same Japanese cooly workingman is as slow as the proverbial cold molasses. F. B. Nichols, an iron manufacturer of Bessemer, Ala., who has been here several weeks, says he has carefully studied the labor of Japan and that it is not so cheap labor of Japan and that it is not so cheap as figures would make it appear. He ex-presses the opinion that one Alabama ne-gro would do more hard work and accom-plish more in one day of ten hours than four Japanese laborers will accomplish in twelve hours. As he expresses it, the Jap works slowly one minute and rests the The jinrickisha men, says he, are the only Japanese who ever hurry, and they only do so because their trade re-

In whatever class of life you find the Japanese he seems happy. The cooly, who wears nothing but a breach cloth, wears a smile with it. Every one appears indolent but good natured. They seem to live on laugh. The slightest thing provokes a laugh. And above all things they seem to love one another. I have been among all classes of them. I have seen them gloriously drunk on sake, and I have seen them cold sober, but have never yet seen them cold sober, but have never yet seen them fight or quarreling. They are always polite to one another, though I have heard them use some nasty language in commenting upon foreigners. In their language they have not what is known with us as "curse" words, neither have they the Bowery slang, but they have words of the vilest meaning, and among the lower classes about the streets, particular-

ly at night, you hear it. Among the higher classes of Japs you find some delightful people. A thoroughly educated Jap is the best educated man in the world. Many of them speak English, French and German fluently. In the foreign office, for instance, every man knows the detailed history of every country on the globe. They keep thoroughly post-ed on political movements in America as well as European countries. With me many of them have discussed the silver question and the probabilities of the silver-ites winning in the United States at the

These are the men who are making Japan One of the dairuyos, indignant at the "law of the gods" being polluted by foreigners, in 1863 fired upon United States and rench vessels. This led to the bombard
To enter the government service a man must have knowledge, and must know what it is. There are few of them it is

how to apply it. That is why the government is conducted so cheaply; that is why it has so few employes.

The government officers are from the The government officers are from the nobility of Japan. The army and navy officers are from the same class. They are the highest class of the Japanese. Naturally so. The Japanese have always been a fighting people. The shotguns and dalmyos have had their armies for centuries. To fight has been bred in the race for generations. In olden times the soldier ranked highest. Then came the farmer who produced the food to feed the soldier; and last came the shopkeeper and the cooly, or servant of the soldier.

So it is now. The shopkeeper ranks so-

So it is now. The shopkeeper ranks so-cially but a peg above the cooly. So dif-ferent it is from China, where the mer-chant ranks highest and the soldier is the slum of the earth. Perhaps that is why the Chinese merchant is always to be trusted, always honest; why it is best to believe all Japanese merchants dispensed believe all Japanese merchants dishonest until they prove themselves honest.

In this connection one observes a rather surprising thing in the banks of Japan. The shroff in every bank, Japanese as well as foreign, is a Chinaman. In a bank the shroff handles all the money. You present your check or draft to the teller or clerk. He examines it, figures out the rate of ex-change and makes a chit, which he passes to the shroff. The shroff verifies the calculation on a sorobau, the Chines the car-culation on a sorobau, the Chinese adding machine, checks the same if correct, and then goes for the money. Every one gives a different reason why it is that the shroff, or money handler, in every bank is a Chinaman, and why the compradore, or man who handles all moreys in the large man who handles all moneys in the large importing and exporting business houses is a Chinaman, but whatever be the reason it is a fact. Where large sums of money are to be handled, be it in America, English or Japanese concerns, the man who handles the cash, who pays it out and takes it in, who is responsible for it and for correct balances, is invariably a Chinaman. Among them there has never been an absconder nor a defaulter; yet the Chinese government officials are all open to bribery, and the bribery of a Japanese government official has never been known.

As a People.

Aside from these matters, as a whole, the Japanese are an impulsive, ambitious, patriotic people. Their ambition would lead them to make Japan one of the great and powerful countries of the world. Their impulsiveness is apt to lead them into error in causing them to overestimate their own strength. Right now they are fighting among themselves. It is ministry and anti-ministry parties. The anti-ministry party bases its opposition upon what it terms the humiliation brought upon Japan by the Manchurian acquirements from China and the abandonment of the same at Russia's dictation. With the people that proved so strong a card that the government prohibited newspaper reference to it and public criticism of their action. They have suppressed both press and politicianshave placed the iron hand upon opposition

in its inciplency.

In doing this they have created intense feeling among the anti-politicians and the soshi, but they have prevented a spread of the opposition political fever. Though making their offices more secure the min-isters have endangered their lives; for assassination is yet a political weapon. A belief in the justice of the same continues among the soshi class. 'Thus the ministers of state must have their houses always guarded and must be accompanied in all

Protecting Foreigners.

Since Russia's interference the govern-ment has taken the same precaution to protect foreigners that it has to protect its own ministers of state. Travelers have been guarded by government detectives with a vigilance heretofore unknown. Even foreigners in the employ of the government in traveling from place to place, have been accompanied by detectives for protection.

Congressman Mercer, of Nebraska, who

s traveling in Japan with his wife has been guarded by a detective everywhere, not at his own solicitation, but because the ordinary Jap crank or soshi does not distinguish between foreigners, and, being aroused against the Russians, Germans and French, he may commit a murder upon an American, believing him to be another.

Some Americans I have met make vigorcus kicks against always being shadowed and having their every movement and act, even to the number of drinks they take, reported in writing and entered among the official papers of the chief detection official papers of the chief detective office. Yet the government deems such action necessary, or at least a wise precaution. tition of the attempted assassination of the exprovitz of Russia, which occurred in 101 at Otsu; or of the Li Hung Chang act.

Apropos of such things it has been said that the Japanese are the most skillful manipulators of the sword in the world. The saying goes that a Jap can draw a describe with it a figure 8 in the atmosphere and gracefully decapitate opponent before said opponent can bat an ye. But, as a matter of fact, the Jap with a sword cannot hold a candle to a young Georgia negro and a razor. That was demonstrated down at Nagasaki recently. negro sailor from the United States gunzer" and a jag. He ran beam-on to a jagged Jap and his sword, but before the Jap's sword had described the first circle of the 8 the razor had got into action and Mr. Jap was hors du combat. The razor unfortunately proved fatal. The marine was tried before the United States corsul and found guilty of murder, but his attorney has appealed and he will have a new trial.

Right here comes a point which may be news to some readers of this. An American offender in Japan is not tried in Japan and Japan, the United States has complete jurisdiction over its citizens. You may kill a Jap or commit a robbery. Yet the Japanese courts carmot punish you. Each American consul in Japan and China is a judge as well, and in connection with each consulate is a jall. and

resides over the same.
In Japan, however, five years hence, when the new treaty goes into effect, this will be done away with, and the Japa-nese courts will have jurisdiction over foreign offenders. As it is now, under the existing treaty, if you, as a United States violate a Japanese law or commit a crime, if the Japanese officers arrest you they must at once turn you over to the United States consul, who tries you in his In that you have all the rights you have at home. You can demand a trial by jury of your own people. Twelve citi-zens of the United States must be summoned and they bring in the verdict. The Japanese courts or government have no say

n the matter. It is the same with England, France and other nations. That is why a passport to travel in the interior of Japan is necessary, it being undesirable that Japan should harbor persons not amenable to its laws.

The government only issues them as a courtesy, at the request of your minister or consul, but not as a matter of right. Without a passport you cannot buy a railroad ticket, nor will you be lodged at any hotels without the limits of the treaty ports. All this, however, will be changed when the new treaties go into effect. Then foreigners can travel or live anywhere in Japan. They can likewise own property anywhere in Japan; but they will then

be answerable to Japanese laws, and all questions will be decided by Japanese courts.

The foreign residents of Japan, especially the American business men, protested v.g-orously against the new treaty, which will United States in the spring which is de-cidedly favorable to Japan.

The Japanese diplomats believe in the old maxim that more files are caught with

molasses than vinegar, and by well-directed flattery and cute little attentions they
manage soon to make some of our American diplomats more Japanese than American. They well know how to put salt on
the tails of some American birds and make
Japan so delightful to them that they can
see only Japan's interests.

In many respects, in character, manner and disposition, the Japanese people are much like the French. They are impulsive and patriotic; quick of anger, equally quick to be pacified. They love and hate with equal degrees of intensity. When I arrived in Japan the most intense hatred toward the English was manifested by all toward the English was manifested by all Japanese. Today England is their beloved nation. All the high government officials, including Count Ito, took occasion last Tuesday to come down from Tokio and pay their respects to the English admiral whose ship has been in this port several weeks. Against an outside enemy the Jap buries all local prejudices and is united, but, now

that there is no immediate alarm from the outside, they want to fight among themselves. If Russia holds off for a more favorable time to push herself into Corea, and no warlike clouds appear in the sky, when the diet meets in the fall, when free speech in the house of representatives cannot be suppressed by the ministry, international strife that may lead to revolution is to be expected. The ambition of the "outs" will lead them to any deed, and Japan may yet, and very soon, furnish a repetition of chapters of French history. In view of what might happen, Japan is today perhaps the most interesting country on the globe—not the wee, tiny Japan, the old Japan, the peculiar and grotesque Japan; not the Japan that the globe-trotter sees under the chaperonage of a professional guide who stuffs him

ccording to his likes, as evidenced by his questions and expressed opinions—but the real Japan composed of not exceeding 200,000 men from whose views and opinions those of the masses are formed. That Japan is destined to rank amo the most powerful nations of the world is an established fact. She is no longer to be viewed as a toy nation. It will no be many years before she will be England's

greatest rival in the commerce of the east, perhaps of the world, and she will soon have such a navy that the ships of no nation can frighten her. She will send out her citizens to all quarters of the earth and will be able to demand equal rights with the most favored nations in all coun-

Already she is well protected, and her coast defenses are being increased each year. Her army is as well organized as that of any country in the world. It has been tested, to her advantage, in all re-spects but one. Whether the Jap soldier has the stamina to fight stubbornly day in and day out for days against an evenly matched foe remains to be seen. In this they were not tested in the Chi-nese war. Outside of the naval battles and the capture of the Wei-Hai-Wei forts that was no war. The Japanese army was not half matched in any one of the so-called battles. Yet the foreign military experts who followed the army all agree that it is splendidly organized and equipped, and the Jap makes a good soldier.

Better than the army, however, is the navy. The Japs are a scafaring race. They know how to handle ships and have been educated to fight them in the most scientific manner. Indeed, as a power Japan is no longer to be ignored by the great nations of the

Of all governments in the world there is perhaps not another so economically administered as the Japanese. There are no sinecures; salaries are small, and every man must perform his duty. Yet the gov-ernment is progressive. It makes good use

of its expenditures, because every branch of it is honest. There are 40,000,000 people in Japan. Yet its total annual revenues amount to but \$90,000,000 or silver yen. In gold that would be less than \$50,000,000. This revenue is derived in all manner and sorts of ways. The largest item of receipts is the land tax. On all land a tax of 2½ per cent annually is imposed, but the valuanually is imposed, but the v tion fixed twenty years ago never changed is very low. This

brings in a revenue of \$38,000,000. The sake and beer tax yields \$17,000,000; the tobacco tax \$3,000,000; the tax on soy (gauce somewhat like Worcestershire) \$1, \$5,000,000 the income tax \$1,500,000; customs \$5,000,000 and so on. On nearly everything used a small tax is levied.

The customs receipts are small, because under the old treaties, which must remain in existence five years yet, Japan is not remitted to charge more than 5 per cent duty upon any importation. Japan's income tax is a graduated one.

All incomes over \$300 are taxed. The taxation progresses from 1 to 3 per cent.

Japan's expenditures in times of peace are about the same as her receipts. carry on the war with China, however, an internal loan of \$100,000,000 (silver) at 5 per cent was effected. During terms of peace the Japanese reg-

ular army consists of but 63,000 men at a cost of \$13,000,000 annually to the govern-There are, perhaps, fewer beggars and paupers in Japan than in any other country of the world. Yet there is but \$5 (silver)

per capita of money in circulation in Ja-About the currency and banking system of Japan I had a talk yesterday with Mr. Soyeda, the comptroller of the currency. "The total currency of Japan," said he, "amounts to \$223,924,808 or yen. It con-

sists of: 

Convertible Central bank notes ...122,482,883
"While we have a bimetallic standard
under the law, it is really a silver stand-

The first banks created had the power of issuing paper currency upon holdings of government bonds as a basis. But the government found this a bad system and afterwards established the Central bank or Nippon Ginko, which now issues all paper currency redeemable in gold and silver. This Central bank, with branches an over Japan, was established in 1886. Under our laws, it must keep on hand gold and silver with which to redeem its our-standing notes. In extreme cases it has the power and authority to issue extra

the power and authority to issue extra notes to the amount of 85,000,000 yen, with government bonds and other securities as a guarantee fund.

"Besides the Nippon Ginko or Central bank, the Yokohama Specie bank was organized under government supervision, and is engaged chiefly in foreign exchange. Some of the old national banks are still in existence, but their charters expire in 1899. Of course there are a large number 1899. Of course there are a large number of private banking concerns. Indeed, doubt if any country has a better bank-

doubt if any country has a better banking system than Japan, and we have
ample to do the business of the country."
"How much gold and silver builtion is
mined in Japan annually?"
"The annual production of these metals
in Japan annually amounted last year to
23,256 ounces of gold and 1,889,526 ounces
of silver."
"Where is all of your gold coin? I see "Where is all of your gold coin? I see

"No. It is hoarded by the government, the banks and wealthy individuals. That is, that which is here. Much of it is ex-

orously against the new treaty, which will bring their interests under the jurisdiction of the Japanese courts, but the Japanese diplomats seem to have been shrewder than ours and negotiated a new treaty with the

there are few paupers. Don't you observe the people of all classes to be happy and contented? They live simply, it is true, but that is conducive to health; and you have doubtless observed that the Japanese are a hearty and healthy people.

"Still," he continued, "we would like to have more money in Japan. Our people could make good use of it in building large manufactories, all of which now in existence are very profitable. We are rapidly increasing our exports annually, and, as you know, there is nothing which so increases the wealth of a country as its exports."

During our talk Mr. Soyeda conducted me through the treasury building. It is a plain substantial structure, very simply furnished. It has no surplus of clerks—only sufficient to transact the actual business. The ordinary Arabic figures instead of the Japanese characters are used in all work, and all figuring is done on the soroban, which every one has seen in Chinese shops and laundries at home.

"The soroban is faster and one is less liable to make mistakes in using it," said Mr. Soveda. "than by your system of

liable to make mistakes in using it," said Mr. Soyeda, "than by your system of figuring. We have adopted many things from you, but we think ours for figuring "Will you ever adopt Roman letters in-

stead of your difficult characters?"
"Never. In the first place, ours are the best, though more d.fficult to acquire a thorough knowledge of. Again, our history and writings for centuries are in the Jap-anese characters, and from a study of both—I was for many years at college in

both—I was for many years at college in England—I believe our characters or our language should not be changed.

"Still we have both, as you will see here," he continued as he exhibited a hundred yen 5 per cent coupon government bond printed on one side in Japanese and the other in English. "This is a class of Japanese property the foreigner can hold, and quite a number of them are held by foreigners. When our new treaties go into effect Japan will be open to investment effect Japan will be open to investment of foreign capital in manufactories and other things, and I expect to see quite an

I am done with Japan. On the next Francisco I take passage, soon again to be upon good old American soil, where I can speak to those who speak my language and where life is worth living. Japan is all night in its way. It is a unique and de-lightful country to visit. But don't re-main too long. Don't cling on until its revelties wear off and you are faced with tern realities.

Naked men chasing about the streets,

Naked men chasing about the streets, the queer little inrickishas, the gaudy little kimonas of the women, the beauties of its scenery, its temples, and Buddhas, and tea houses, and curlo shops—all have their novelty when you come, but this soon passes and then but the flat beer remains. With the passing of the froth comes the mosquitoes and the fleas. Japan is the summer resort of the latter. They ap-parently come from all over the world to prey upon the people of the "Land of the Rising Sun," and upon foreigners in partic-

Japan and China waiting for something to turn up in the shape of another war. When I left Atlanta the war was at its height. The Japanese troops were prepar-ing to march upon Peking. They were massed at Port Arthur and Wei-Hal-Wei ready to be transported across the gulf of Pe-chi-il to a point near Tien-Tsin, from whence they were to march upon Peking. At this stage Li Hung Chang himself sued for peace and salled across to Shimonoseki to meet with Count Ito and Viscount

When I arrived at San Francisco and prepared to board the steamship China, a cable came announcing the attempted assassination of the Chinese viceroy.

The China touched at Honolulu, which has no cable and where no news could be heard and then after a total of eighteen.

heard, and then, after a total of eighteen days at sea, we arrived in Yokohama, on the 15th of April, to learn that an armistice of twenty days had been agreed upon soon after the shooting of Li Hung Chang. A day or two thereafter came the news of the termination of peace negotiations, followed by the emperor's rescript announclowed by the emperor's rescript announce

lowed by the emperor's rescript announcing that the war had ended.

Then came the interference of Russia, France and Germany. The Japanese people were beginning to celebrate their victory and boast of laying for England next, when the ministry abandoned Japan's territorial acquirements from China at the district of these powers. Immediately the dictation of these powers. Immediately the enthusiasm of the people was turned into hatred of foreigners and dispust with the ministry. So intense became this feeling that all foreigners were watched over and protected by detectives, and the ministers each had to be protected by a heavy bodyguard. Newspapers were suppressed every day and editors were punished for criticisg the ministry.

Celebrations were ordered, but the people refused to celebrate. They clamored for a fight with Russia, but the ministry would not have it. Public meetings to protest were called, but the police suppres them. And still all this goes on. Many times it has looked like war would begin anew, but not so. The nearest approach to it was the taking possession of Formosa, where a few hundred Chinese soldiers were killed while running from the forts which they made a pretense at holding.

To get from one point to another in the orient is a trial. At home it is talked of as a mere junket to run from Yokohama over to Shanghai, yet it takes as long as to go from New York to London. And from Yokohama to Peking is nearly a three weeks' trip, sixty miles of which you travel in a canal boat pulled by coolies. From Yokohama to Tamsul, Formosa, you must take your chaces in catching ships, there being no regular lines. You may get there in two weeks or it may take you two months. You must go to Nagasaki to get a ship to Shanghai, then take another down Anevy, and there take your chancer in catching something to carry you the three or four hundred miles across to Formosa island.

Again, in running about through the orient, after the first of April, you butt up against all sorts of horrible diseases. At one point you run into the cholers, where people are dying by the scores daily At another you run into the black plague, equally fatal, and everywhere in China smallpox exists to such an extent that you occasionally see men in the streets with the disease actually upon them.

Several of the Japanese correspondents who remained with the army after the fight-ing ceased, expecting it to be renewed, died of cholera. Two out of the three who went to the Pescadores fell victims to the cholera, and two correspondents of London newspapers were held prisoners on a cholera-infected ship lying off the Pescadores era-infected ship for a full month.

The Russian scare has died out. Russia wants a harbor in Corea which, unlike Vladivostok, will be open all the year round. Vladivostok is frozen up during the winter. But Russia has no idea of taking possession of this harbor if she has to go to war with Japan to do so. It will be five years before her Siberian railroad can be com-pleted and during the interval she has ample time to acquire the harbor of Port Lazaref from Corea. The government of the hermit kingdom is already the tool of Russia and is willing today to concede her the harbor she wants, but Russia pre-fers to wait and get it by diplomacy, which is chapper and surer than war. Cores is a child nation. Heretofore she

Corea is a child nation. Heretofore she has been practically a part of China, though with a king and government of her own. Though under the terms of peace between China and Japan, Corea was declared independent, that simply meant a transfer of guardianship to Japan.

Count Inouye, one of Japan's ablest statesmen, was sent to Corea to teach her how to govern herself, and in his wake there followed thousands of arrogant Japanese who laid claim to all things in the country and treated the native Coreans as though they were but slaves or captives of war. This naturally aroused all Coreans

to China, her former guardian. when Russia's diplomats made to the royal family and loaned

to the royal family and loaned money to the bankrupt government, the northern bear became Corea's favorite.

Already it is known that a secret treaty corea cedes to Russia and Corea, by which Corea cedes to Russia a port on her east-ern coast and permission to extend her Siberian railroad through Corean territory. Russia has also acquired from China terri-tory in Manchuria, through which she is to run this great transcontinental railroad that is to connect St. Petersburg with her farthest eastern possession and the Pacific

When that railroad is completed the record of around the world in sixty-three days will be broken. Then one will be able to make the tour around the world largely by rai. With the exception of the 4,600 miles from San Francisco to Yokohama, the 200 miles from Shimonoseki to Port Lazaref, and the 3,000 miles from Havre to New York, the traveler may circumscribe the globe by rail.

the globe by rail.

Naturally this road will place Russia in position to defend her eastern possessions and to swoop down and take all of Corea and Manchuria or northern China should she want it. It will enable her to mass any number of troops on her eastern frontier without sending them half around the world by sea. England, more than Japan, fears the competition of this great railread.

One of the leading Japanese newspapers-One of the leading Japanese newspapers—
the Nippon—takes a very sensible view of
it in an article deprecating the proposed
alliance between Japan and England. "The
primary object of the railroid," says the
Nippon, "may be military, but, after all,
it is a highway between Europe and Asia
that Russia cannot monopolize for her
own purposes. From the very necessity
of maintaining it she will have to throw
it open for the use of all nations."

The Nippon then tells of England's employment of various devices to prevent the

The Nippon then tells of England's employment of various devices to prevent the construction of the Suez canal, England fearing that the opening of the canal would endanger her empire of India by providing a route for Russia and France to send their forces eastward. The result has not justified that apprehension. "England is now repeating her mistake in taking an alarmist view of the Siberian railroad. It may perhaps suit her ourproses to repremay perhaps suit her purposes to represent the northern power as entirely engrossed by the ambition of military conquest, but it can hardly make for Japan's interest to take such a view of Russia's position. It is Japan's mission to convert the Siberian railway into a means of con-

solidating the peace of the world."

Then The Nippon says: "The permanent policy that Japan ought to pursue is to policy that Japan ought to pursue is to be self-reliant and to uphold the peace of the east. With that aim constantly in sight, it is necessary for her to hold herself aloof from either Russia or England, and to pursue an independent line of action. Instead of dreading, as some elder politicians do in imitation of English newspapers, the completion of the Siberian railway, Japanese should think how they can way, Japanese should think how they can turn the new line to their own advantage. One of the best measures they could take would be the construction of a railway would be the construction of a railway running northward from either Fusan or Jinsen to some point on the Siberian line. What is more dangerous to the peace of the orient than the Siberian railway is the big fleet that England keeps in these iwaters; while the Russian railway is capable of promoting the common interests of the world, the British fleet in the east can serve no such useful nurrows. can serve no such useful purpose. It is a standing menace to the peace of the orient. Especially dangerous will be the presence of this fleet waen it has the island of Chusan, at the mouth of the Yangtze, for

base."

The Nippon is edited by one of the ablest of Japanese subjects—a man who has been much abroad and knows the world. Unfortunately for Japan, her people are impulsive, and her easy victory over China may lead the country into entanglements which will result to its disadvantage. The spirit of the masses of Japan is for war, and this spirit may lead the country into a fatal error. a fatal error.

a fatal error.

However, the men now at the helm of the government realize full well Japan's strength and what is best for her. They realize that her navy must first be strengthened before she will be in position to demand terms from the western nations. Yet these men may be removed any day. Yet these men may be removed any day. Either the assassin's bomb or an uprising of the people, when the diet meets and free speech no longer can be suppressed, would bring it about. The emperor of Japan is, however, a man of ability. It has, to a large degree, been his liberal policy which has westernized Japan. Her advancement only commenced with his ascendency to only commenced with his ascendency to the throne in 1868. Under his rule was the constitution of Japan promulgated, and only since he has been upon the throne-have the people had any voice in governthat, though the Ito ministry thrown, the emperor will appoint an equal-

ly conservative one. As it is now, the various branches of the government are apparently giving more attention to the industrial development of Japan than to her development as a mili-tary and naval power. Already arrange-ments are being made to send thousands of familles to Formosa to develop that natur-ally fertile and rich island. Rather than develop it as a tea producing country, the Japs want to develop its sugar lands, for in sugar more than anything else save cotton is Japan deficient in production. The plan is to bring from the Hawaiian islands her subjects who have been engaged on the sugar plantations and send them to Formosa, where their knowledge will be of value in teaching others

So much for material Japan. I have traveled throughout the land; I have been in her factories, her shops, her schools, her Buddhist and her Shinto temples; in and I have seen much that is interesting. It is odd and cute at first, but that fairy-land veneering soon wears off and to he (unlike many Americans out her) who has a home in the United States and can re-turn to it, there is a desire to go, and in thinking of it to repeat the verses of a New Yorker, who, when at Myonoshita several months ago, wrote a pa Sir Edwin Arnold's extravagant praise, in verse, of Japan, which runs something like this:

"Oh, hang Japan! Oh, dang Japan!
Land of gnats and fleas,
Where noisome odors fill the air
And float in every breeze;
Where men run naked through the streets,
Were spectacles for clothes,
And old and young, rich and poor,
Eschew the use of hose.

"A land devoid of knives and forks,
Of tables, chairs and beds;
Where women black their teeth, and shave
Their little bables' heads.
I've had enough; I've no use
(A quiet New York man)
For all this nude simpacity
Careering gound Japan.

"I've had enough of cloisonne,
Of ivory carvings, too;
Of ancient, rare satsuma jugs,
Which probably are new.
I hate the sight of Buddha fat,
He's too infernal calm,
And temples, shrines and lacquer ware
And dalmyos I damn.

"Boy bring my clothes up from the wash
As quickly as you can;
Sir Edwin Arnold writes a lot of bosh
About Japan.
I'm shivering cold, I'm wringing wet,
I've been an idle dreamer;
To Yokohama let me get,
And there, thank God, a steamer."
E. W. BARRETT.

Open the Safety Valve

Open the Safety Valve

When there is too big a head of steam
on, or you will be in dauger. Similarly,
when that important safety valve of the
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By R. A. Hardaway.

eenth century, the Creek confederacy ex-tended from the confluence of the Broad and Savannah rivers, where the British forts Dartmouth and Charlotta guarded the white settlements in 1773, passing down the Savannah river to the ocean, thence down the coast to the mouth of the St, John's river on the east, up the St. John's to Picolata and westward to a point near Ocheesee on the Apalachicola river, thence up that river and the Chattahoochee to the mouth of Uchee creek in the present county of Russell, in Alabama, thence up the heads of the branches of the Big Uchee and on a line northwesterly to the mouth of the Euforbee creek to Talasee town on Tallapoosa river, thence down the Talla-poosa and Alabama rivers to Manac's island, or the Holy ground, near the mouth of Pintalla creek, thence up the Alabama and Coosa rivers to Ten islands, about the mouth of Wills creek, to the south line of the Cherokees, thence by the Cherokee line through the present states of Georgia and Alabama to the point of beginning on the Savannah river at the mouth of the Broad river.

The Creek Indians, since first known to Europeans, have steadily encroached on the domain of the Cherokees, Choctaws and Chickasaws, absorbing many small tribes which were afterwards regarded as constituting part of the Creek confed-

Owing to this constant extension of the Creek confederacy the map of the nation would change very rapidly from 1539, the date of De Soto's expedition, to the advent of Oglethorpe, two hunderd years later. Since 1740 the English, as royalists and republicans, steadily contracted the terriory of the Creeks until in 1837 they were deported to the Indian territory west of

the Mississippi river.

By the battle of Tohopka and the subsequent treaty, so-called, of Fort Jackson, the Creeks were subdued, confined to the territory between the Coosa and Chatta-

hoochee rivers, in Alabama, until their re-moval to the Indian territory.

The Muskokee people, or Muskokulkee, constituted the dominant factor in the confederacy, and even in the middle of the eighteenth century had given their own tribal name to the nation, which was composed of (1) Shawnees represented by Uchee towns on the Savannah, Flint, Chattahoochee and Tallapoosa rivers; Tecumseh was born at Savanuca, old Augusta, on the Tallapoosa; (2) Abakas, Natches or

Within historic times, within the eight- Indians of Mexico, e. g., Tampico, Tam-

berco, Tamos, Tamul, Tamuln.

Bartram states that when he was on the Suwanee river the Seminole Indians, in their piroques, traded with Cuba and the Bahamas, and, of course, could readily communicate with Indians all around the

Of the Indians of Georgia and Alabama, Gatschet, of the ethnographic bureau of the United States of America, says Cha'tas (Choctaws) is practically the same as Chickasaws, Creek as Seminole, Hitchetee the same as Mikosuki, which statement had been made nearly a hundred years previously by Bartram, who received his informulated from the traders, who said Uchees were Shawnees.
The Muskogee Indians informed Bartram

ne Muskogee Indians informed Bartram in 1773 that the "Okmulgee old fields," extending twenty miles below the present town of Macon, Ga., was the first capital of their nation when they rested from their migration from the southwest. They were forced by the encroachments of the whites westward and had two capitals, one, Cow-

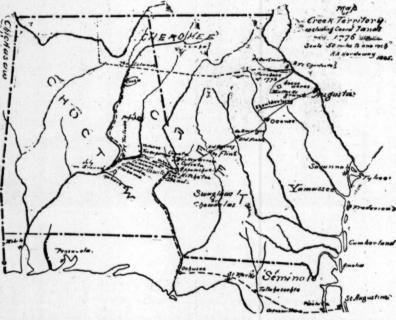
westward and had two capitals, one, Cow-eta, at the falls of the Chattahoochee at Columbus, Ga., and the other at Tuka-batchee, on the Tallapoosa, in 1798. Mary Musgrove, the most intelligent half-breed in Georgia, in her petition to the British government, stated that she was born in 1700 at the "Okmulgee Old Fleids," then the capital of the Creek nation. In 1774, when Bartram visited the Creek

nation, on a botanical excursion for Foth-ergill, of London, he found the largest town of the Creek nation located ten miles below Coweta, just two miles below the mouth of the Uchee creek and on the Oswichee bend.

It was Apalachukla and was a white or

peace town. Coweta, ten miles above, was the red, or war, capital of the Creeks, and if we can determine from the fact that Marinus Willett, appointed by Washington, visited this town to confer with the chiefs, that Hawkins, the Creek agent, was located at Cusseta, in this vicinity, and the Broken Arrow treaty was concluded in the Coweta towns, we appreciate the claim of the lower Creeks that the Coweta town was the capital of the entire confederacy, though this was in Chilli McIntosh's time denied by the Tallapoosa or upper

The history of the Creek Indians is given by Pickett in his history of Alabama. Pickett has followed the account given by Adair, an educated Scotch trader, who was familiar with the tribes of Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi from 1745 to 1767, as he gives these dates in his book.



Chickasaws-Abacaoochee, Abacoochee; (3) Florida to the English, and both Spaniards Florida maritime tribes, using a language designated stinkard tongue and compris-ing Chewaklees, Hitcheetees, Alaba-ma, Mucclassees, Whittumkees, Cooand Chehaws; (4) segments Chiickasaws, Choctaws and Cher-es, which became incorporated into the Creek confederacy while these tribes preserved their autonomy in the Indian territory; (5) bemnants of other tribes, which being omy in the nquered and adopted, as by the policy the Romans, came to be considered Muskokulkee, and yet preserved a difference in speech and custom, varying more or less from the conquerers as Cussetas, Okoones, Tammassees and others whose affinity cannot be accurately determined; this difficulty can be more readily appreciated when we consider that the Mexican philologists tell us that in the small fed-eral district in which the City of Mexico is situated, and not much greater than the area of the District of Columbia, twenty. four distinct languages are found within

the limits of the Aztec people.

The negro race from Africa has lost all trace of its mother tongue, substituting for it a very marked dialect of Eng

Numerous examples in the United States prove that language does not settle the race origin of the people, while the Penn-sylvania Dutchman, the Nebraska Norseman and the Creole Franchman have not mastered, among the common people, the structural arrangement of vernacular

However, our system of education in the ols will eventually triturate the different languages into a common mass of American English far superior in vigor, copiousness and exactness to the inflected languages of Sanskrit, Greek and Roman, and two decades of progressive years will add half a dozen quarto volumes to our latest lexicon of English, or the folk-speech.

The establishment of a national bureau of ethnology and philogy by our govern-ment has simplified much of the wild ec-centric speculation of theorists who built without collecting and collating facts.

Ethnologists regard national traditions or myths as resting on a basis of truth which has been transmitted orally through many generations. The element of time in such cases is a variable factor. The Coweta historians narrate that the Uchees were conquered 10,000 years previously by them. Muscogees, Choctaws and Chickasaws all claim that they are a kindred peopl They all discard the use of the "r" words and have many words in com-

The Choctaws use the word "okee" for water, e. g., Okeefinokee, Okmulgee, Okonee, Okloknee.
The Muscogees use "wave"

Muscogees use "wewa" to express water, e. g., Wewalustee, Wewatumpkee,

The Romans use aqua for water, the talians, Spanish, French and all latin accs use a similar word, as all retain the latin word for bread, panis. It would argue a long interval of time to differentiate ex-pressions for ideas so radical as bread and

pressions for ideas so radical as bread and water in peoples who had a common origin. The comparison of vocabularies of these Indian tribes discloses a resemblance of Muscogee and Hitchetee words. In many other words the Chickasaw, Choctaw and Hitchetee resemble, while the Muscogee word is radically different.

The most of the largest streams in southeast Georgia and Florida probably receive their names from Hitchetee or Mikingsuki Indians. The names were not changed by the Creeks.

and French were prevented from controlling the Indians in Georgia, Florida and Alabama—and the middle of the Mississipp ritory on the west.

The French retained Fort Toulouse in the forks of the Coosa and Tallapoosa until this time. Adair makes no mention of this fact and, therefore, his intercourse with the Indians must have ceased about 1763.

The policy of the French, Spanish and English in using the Indians against the white settlers in the effort of each Euro pean country to obtain the mastery over the others was fatal to the Indians from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi.

In the southern colonies the Choctaws were allies of the French, the Greek and Chickasaws were more disposed to an alliance with the English. The Indians allied to the Spaniards trad-

ed at St. Augustine, and later at Pensa-cola. The French allies traded to Mobile and later to New Orleans. The English al-lies traveled to the distant port of Charles-town, even from the Tallahatchee river, because they were hostile to the allies of the French and Spaniards.

The Indians were provoked by the whites to resist encroachments of those with whom they had made treaties which were not enforced, or were willfully violated. Georgia, Alabama and part of Florida as we now recognize that territory, was

until Oglethorpe's time, until about 1733, claimed by South Carolina.

The Cherokees, Creeks, Yamassee were Creeks, and the Uchees were severely punished by the troops of South Carolina and were driven westward and southward, reliquishing hundreds of miles of their terlinquishing hundreds of miles of their ter-

At the close of the war of 1776-1783, when federal authorities came to supply Indian agents to replace the royal superintendent of England, the Indians occupied very dif-ferent boundary lines from what they had occupied even one hundred years prealous. Benjamin Hawkins, appointed general agent to the Creek Indians in 1796 and 1799, established his headquarters on the Chat-tahoochee at the Cusseta town among the

lower Creeks, and ten miles below Cowets falls, where Columbus, Ga., is now situ-In Hawkins's history of the Creek country in 1798-1799, from which Pickett obtains much of his information, he does not devote any part of his book to an explana tion of the fact that the Creeks had been forced by the English entirely across the state of Georgia, verifying the aptness of

the designations of General Elijah Clarke by the Indians, "Old man always asking for more land."
The most intelligent and trustworthy au-

thorities which we have are Adair and Bartram. Adair traveled in the country about 1745 and Bartram in 1773. They found the capital of the lower Creeks at Coweta on the Chattahoochee, and the capital of the upper Creeks at Tuckabatchee below Tallassee on the Tal-

apoosa river. We are informed in Stephens's "History We are informed in Stephens's "History of Georgia" that Governor Moore, of South Carolina, defeated the Indians and Spaniards at Appallachee in 1704 eighty miles west of St. Augustine. This was a terrible defeat to the Indians. They are usually described as Yamassees. But Bartram found them to be Seminole Muskokees.

Stephens states "After the memorable

the Creeks about sixty years before on account of enercachments by the whites and removed down to Alachua, Fla., among the Yamassees, Caloosas, Tomocas and Unitas, allies of the Spaniards, where they were joined by other roaming bands of the upper Creeks.

After the French were withdrawn from Fort Toulouse the Creeks occupied the en-

After the French were withdrawn from Fort Toulouse the Creeks occupied the entire territory of south Alabama east of the Alabama river-but this must have occurred after 1763.

All the local names in south Georgia and Alabama are Choctaw or Micesukee-Hitchetee, which is so closely allied to Choctaw as to leave a doubt as to the origin of the words.

Bartram in his enumeration of the Creek towns, mentions the language of each town, as follows:

town, as follows:

Muscogee Language—Upper Creeks: Cckfuskee, Ufala, sokapogee, Tañiassee, Coolome, Ghuaclahatchee, Otasse, Clewallee,
Tuckabatchee, Cunhutkee.
Lower Creeks—Chata Uchee, Apalachuckla, Coweta, Usita, Towasee, Flint
river.

river. Savannah, Seminoles and Lower Creeks— Cuscowilla, Talahasochte, Alachua. Towns Using Stinkard Language—Upper Creeks: Mucclassee, Alabama, Whittump-

Lower Creeks-Chehaw, Echetee, Occone, Swagiaw. From this list of Bartram, which was taken in the Indian towns after the French had relinquished possession of Alabama, and twenty years before Hawkins was Creek agent, it would seem that all towns designated as using the Stinkard speech were captive Choctaw people, if we assume that the Chawacla or Swaglaw, Alabama, Hitchetee and Mikousuki Indians were Choctaw people.

were Choctaw people.

I think we are justified in that conclusion, and also in supposing that the Oconees were Choctaws incorporated into the Creek confederacy.

Bartram says the Seminoles spoke both

Stinkard and Muskoges. We find an analogy in the case of Alsace on the border of France and Germany.

The people are jevidently of German stock and speak both languages—French

and German. After consulting many of the authorities from the earliest historical times, we con-clude that the Creek or Muscogee Indians were seated from the Edito river, in the present state of South Carolina, westward-ly, on a meridian line to Coosa town, on the Coosa river; Cherokees on the north, Choctaws on the south, Chickasaws on the west; on the east the Catawbas resided. The Uchees, Shawnees, Yamassees and some other small tribes were subju-gated and incorporated, or in case of the Shawnees, removed to the northwest.

Most of the southern Indians have myths of a southwestern seat from which they emigrated. This is doubtless true, but it must have occurred at least a thousand years before the discovery of America by Columbus.

This we arrive at by comparison of the languages of the different tribes. Conquest will change the vocabulary of a captive people in a few generations, but the structural differences will remain for many centuries. We conclude by giving the dates of the treaties made by the English and their successors with the Creek In-

Stephens's "History of Georgia," down to 1798, is authority for these treaties. Indian Treaties.

Augusta, Ga., November 5, 1763.—Four governors and one superintendent; Chickasaws, Choctaws, Cherokees, Creeks and Ca-

Augusta, Ga., June 1, 1775.—Governor Wright, Superintendent Stuart; Creeks and Cherokees; 2,100,000 acres of land in Taliaferro, Greene, Oglethorpe and Elbert coun-

Savannah, Ga., October 18, 1774.-Governor Wright, Superintendent Stuart; upper and lower creeks. Augusta, Ga., November, 1783,-General

Twiggs and Colonel Clarke; Creek Indians. Galphinton Treaty, November 12, 1785.— General Twiggs and Colonel E. Clarke; Creek Indians.

New York Treaty, August, 1790.—General Knox, Alexander McGillivray.

Shoulderbone Treaty—Georgia commis-sioners; fifty-nine Creeks. Re-establishing treaty of 1783 and of Galphinton, 1785, made October, 1786, at Shoul-derbone creek, in Hancock county, Georgia.

Rock Island treaty, near Milledgeville, Ga., September 20, 1789. Alexander Megillivray abandoned Gen-erals Knox and Lincoln in the night, fail-

Alexander McGillivray abandoned Generals Knox and Lincoln in the night, failing to make any treaty.

Treaty of Fort Jackson, 1813.—General Andrew Jackson; captive Creek warriars.
Fort Jackson treaty made after the battle of Tohopka.

Indian Spring Treaty, 1824 (probably).—Campbell and the Georgia commissioners; McIntosh and lower Creeks.

McIntosh massacred in 1825.
After the war of 1812 the emigration to the Creek territory, as defined by the treaty of Fort Jackson, caused the Creeks to be very restive and the outbreak of 1836, resulting in the assassination of Flournoy, in Barbour county, Alabama, the massacre of the inhabitants of the town of Roanoke, above Eufaula, the capture of the mail coacnes eact of Tuskegee, caused the federal government to employ General Scott with a force of regulars and volunteers, and in 1837 the remnant of the Creeks was removed to the Indian Territory on the western borders of Arkansas.

The four tribes—Cherokees, Creeks, Chickasaws and Choctaws—have become an agricultural people, with farms, schools and churches, possessing an executive, a legislative and a judicial system.

In Bartram's visit, in 1776, the population was estimated at 11,000; the present population is about 18,000.

The old feud between the upper and lower Creeks still smoulders, occasionally bursting into a blaze of savage warfare.

The Indian question yet awaits solution.

ROBERT A. HARDAWAY.

University of Alabama, June 18, 1895.



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# CONSUMPTION

other words the Chickasaw, Choctaw and Hitchetee resemble, while the Muscogee word is radically different.

The most of the largest streams in southests Georgia and Florida probably receive their names from Hitchetee or Miking suki Indians. The names were not changed by the Creeks.

The name of town in Choctaw is tamaha, as it is also in Huasteka, or Maritime.

Hitchetee resemble, while the Muscogee word is radically different.

Stephens states, "After the memorable defeat of the Yamassees in 1715, when they, with other tribes, were incited by the Spaniaros, a fort was built in the fork of the Altamaha hall, and in 1727 the Yamassee town was destroyed."

Bartram states that I have a positive remedy for the Spaniaros, a fort was built in the fork of the Altamaha hall, and in 1727 the Yamassee town was destroyed."

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Bartram states that on July 1, 1776, he encamped on the Oconee\_river at the "Oconear was been permanent of two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will be proved the consumption of the Altamaha hall, and in 1727 the Yamassee town was destroyed."

Bartram states that on July 1, 1776, he encamped on the Oconee\_river at the "Oconear was been permanent of the Altamaha ha SURELY CURED.

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NOTICE.

I have sold out my livery and feed beiness at 38 South Pryor street to Charles S. Thomas, manager for the Captal City feed and sale stables, and my will in same. I will continue at the samplace the buying and selling of horses amules and give it my entire attention. Thanking my friends for their patronage the past and trusting they will give same to my successor, respectfully.

S. MARKS



AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG

the marks gladiator, hand about depende abou

- a 5 1 and Electric Bag., of the ugliest creatures in Indeed they are horriveness. Hellgramite a These are two of the insect world. I

CONSTITUTI

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B

# THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

DEVOTED TO THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION,

the pot and drew it forth from its grave. At this time Pierre was digging, and it chanced that Alphonse, on the very instant the treasure was uncovered, saw one of the robbers thrust his head above a clump of undergrowth some forty yards

"A man!" hec ried in his brother's ear.
"He sees us."
Pierre looked, when Alphonse pointed,

Pierre looked, when Alphonse pointed, and saw four heads instead of one, four dark and excited faces, four pairs of graedy eyes, gazing over the bushes. A moment was time enough to disclose the whole situation to Pierre's quick creole mind, and his first clear thought was that he must meet this emergency with prompt action. It was no part of his nature to consider a fight lost until it was ended, much less before it was begun.

ATLANTA. GA., SUNDAY, AUGUST 4, 1895.

# STRATEGY Of the ROBBERS

Experience of Two Boys in Mississippi in the Sixties . . . .

told that years ago a band of robbers controlled by a desperate man, one of John A. Murrell's successors, named Copeland, infested the country round about, committing all sorts of terrible crimes and openly defying the officers of the law. This put me on the track for new material for my sketches of early life in the Pearl river country, and diligent inquiry rewarded me with some very romantic and thrilling incidents illustrative of what the advance cidents illustrative of what the advance guard of American pioneers experienced in a region of country which is still almost

primitive after all our years of progress.

When our great civil war ended there was no railroad in southern Mississippi, and the condition which prevailed fifty years earlier over a large part of the Pearl river country still existed, with the added confusion and distress brought about by four years of lawlessness and the natural demoralization consequent to war. Peace was declared; but there was no peace in the region between Honey island and the Alabama line. Copeland and his gang for a long time terrorized the whole population, black and white, creole and American, Indian and dago. No man dared let it be known that he had money. At this time two loves half prothmoney. At this time two boys, half brothers, by the name of Favre, the elder called Pierre, the younger Alphonse, were in a boat in a bayou or creek fishing for "green trout," as the natives designated bass, when they saw flames issuing from the roof when they saw names issuing from the root of their home, which was about a mile away across a marsh. The house was a humble one, built of pine boards; but it contained a few things of value, and underneath its floor at a certain place was buried an earthen pot containing several hundred dollars in silver money, which the femily had been boarding features.

hundred dollars in silver money, which the family had been hoarding for years. As soon as the boys saw the fire they rowed for dear life, until they reached a landing place, whence, without delay, they ran to the house, only to find it already burnt to coals and ashes. What had caused the conflagration? This was a mystery to them, for not a spark of fire had been left on the hearth. They stood there gaping stupidly and gazing in silent distress. What made the matter most disheartening to them was the guilty recollection that their father and mother, on leaving home that father and mother, on leaving home that morning with a wagon load of potatoes for a distant town, to be gone two days or more, had particularly charged them not to go away from the house at any time dur-

THEY SAW FLAMES ISSUING FROM THE ROOF OF THEIR HOUSE.

ing the parental absence, and they had disobeyed, with this disastrous result. Residence, outhouses, everything gone to ashes; not so much as a shelter or a bite to eat

and Alphonse Favre teen and seventeen years old, respectively, swarthy creoles of mixed blood, brave as boys could be, but their hearts sank at th sight of this destruction, as well they might. The nearest heighbor lived twelve miles away, so there was no one to advise with or turn to for help. Nor did they dare leave the spot, remembering that the little treasure of silver lay buried under those hot coals. All that they could do for a long

At Logtown, which is a lumbering station of importance not far from Pearlington, on Pearl river, in Mississippi, I was to ly at the slowly dying fire. It would be told that years ago a band of robbers contuctively. time was to saunter or stand around with their hands in their pockets, gazing dolefully at the slowly dying fire. It would be twenty-four hours to wait yet before their parents could return; meantime, what were they to eat? This question could have been very easily answered but for a single fact. Although their guns were safe enough back yonder in the boat, where, in their haste to reach the burning house, they had left them, not a charge of powder remained in their powder horns. The last shot had been fired at a duck which Plerre had seen while fishing. A small amount of ammuni-

It was no part or his nature to consider a fight lost until it was ended, much less before it was begun.

Alphonse was scared and trembling from head to foot, his eyes as round as a dollar, his hair fairly lifting his hat.

A moment later the four men broke through the bushes and came running toward the boys. It was time to act, and Pierre acted.

He seized the little pot of silver and sprang to his feet. sprang to his feet.
"Come on, Alphonse! Run! Follow me!"

THE MEN WERE CLOSE BEHIND THEM, SHOOTING AS THEY RAN.

tion had been left in the house, but, of | course, it was now gone.

Pierre was first to speak.
"Well," said he, "we'll have to wait and watch here till the fire goes out and then dig up the money and go to somebody's bouse."

Alphonse assented to this; it seemed the only thing to do; so while one of them remained on guard the other went to bring

remained on guard the other west to strig the guns and fishing tackle from the boat. They had not very long to wait for the fire to burn out. The pine boards were Gry and rich with turpentine. A little after noon they began sweeping away the ashes from a certain spot with a brush of pine boughs, and soon were ready to dig up their father's

buried money.

Now all this time four men were hidden at the woods' edge hard by watching them narrowly and with no liutle impatience. These were the robbers who had set fire to the house, cunningly calculating that the first thing the boys would do when the fire that the first thing the boys would do when the fire went out would be to dig up the money. It was, indeed, a nne piece or vilianous strategy, for the outlaws knew that the Favres had buried the money. How they found it out I could not learn, and they knew as well that no threats or tortures, nor any thing short of wily strategy would ever force a disclosure of the treasure's hiding place from any one of the family.

Doubtless the four heartless chuckled grimly enough, when, after long waiting, they saw the boys sweep away the ashes and begin to dig with an old sx, from which the handle had been burned. Their plan had worked to perfection. All they had to do was to lie there in the edge of the wood, smoke their pipes and wait till the money was found, then go and

unsuspecting the boys delved away, taking turns at the ax. It seems that they made a slight miscalculation as to the ex-act spot, and so had a good deal of digging act spot, and so had a good deal of digging to do, but in less than an hour they reached

And away he went as hard as he could run. Alphonse was at his heels; their feet twinkled under them, and what was coming behind them gave their lithe limbs double energy. Naturally enough, the robbers stopped to look about for a minute at the place where the pot had been dug up to see if perchance the boys had left the money. Then on they came. But they had given the boys a good start, which had been of great advantage.

One of the men fired a pistol and yelled, "Hait!" Another banged away with a winchestar rifle. A ball from the latter sang close to Alphonse's ear, just as he followed Pierre into a wildly tangled piece of forest, where the undergrowth was half reeds, half swamp bushes.

It was more a matter of accident than of choice that the boys reached this dense part of the wood, and they found great difficulty in entering, so matted was the rank growth. The men were close behind them, shooting as they ran, and yelling forth all manner of dire threats and imprecations. Alphonse got himself caught in a tangle of weeds and vines. Pierre fell down and spilt part of the money, but they wiggled out of the difficulty just in time down and spilt part of the money, but they wiggled out of the difficulty just in time to elude their pursuers.

They escaped, indeed, and after

They escaped, indeed, and after great suffering found their way to the house of a friend. Pierre held on to the pot, but at the end of the terrible run there was scarcely half of 'the money left in it. The robbers did not get so much as a single dollar, and 'by diligent search the Favres found most of what they had lost. A year later Copeland and his gang were brought to justice. brought to justice.

From The New York Weekly.

Ragged Robert (at Stony Point)-It's poor Christians, these folks is

#### A FISH CIRCUS.

Yellow Tails Create a Disturbance on the Pacific.

(By C. F. Holder; copyright, 1895, by C. F. Holder.)

There was an unusual excitement in the little town of Avnlon, Sarta Castalina island. Men who were selling goods in the curiosity stores that lined the bay stopped suddenly, listened, then, without explanation, rushed out to the amazement of the them. Guests in the hotels, hearing the commotion, looked out of upper windows, followed suit, and it was even said that the local barber dropped his razor and rushed for the beach, leaving his customer sitting in the chair half shaved.

#### Two Astounded Fisherme

Two Astounded Fishermen.
This excitement, and I zaw it all, was started by two beys who had been sitting quietly a few minutes before on the little pler that ren out into the bay. They were feeling, if the truth were tol-l, rather disappointed at the poor fishing, when suddenly without the slightest warning, the water, which had been perfectly smooth, turned, so far as appearances go, into a boiling caidren.

#### Yellow Tails!

The boys started to their feet in amazement, one being almost ferked overboard by a pull on his line, which parted; then with eyes dazzled by the apparition of dazzling fish, they shouted excitedly: "Fellow tail! yelicw tail!" The cry was beaten up and down the pier, echoed from side to side, repeated in the neighboring streets, and, as a result, every one who could, rished down to the beach.

The yellow tail is a fish, large and beautiful, with, as its name suggests, a yellow tail, a greenish back and white and slivery belly. Not one yellow tail, but thousands, had taken possession of the little bay; tushing in like furies chasing the small fry and flying fishes, and in the operation causing the boiling and splashing which the boys had first noticed.

Good Sport.

There were probably fifty boats on the

Geed Sport.

There were probaly fifty boats on the beach, and at anchor; they were soon secured and all Santa Catalina went fishing, among them the two boys, who, taking the oars, were soon over the school and hauling in the big game.

The yellow tails were from two to four feet in length, and it required no little skill to land the largest of these fish; and when all the boats were afloat, manned by men, boys and ladies, all throwing lines, hauling in fish, laughing and shouting, it was an exciting scene. The shore was lined with people, who had no boats, but they also cast in their lines, which became entangled with those of others; and so the fun grew fast and furious.

Starting the Circus.

#### Starting the Circus.

The most interesting feature of this seeming battle of the fishes was the flight of the flying fishes. These singular creatures, eighteen inches in length, with their gauzelike wings, seemed to be the especial object of the yellow tails, and were in the air here, there and everywhere. Some flew out upon the beach, one landing in a lady's lap, while the clever old dog of Hugo, the fisherman, caught others as they were struggling to reach the water again. The flers either did not have the power to avoid the boats or were confused by them, as frequently they dashed over them.

As several soared over the boat containing our two young fishermen, one selzed a moop that had been used as a net hoop, and held it up after the manner of the clown in the circus; and if the flying fish did not pass through, it was simply an accident, as one struck a lady in a neighboring boat which I was rowing, while another passed so near my head that I moved to avoid the living arrow. The incident was The most interesting feature of this seem-

avoid the living arrow. The incident was quite sufficient for the boys to claim to have enacted a part in a fish circus, and certain-ly the performers above and below the surface carried out the idea

#### A Big Catch

Surely such a display of agility on the part of the fishes was never before seen at Santa Catalina. In a very short time more than two hundred yellow tails, ranging from fifteen to thirty pounds, had been caught, while hundreds had escaped. It was over an hour before the excitement had died down, and what the boys called a fish circus had ended.

ish circus had ended.

Never was there such an opportunity to observe the flying fishes, and as the large fishes drove them on to where the wind came heavily around the island, a strange scene ensued. As they dashed into the air, the gusts of wind caught them and bore them up ten or fifteen feet, where the sun flashed on them, and from a distance con-Jagged Jake—When ye ask fer bread they give ye a stone.

Ragged Rebert—I wouldn't mind if they'd just give th' stone to me; but they throw it.

TARK, M. ian and it, Speciali

D.

ialist comple baths, y, food, if factor.

Send in your name, age and weight if, to enter The Junior's bicycle Everybody who wishes to enter and is under fifteen years of age is welcome to do so.

Write your name, age, weight and residence on a slip of paper and address it to the "Junior Cycle Department."

The race will be run over the Peachtree course, as has been stated. There will be several handsome prizes, besides the highgrade wheel that is offered by The Junior.

Any boys who have ridden with men in races will not be allowed to enter, as it is to be strictly a boys' contest.

Send in your name this week.

On the Asphalt.

The race run Friday on the asphalt was

not over the five-mile course and the time, of course, was a good deal faster. The police stopped the race on the as-phalt and the crowd adjourned to the end,

where the races were held.

The majority of the onlookers were owners of wheels and it looked like a regular

ers of wheels and it looked like a regular bicycle army that rode to the start.

There were six entries and every one made a good race. Austin Smith was the scratch man as well as the dark horse. He left the line with a two-minute handicap nd was off with a rush.

Arthur Mallory was a new one in the race and proved a good one. He came up from Douglasville with a blue cycling uniform on and as he pulled off with his heavy wheel in a rockaway style he was given a cheer. He was the smallest one in the race and had never been over the course before. He pulled in going at a good speed. His time was thirty seconds behind Smith.

good speed. behind Smith. Charley Conklin was given third place with a handicap of one minute. Charley

made a good race.

The three scratch men were Meador, Clarke and Crawford. They left the hill in a bunch and kept together until out of sight owns the hill in the control of the control sight over the hill.

The crowd while waiting discussed the winners, everybody having their doubts as to what the stranger from Douglasville would do. Just fourteen minutes and a half after the screach man left, the and a half after the scrtach man left, the limit man was seen pulling over the hill. Some doubted that he had gone over the entire distance, but this was afterwards assured by the turning men. Smith came in with a good minute's lead and proved to be the dark horse, as well as winner. Meador and Clarke pulled in close to each other with Meador in the lead. Both riders began their sprinting some distance cut said were well gone when they came in.

The youngster from Douglasville came in

came in.

The youngster from Douglasville came in

The youngster from Douglasville came in fourth, he making a great race under the circumstances. Conklin and Crawford were the last two to cross the line.

Smith won first prize; time, 16 minutes. Meador, even time, and second prize; time, 14:30. Clarke won third; time, 14:40. Mallory fourth; time, 17. Crawford's time was 16:45; Conklin's 17:30.

Another race will be run Friday.

The cause of so many accidents on the asphalt is because the riders don't keep on the right side of the street.

There is a law in this state to the effect that everybody must ride or drive on the right side of the street and it should be enforced.

enforced.

Not a single person has been hurt while riding on the right side, while several serious accidents have happened from riders being on the left.

Go down the right and come up the right, and you will be safe from accident.

The favorite bicycle among the boys is the Crescent. More ride this wheel than any other and all claim it a fine wheel to make speed on.

The boys who infest the asphalt are get-ng to be better riders every day, and

there is great rivalry among them.
You can always find two or three races in progress every day and each contestant has his backers.

The favorite course for the beys is from Merritts avenue to the end of the asphalt and any time during the day you can see aspiring young cyclers spinning down this

Little Misses at the Riding School. There are little girls attending the riding school as well as young ladies and they are equal masters of the two-wheeled con-

veyance.

The Gash company has several little misses' wheels at the school and they are constantly on the floor.

One thing that is true about the young misses at the riding school is that they lead to ride much quicker than the olders holars. They don't object to getting a

fall, and of course after a few they don't

get any to object to.

The smallest young lady rider in the city, and one of the best is little Lollie Peck Wylle, the daughter of Colonel B. F. Wylie. She is only seven years old and is a perfect master of her machine. Her wheel had to be made to order, as there wasn't any small enough for her. She presents any small enough for her. She presents a beautiful and cute appearance seated on her bike. She is one of the leaders at the riding school—at least she has started two or three young ladies older than herself on the road to success in the way of riding a bicycle. She thinks the world and all of her beautiful little Crescent and is happy as a lark when riding it.

The two little Miss Peels are among the young lady riders at the school. Both have the pretty wooden rim Crescents and are expert riders. These two little ladies have only been riding sinc they began at the riding school. They now venture on the asphalt and mingle with the many riders of their ages.

Little Nellie Harris presents a stately appearance on a bike and masters it like a Zimmerman, She is one of the best young riders in the city, and delights in this strengthening exercise.

A Boy's Senie Railway.

#### A Boy's Senic Railway.

The scenic railway at the exposition grounds has caught the young boys' eye. They visit the railway every dime they get, and candy and toys are forgotten about in

and candy and toys are forgotten about in this delightful sport.

Master Ben Steele, a bright, enterprising young man, has had him a scenic railway built in his backyard and it is a very damaging rival of the one at the park. There is always a crowd around waiting to ride on the railway and the little car is packed every load.

It is a very easy matter to build one of these railways and any boy with energy can put up one in a day and have it running with plenty of passengers.

Ben Steele's has a wooden track running to the top of the fence and gradually slopes

Ben Steele's has a wooden track running to the top of the fence and gradually slopes until it touches the ground. It is about seventy-five feet long and one gets a nice ride. The car is on wheels, with guards on the inside to keep it on the track, with simply a level plank top. He has a wooden brake and can stop the car in the middle of the grade.

A crowd of his friends are always around waiting for their time to ride.

The entire cost of the railway is not over one dollar and if a boy happens to tave any lumber lying around he can build it for nothing.

It is a great sport and will save many dimes.

#### A Bright Young Man.

A bright and enterprising young man is Master C. P. Montgomery, Jr. He is a handsome young fellow and likes to live out doors.

If there is a baseball game in the neigh-



MASTER C. F. MONTGOMERY, JR.

berhood you can always find Master Mont-gomery one of the most enthusiastic play-

ers

He is seven years old and attended Crew street school last term and will continue this fail. In his studies he is as bright as he can be and is one of the leaders of his class.

#### Newsboys Play Decatur.

was a hotly contested game all the through and was give and take for some time

some time.

This is the first game the newsboys have played for some time. They are open for challenges and will meet all comers between the ages of ten and fourteen.

The Decatur nine put up a good game against the Newsboys and lost on errors.

E. Hood and Brooks did the boxwork for the Newsboys and held them down to a few hits. The playing of M. Hood at short and the long running catch of Forshaw were features of the game.

The news boys are elated over their victory and say they can "swipe up" any team their size in the city

#### Hellgramite and Electric Bag.

Ga. or J from \$500 i wish to facilities

inv.

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Ga.

These are two of the ugliest creatures in the insect world. Indeed they are horrid fellows; horrid in appearance, as you will see from their pictures, and they are no less horrid in their manners.

They both live on insects and very often eat their own kin folks when other people's kin are not on their tables. Hence they may both with propriety be called cannibals.

I have presented the reader to some of the most civilized and cultured people in the insect world and I now introduce him to some of its "outside barbarians," and, like similar specimens of the human species, they come from the islands and make their habitations by the waters, for they are both hydro-philidae, or water lovers.

Though their habits are somewhat alike,

in their structure and family connection they are entirely different.

"Hellgramite" is a local name given by
the people of the Mississippi valley to the

corydalis cornutus.

A far better local name here is "gladia-tor," suggested, no doubt, by his enormous borns or lfangs crossing each other like the curved swords in the hands of gladiators.

These great fangs (overgrown mandi-bles) give the insect a terrible aspect and doubtless render him a formidable an-tagonist in his own world.

He is a fierce fighter and a voracious cater. He is closely ailled to the dragon fly and is the largest species of the family

ny and is the largest species of the family known in this country.

Most boys and girls are pretty well acquainted with some members of this family. They have seen the "snake feeders," "lace wings," or "mosquito hawks," flying up and down the creek devouring mosquitoes, gnats and other insects in improve toes, gnats and other insects in immense quantities; or they have called up doodles and seen them devour ants, spiders and bugs without remorse and almost without

measure.

Now, all these are cousins or nephews of our fierce giadiator. It is no wonder then, since he is the largest member of the whole family that he should do a great deal of killing and eating. He is not like the good apostle Peter; it makes small difference to him what comes in his net, so it fills his stomach, which, notwith-standing the amount of food consumed, always appears to be inflated with wind. He is a light and swift flyer, hence scarcely any insects, not even the winged ones, are active enough to escape him. He also has very large eyes with which he can see in all directions.

He is said to feed all day and even to prowl at night and is so constantly about the water that he is almost amphibious. It is no wonder that Mississippians call him a "hellgramite;" whatever that may mean I cannot interpret, but it sounds very ugly and seems to suit the creature well.

I forgot to say that the family name is neuroptera, or nerve-winged insect, but most of my readers will understand him better when he is placed among the "snake doctors" or "mosquito hawks."

Though so rare here that probably few of our readers have seen living specimens, in some portions of the south they are found in vast numbers.

They love the swamps and collect about mill ponds. The eggs of the females are deposited in the mud and the larvae, or young insects, exist in such quantities neasure. Now, all these are cousins or nephews of

They love the swamps and collect about mill ponds. The eggs of the females are deposited in the mud and the larvae, or young insects, exist in such quantities about the ponds and swamps of many localities that the hogs are said to grow fat by feeding on the young of these barbarases insects. barous insects.

barous insects.

There 's also b'g water
beetle, called the dyticus which often wars
successfully with the gladiator and leaves
his remains scattered on the field of battle
along the margin of the water.

Our hellgramite or gladiator, has a beautiful cousin which the French call "Mademoiselle," as they do the guillotine.

She is most gorgeously arrayed in fine
leaves which she weaves every day, I pre-

She is most gorgeously arrayed in laces, which she weaves every day. I presume she must appear very charming to her kind, but the way to her home, like that of the "strange woman," leads to death. But we shall probably see more of this bewitching lady and her young cousin, the deadle are namer. doodle, in a later paper.

The Electric Bug or Great Boatman. This insect lives in the same country with our gladiator and, in fact, claims the same habitat. They therefore often come in collision and royal battles are fought by them in the swamps, in the ponds and on the margins of streams. They love the same meat, hunt the same game and this

same meat, hunt the same game and this often brings them into coilision.

By reference to the picture of the electric bug, it will be seen that he is built on a plan greatly differing from that of our gladiator or corydalis. Though his under wings are somewhat like those of the lace wing, his hemelytra, or wing covers, resemble somewiat those of the beetle, and cleada combined. In fact, at a glance he looks very much like our every summer locust, or cleada, who is now singing in an locust, or cicada, who is now singing in an apple tree as I write. He is not a beetle and not a lace wing; but a bug, a water bug, the largest of them all here, so far as

I think he is one of the notonectae, though our authorities have seen fit to give him a different name. He is certainly a "boat-man," can swim on his back and has all

the marks of the notonectae. gladiator, he lives so much in the swamps and about dark waters, as sewers, etc., that people about cities have rarely seen either until the electric lights have attracted him, the big bug, by their glare. The notion is common now that the electricity has generated a new insect as Andrew Crosse once thought his battery created a new

Dickey

GA

Invi

Electricity has no such power; only life and duplicate life can produce life. Our giant bug is a funny fellow and generally swims on his back, using his hind legs as oars. You will see they are made for that by examining the real bug. He can whirl over like a flash and selze his victim with his forelegs, which he uses as hands when in the water or when flying in the air. He does most of his hunting at night and this no doubt is why he and the gladiator have not entirely destroyed each other, His of-fensive weapon is a strong sharp beak, fensive weapon is a strong snarp beas, which can be used for piercing and sucking. He grasps his victims with his arms (forelegs), presses them to his breast and then sucks out their juices. Indeed, he is a

sucks out their juices. Indeed, he is a kind of ectopus, or devil fish, in the realm of the aquatic insect.

His enormous compound eyes enable him to see in all directions and even when he is asleep he can detail a large number of facets to watch and if a victim comes near above him or below him while he is swimabove him or below him while he is swim-ming or flying, leaping or hunting, that victim rarely escapes the lightning move-ments of those sharp clawed hands.

ments of those sharp clawed hands.

After the beak has once pierced the insect, it is said that the latter is sure to die, though it may possibly escape from the embrace of the bug.

Some naturalists say that the beak is poisonous to insects though not to man. I would advise the careful handling of such a bug. I know from experience and observer. a bug. I know from experience and observa-tion that they are capable of inflicting a sharp prick and some of them, the roduvii, are quite poisonous to the human fiesh as I have known. I would like to describe the peculiar structure of these bugs which enables them to swim so easily and rap-idly like the gyrini, or meliow bugs, and more especially these boatmen, but I have

ot the space in this article.

If you will examine one of the real electric bugs you will see that when turned on

his back he makes almost a perfect boat.

The wing covers fit so closely that no water can pass through and the margins are so extended that it would require the weight of nearly two such insects to force the edges below the surface.

The bug is so well protected and so ready for battle when floating on the water that the gladiator dare not attack him then ex-cept at the latter's great peril. He is much more rapid in his movements than the bug, being one of the swiftest of all the flying insects; but if he comes within reach of the boatman's strong arms while the latter is swimming his doom is surely sealed. In that deadly embrace his great sword-like fangs prove of little use. If, however, he can catch the bug on the wing he can take his revenge; for there he has greatly the advantage, since the protecting wings of the bug are then raised and his soft body exposed to the attacks of the flerce gladiator which is so quick in his move-ments and skillful with his fangs. This is ments and skillful with his fangs. This is probably one of the reasons why the giant bug does his flying at night or in the dark hours when the fearful dragon fly is probably asleep. Still they no doubt often meet, as is indicated to the naturalist by the empty skins of the gladiator and the torn fragments of the boatman.

The newspapers do not yet record all the traggelles enouted in our great record.

The newspapers do not yet record an the tragedles enacted in our great world, nor has the chronicler's pen described half the battles which are raging about us.

J. W. GLENN.

#### Stories About Birds.

One of the most interesting traits about the woodcock is the fact of its conveying its young through the air. This has been known for a century, but the first observers made a mistake in supposing that the young were carried with the bill or claws of the parent bird. The truth is that when the bird wishes to convey her young one from a place of danger to one of safety, the tiny thing is gently pressed between the feet and against the breast, the aid of the feet and against the breast, the aid of the bill being resorted to only when the burden has been hastily taken up. An emi-nent naturalist says: "One morning, sit-ting on a gray stone, I saw a dark eye which was fixed upon mine from the bed of leaves before me, when suddenly the little brown head of a young woodcock peeped out from the feathers of the old one's breast, uttring that polenties even little brown head of a young woodcock peeped out from the feathers of the old one's breast, uttering that plaintive cry for which language has no sign. There were two more young woodcocks, and, to relieve the anxiety of the mother, I left her. Near the place where I found her there was a soft green strip, such as woodcocks love. I had no doubt that the family would be near there next day; and, as I passed near, I turned aside to see what they were doing. Upon a dry bank I almost stumbled over a bird, which rose at may feet, and as it darted through the trees I saw that it had something in its claws, and at the same time I heard the plaintive cry of young woodcocks just under my feet. I looked down—there were two; and I thought a hawk had carried off the third, and perhaps killed the mother. This, however, I found, on following the bird, was the old woodcock, which, being flushed again, suddenly, after a low flight of only a few yards, dropped what it was carrying—her own young woodcock."

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ATLANTA, GA., August 4, 1805.

#### A Fine Old Game for Boys.

The old game of hare and hounds is gaining new popularity and being played by many boys nowadays.

Any number of persons may play the game. One or two of the players are chosen as hares, and each is provided with a bag filled with torn pieces of paper, which are called "scent."

The hares start off together, the rest of the players, who are called hounds, not

The hares start off together, the rest of the players, who are called hounds, not being allowed to see the direction they take. When five, ten or fifteen minutes—as may have been agreed upon—have elapsed the hounds set off in pursuit of the hares. In their hunt they are guided by the scent, handfuls of which are thrown out by the hares as they cover the course.

Usually it is agreed beforehand that the run shall be a certain number of miles or for a certain length of time. If a hound catches one of the hares within the specified distance he wins; otherwise the hares win.

a hound catches sight of the hares he and his companions may not cut across and run toward them directly, but he must fol-low the scent, although sometimes rules are made allowing this to be done, under which circumstances it is, of course, perfectly allowable.

fectly allowable. Very often chalk is used in place of paper, the hares making marks upon trees, walls and pavements. This is not, however, as satisfactory as paper for scent. The scent should be white in summer and black in winter. The reason it should be black in winter, that is this way the hounds will

winter. The reason it should be black in winter is that in this way the hounds will be enabled to more easily follow it.

This game is often played by rival clubs, two rival packs of hounds constituting the whole pack. The game is then decided by adding together the numbers representing the order in which the two clubs finished.

#### Monkey and Parrot Sense.

Monkey and Parrot Sense.

BY MRS. H. P. HUSE.

After a somewhat learned and very interesting discussion on the "nearness of animals to man," and Mr. Garner's efforts toward developing a monkey language, etc., some one told the following story:

"A young lad in a southern family I know had a haif-grown black monkey sent to him from Borneo. The creature, shy and strange at first, soon showed himself responsive to kindness, quick and intelligent in learning the usual accomplishments thought necessary in a monkey education. He became warmly attached to his youthful owner and the two friends might be seen anywhere together, the Borneo perched on the shoulders of young America, occasionally giving him an affectionate tap on the cheek or chattering in his ear in the most human way possible. fectionate tap on the cheek or chattering in his ear in the most human way possible. After a while it was decreed that Yokko's master must be sent north to school and the desolate condition of that monkey, in consequence, was really pitiable—he grieved and refused to be comforted for a long time and then he suddenly became mischievous. He played such tricks and pranks that at last everybody's patience gave out and Yokko was disposed of and disappeared.

"Years went by and the young southerner went from school to college! Soon after his graduation he was visiting in some western city—Chicago I think—and passing along city—Chicago I think—and passing along the streets one day he observed a knot of people gathered on a corner. He approached to see what it meant, suddenly a great black thing lighted on his shoulders, his neck was closely clasped and a little cold, black paw was patting and stroking his face, with such an abandon of affection, such an excited chattering and murmuring as completely bewildered the young man for a moment. "Of course it was Master Yokko descend-

"Of course it was Master Yokko descended to the role of an organ monkey, and
after all the years, all the travel and
toil and change he has recognized his old
young master! The delight was mutual and arrangements were soon completed for the repurchase of Yokko. Certainly, if prompt. swift decisive action is indicative of some-thing beyond mere instinct—of intellect in fact—that monkey had it! and there wasn't any question as to his "nearness to man," was there?"

Then a navy man who was present told

Then a navy man who was present told the folowing:

"You know sailors are always fond of pets and on board a man of war they are especially so; there are always two or three, sometimes more, on board and a ship in southern waters always has a monkey and a parrot. So at Madagascar they brought a big black ape whom the men named Majunga' from the name of the poet. She was tame, had had some teaching and all together was very well-behaved. When she first came aboard it

behaved. When she first came aboard it

was necessary to shut her up while we were getting off; so a banana was put into an empty chicken coop and Majunga went in. While she was, apparently, absorbed in peeling and eating the banana the door of the coop was closed upon her and fastened by means of a hasp over an eye and a big nail slipped through. So, you see, the monkey was safe. Now, a monkey is always on the watch exactly at the moment when it seems least so; it will look in every direction, but the one it needs to—apparently. Consequently, Majunga had her back to the door all the time—when she had finished her banana she turned around and without one instant's hesitation she put her paw through the bars of the coop, lifted out the nail, pushed open the door and mounted on top of the coop, laid the nail beside her and with evident interest watched what was necessary to shut her up while with evident interest watched what

pushed open the door and mounted on top of the coop, laid the nail beside her and with evident interest watched what was going on.

"One day she spied a bowl of milk that had been put on a swing shelf—set away for the captain's use. Majunga sprang up onto the shelf, took the bowl and jumped down to the deck with it so lightly that not a drop of the milk was spilled; then she seated herself by me, holding the bowl—and looking straight at me that creature told me what she had done and what she was going to do—it was as plain as possible—no mistaking it. I never felt so humiliated in my life! There was that black ape beside me, talking to me—explaining something to me which she evidently expected me to understand—and I felt that I ought not only to understand her, but that I looked just like her. I actually hated the beast!"

Here there was a shout at the idea of this distinguished intellectual looking man feeling his likeness to a monkey.

"Well, when the explanation was over Madame Majunga lifted the bowl to her head, using her two hands just as I would have done, drank the milk, put the empty bowl back on the swingshelf and left me to my chagrin."

There was a general laugh and somebody asked about parrots. "Oh, yes—where there's a monkey there will always be a parrot or two. Yes, we have a parrot on board ship and she soon learned to call the captain's voice, so that the poor orderly had no peace of his life.

"Bometimes when the men were hauling away at some of the gear, Polly would pipe 'belay!' The men would stop and 'belay.' It became very annoying, though one had to laugh at it."

The singular appropriateness of parrot talk is often remarkable. A great gray and crimson parrot, in the country for her summering, had perched herself on a fence separating the garden from a paddock in which some cows and two or three young calves were kept. Polly sat quietly enjoying the sunshine when suddenly one of the calves came bounding toward her with all that peculiar, grace of movement that distinguishes those animals—

"Can't you take a joke, Polly?"

#### Some Very Peculiar Customs.

In no portion of the world will be found a greater variety of amusements than those indulged in by the inhabitants of Afghanistan. Every European field sport is practiced, horse racing being one of the great attractions at all weddings. The American boy would feel inclined to smile at bearded men engaged in the game of marbles, nevertheless it is played by such throughout the whole of the Afghan country and in Persia. One of their most personnel. throughout the whole of the Afghan country and in Persia. One of their most peculiar games—called khogsye or cabuddee—is played thus: Several persons form sides, and each, taking his left foot in his right hand, hops about on one leg, endeavoring to overturn his adversary, who advances in the same way. Very often bones are broken, but such accidents cause little emotion among the players, who quickly remove the injured one and proceed with the game until one side or other succumbs. Another very peculiar custom is quall and camel fighting, both being trained by their owners, who, in order to make the combats more interesting, lay wagers on the result—an elaborate dispers being the successful and the combats of the combats o ing, lay wagers on the result—an elaborate dinner being the usual stake. The camels often fight with so much fury that the spectators are obliged to stand out of the way, as the defeated animal generally runs off at his utmost speed, bursting through the crowd at any point, and is frequently pursued by the victor for a mile from the field of battle.

The Coreaus are the greatest enters in the world, their motto undoubtedly being: "We live to eat." The average Corean eats everything he can get his teeth on and he will take a dozen meals a day if afforded the opportunity. He is by no means particular as to the manner in which his

particular as to the manner in which his od is served. Raw fish food is served. Raw hish is a common article of diet in that country, and slices of uncooked white trout are considered very toothsome by these peculiar people. European travelers who have tested the quality of this food state that it is not quality of this food state that it is not at all repulsive after the first mouthful has been masticated. The Corean fisherman, before going out to make a catch, provides himself with a bottle of pepper sauce, and when hungry will take a fish from the hook as soon as caught, scrape off the scales, and sprinkling a quantity of the peppery compound over it, devour it with the greatest gusto. They are great lovers of chicken, but consider that the only necessary preparation is to strip the feathers from the fowl, and without drawing it, put it into an oven to bake. In some cases they will not take the trouble to pick it, but serve it baked in its natural state, feathers and all.

#### A NORTH CAROLINA SKETCH.

Jamestown, N. C., Letter in Chicago Rec-

Every little while I meet Danny Carr on Every little while I meet Danny Carr on the road, most likely riding his ancient white mule, though occasionally he has his wagon, and in that case he has a "four-horse team," which consists of three mules

If he has the wagon Mary is always along, She is twelve years old, with her mother's pale blue eyes. She is lithe and slender as a hickory withe, and she is going to Oaks-

a hickory withe, and she is going to Oaksboro academy next fall.

Danny lives on Chestnut ridge. He always stops and asks the news, though he is not sincere in this, as he knows all the news himself; that is, everything that a reasonable man could care to know about-everything, in fact, that has happened in all the country from Level Cross to the river. And the people beyond that are aliens and altogether unworthy.

A long time ago Danny started out as a married man.

It appeared to be a mistake from the beginning, for Danny never seemed to comprehend the responsibility entailed in matrimony. He had plenty of land, and good enough land of its kind, but it was sadly neglected, Most of it had never been cleared of the original timber and the little that had once been in cultivation had been taken by the young plnes. Danny once permitted a cropper to build a cabin on the place with the understanding that they would undertake farming on a somewhat extended scale.

scale.
"Law, Andrew," he was wont to say to the cropper, "with them four animals of mine we can make all the corn anybody need want."

need want."
"Yes, we ought to raise plenty if the season's right," assented the cropper.
"Now, how much corn do you think me an'
you together ought to make, Andrew?"
"Oh, I don't know, Danny. I have raised
200 bushels with one horse."
"Well, me an' you's goin' to manage this
thing different. We're goin' to farm right
up to the handle. I'll bet we make 500
bushels right here on this old planation."

That was the winter Danny got mar-

ried.

Occasionally the cropper reminded him that it was time they were doing some clearing and getting ready for the crop.

"If you've never noticed me, Andrew," he once replied, "you've noticed that I never git onduly excited about anything. What we want to do is to git good and ready—git everything else in shape first—an' then go into clearin' right. I never believed in gettin' my work mixed up."

Andrew had a way of doing the things that presented themselves to him, and he seemed slow to comprehend the advantages of Danny's masterful headwork.

"After all," Danny continued, 'they won't be much clearin' to do. Take sich land

be much clearin' to do. Take sich land as that. You ain't used to that kind o' soil that land 'll perduce." He was indicating a little patch down the branch which was covered with willow brush. "That's the

covered with willow brush. "That's the reg'lar mulatter land—best kind o' corn ground in the state."

Then he proceeded to point out a dozen or more similar strips of the same excellent "mulatter" color, aggregating a few score.

Andrew was disappointed, as he somehow imbibed the idea that he was a have for cultivation a generous area of the virgin upland now covered with trees. He felt like expressing himself in strong lauguage, but of this never a word did he say to Danny. He felt that harsh terms did not apply in Danny's case, and if he voiced his feelings at all it must have been in the solitude of the pine thickets or in guarded word to "Han," his wife.

When Danny passed the cropper's cabin a day or two later it was empty.

day or two later it was empty.

It was a surprise to Danny himself as well as to everybody else when he got married and brought his wife home. He was thinking about it one afterroon as they were laying the foundation for a garden in the early spring. He had rever bothered about a garden before, although each year he had made somewhat extensive plans in that line for the next season. When it came to the actual work Danny readily perceived that the benefits to be derived were of an unsubstantial sort and not commensurate with the trouble and anxiety involved. anxiety involved.

"Take a tomater, fer instance, Lyddy," he said to his wife: "Tomaters is good enough—some folks likes 'em—but when you come to figger it down they's nothin' to a tomater that amounts to anything. An' the trouble with them is the bugs. When you set out a tomater plant they ain't one chance in a hundred that you'll ever make anything out of it."

And he was thinking it all over in a retrospective way as she was standing there urging the advantages to be derived from having about two rows of garden peas and a few hills of cucumbers.

peas and a few hills of cucumbers.

"It's funny how come your Uncle Jim to ever bring the idy up."

"What idy?" asked Lyddy.

"'Bout us gittin' married."

"Oh!—I didn't know," was Lyddy's only response, as she turned away and went into the house.

She knew that it was furthest from Danny's mind to inflict a hurt and she

was not sure that his thoughtless remark had caused her any pain. Yet she walked with uncertain step and even stumbled at the door as she went in. She had never expected very much from life, but lately—she hardly knew from what time—the little firm ground under her feet seemed to have crumbled away. If he had been weakly led by her Uncle Jim's suggestion into marrying her it was much of a piece with her former life and she accepted it without complaint. As she sat by the window, knitting, she saw him leisurely mending his harness with a strip of hickory bark.

As might be expected, Danny's farming As might be expected, Danny's farming was no more energetic or successful than his gardening. He was always clear out of sight behind the budworms and the weeds, and somehow the rains invariably came just as he was preparing to do his most effective work. At the most pressing part of the season'he could sit through half the long day talking with any secieble.

half the long day talking with any sociable neighbor who happened along. So when winter came their supplies of the necessaries of life were scanty and insufficient. And just when the little stock was nearly exhausted there was born to them a girl baby, and the third day thereafter the mother died.

With the four-horse team and the empty wagon Danny one day made his way slowly up to the left fork of Caroway. At places the road and the stream followed the same well-worn channel, and at others, always seeming to be at the point of giving out entirely, it zigzagged a ridge and then join-ed the turbulent little creek again With his hat pulled down over his eyes Danny sat distractedly tapping the white mule with a switch and scarcely taking note of the way. For almost the first time in his life there had arisen to his knowledge an emergency that called for definite and immediate action.

Suddenly the front mules started from their tired walk as a woman appeared at the side of the road, Danny looked a no-ment, and then recognized the figure.

"Why, Han, is that you?" he exclaimed. "I was about ready to think I was on the wrong road. 'Who ever thought o' seein' you down this

way, Mr. Carr?"
"I had started out to hunt you all up—you

an' Andrew."
She noted his worn and hopeless appearance.

"Why, you look porely, Mr. Carr; how's

you all comin' on?"

"Oh, don't ask me, Han! Everything's gone to ruin. Lyddy's dead, an' they's a little baby, an' if you an' Andrew don't help me out I'll never git through, that's all. I'ld do anything Andrew asks. I want you to come to my house an' take care o' things an' raise that little girl."

They drove on to the house, saying little on the way, as Han, not knowing how her husband would receive such a proposition, refrained from talking the matter over. When Danny fed the mules and went to the house she was diligently at work getthe house she was diligently at work getting dinner. She was anxious to show her profound sympathy, and the thing that occurred to her, in lieu of fitting words, was to offer a good meal. So the Sunday red tablecloth was spread over the ordinary oilcloth. A ham was cut, which she put to fry before she ground the coffee. Everything in the plainly furnished cabin was almost painfully clean and neat.

When Andrew came to dinner they sat a long time at the table and discussed the new move. As they had no children, Han advocated it from the beginning.

"I can see it all now, Andrew," said Danny, "I never meant to be so mean an' I didn't kow at the time how onery. I was, but now I can see that it was nothing else that made Lyddy die. I want to do better by her little girl. You can come an' do jest as you like with the place, an' I won't interfere, an' I'll help what I can." ting dinner. She was anxious to show her

So it was agreed to and they loaded in Andrew's household affairs, tied the cow behind the wagon and journeyed back to Chestnut ridge.

#### A Birthday Party

Miss Cora and Master Bertle Blackstock celebrated their birthdays in an enjoyable manner on Wednesday evening. They gave a party to their many friends in honor of Cora's ninth and Bertie's twelfth birthdays

A number of invitations were sent out and it was a large and jolly party that met that evening.

Refreshments of the choicest kind w served and every one had a delightful time playing games, etc. Those present were: Misses Edith Bradley, Mattie Watson, Ida Pearl Minturn, Adel Bartley, Bertha and Ella Geiter, Bonylin Benness, Beulah Chambers, May Smith, Masters Harvey and Columbus Kent, Arthur Yarbray, Romee Smith, Cecil Bartley, Flourney Chatman, Robert and Marcus Barnette, Clarence Davis, and others.

#### Felt Safe.

Sunday School Teacher (to little girl)—Do you say your prayers every night before going to bed? L'ttle Girl (promptly)-No, ma'am.

Sunday School Teacher—Are you not afraid to go to sleep without asking God to watch over you during the darkness? Little Girl—No, ma'am, I'm not afraid, 'cause I sleen in the middle.

Copyright, 1895, by William J. Henderson. The sun was sloping to the westward, and the Staten island hills were all purple mist against the glowing yellow of the sky. The ebb tide was running strongly, and over under the St. George shore half a dozen slim cutters, three fat, black-sided Italian barks, and a great white cruiser, with a film of blue smoke wavering above two of her three ochre funnels and the bright ensign drooping wearily at her taff-rail staff, were tugging wilifully at their tense cables. A fast steam yacht was coming up through the Narrows, every flag standing out as flat as a board, and a wide streamer of oily brown smoke swirling away over her starboard quarter, while under her bows the yellow water spuried asunder in two glittering fountains of silver. It was a lovely, if somewhat familiar, scene, and as the stauch racing sloop Vindex slowly stemmed the tide just to the northward of Fort Lafayette, with her bowsprit pointing at the Atlantic Yacht Club anchorage (a good hour away, at the speed she was going), three young men lying stretched at full length on her deck drank in its beauty without speech, till suddenly one of them broke the silence.

"I say, Jordan," he drawled, lazily, "were you ever in a real out and out, hammer and tongs, stick-breaking race?"

"No," answered Jordan, slowly; "I've always had the luck to carry all my spars home with me."

"Well, then," said the third, "you fellows ought to have been with me in my match in the Corona against the Thisbe two years ago."

Blake's Story.

"Ell us about it, Blake," said Jordan.

#### Blake's Story.

"Tell us about it, Blake," said Jordan.
"That's just what I'm going to do," re plied Blake, as he stretched himself more comfortably.

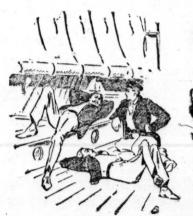
piled Blake, as he stretched himself more comfortably.

"It was in October, two years ago," he began, "that we came down here to sail that match. It was the result of a rather hot discussion on the clubhouse veranda, between Driscoll and me, about the relative merits of our boats. We finally agreed to race without time allowance over the old New York Yacht Club course. Commodore Simms agreed to act as judge, and came down from Larchmont in his steam yacht Psyche. We went through the usual preparations; had the boats on the ways, and had them pot-leaded to the sheer strakes; had the standing rigging set up and the running gear overhauled, and had the cabin fittings sent ashore. The day before the match was as fine a fall day as I remember. It was clear, sunny and warm, with a nice, steady breeze from the southwest—an ideal day for a race in light draught sixty-footers. The old weather sharps down here said we were going to have pretty much the same sort of day on the morrow, with the winds perhaps a trifle more southerly. Well, the sun went down redder than Billy Brown's new private signal, and I made up my mind that we would have either a flat calm or a dirty rain. But as I didn't rate in the weather expert class, I kept my tongue still.

A Shifting Wind.

#### A Shifting Wind.

"When I turned out at 7 oclock the next morning, however, I found that I didn't know anything at all about weather. The wind was light-very light-and about north by west. My sailing master said it would die out before noon and come in from the



"TELL US ABOUT IT, BLAKE."

northerly wind in the morning. But for once the ordinary rule didn't hold good. Instead of dying out, the wind worked over to nor'-nor'west, and freshened so that at 9:30 o'clock, when we got our anchor and stood out for the starting line, it was blowing about all we needed for carrying racing sail. However, both of us sent up our club topsails and stood by for a

our club topsails and stood by for a lively run down to the sou'west spit.

"The starting gun was fired at 10 o'clock to the second, and just twenty seconds later I sent the Vindex across the line with my main boom out to pert and my balloon jib topsail up in stops. I reckoned that it wasn't guite safe to break it out just then wasn't quite safe to break it out just then

out on the line, which he crossed thirty seconds behind me, and at once began to pick me up. So I broke out my big head-sails right away.

#### A Tearing Blow.

"I tell you, boys, it made my heart jump to see the way the topmast swayed at times under the tremendous strain that was put upon it. But we flew! The water fairly boiled under our lee bow. But Driscoll wasn't satisfied. He wasn't gaining on me at as fast a pace as he desired. So, when we were just about entering the Narrows, and the wind, drawing through the opening between the two islands, came pretty nearly aft, he lowered away his spinnaker boom to starboard, and began to get the sail up in stops. Of course, if I didn't do the same thing then and there, he would get a lead on me, providing his spars held, and I felt pretty sure, they would, for they were stouter than mine. So I gave the order to put the spinnaker on the Vindex. Fortunately, the wind didn't blow quite so heavily at that moment, and I got the sail broken out safely. But my heart was in my mouth. My sailing master stood in the weather side, just forward of the mast, and alternately looked at the topmast and at me. But we held the Thisbe right where we had her when we first broke out the balloon jib topsail.

"As the yacht rushed out from under the lee of Staten island the wind hauled a little

"As the yacht rushed out from under the lee of Staten island the wind hauled a little more on the quarter, and with a feeling

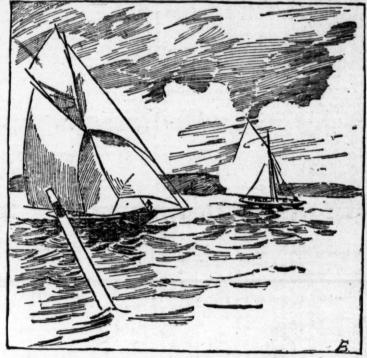
But he took in his club topsail and set the working sail, which he could carry nicely. Now, he began to gain on me, and was soon on my weather bow. Well, we got the wreck cleared away before we reached the point of the Hook, and taking it all in all, we were not so far behind. But right on the bar we met a nasty jump of sea and then hiff hang!

then, biff! bang!
"'Forestay parted, sir!' yelled a hand forward. "'Up with your helm, sir!' shouted the sailing master.

#### A Glorious Victory.

A Glorious Victory.

"I think I turned pale, as I whirled the spokes around, for the mainsail was sagging down and full of bags, and I expected to see the mast come tumbling over among the crowd of us aft, and no one can tell what would have been the result. The jib sail was still standing, but I didn't think it would stand the strain a second. However, I got her paid off, and there we were running off toward Seabright, while the Thisbe was holding her course past the point of the Hook. Well, we got in our foresail. Then we unhooked the runner tackles and got the runners and their pendants forward of the mast. We put a stout strop around the bowsprit close to the gammon iron, hooked the runner tackles into it, set taut and so we had a makeshift forestay. Then I hauled her on the wind again, and began to beat up for the Hook. By this time the Thisbe was a good two miles ahead of us; but I said I didn't care; I was going to finish the race or perish in the attempt. I still had my jib and mainsail, and in the wind that was blowing that was comfortable canvass. I got the Vindex around the



THE THISTLE CROSSED THE FINISH LINE JUST FORTY SECONDS ASTERN.

of infinite relief I saw Driscoll take in his or infinite relief I saw Driscoll take in his spinnaker. I got mine in at once, and had the boom topped up. How I wished he would take in his balloon head sail, too. But Driscoll was never an accommodating

"Not to make this yarn too long, however, I will say that we both got down to the southwest spit without losing any of the spars, though I think I sprouted a few tay hairs on the way. We gybed around the buoy carefully, and then, with a smashing breeze over the port quarter ran out to the lightship. I knew the trouble would begin as soon as we had gybed around the lightship and hauled on the wind, for had noticed as we ran out that there was a pretty lively chop on the sea, and I knew that as soon as we came to but into it something would go. We came up on the wind under mainsail, club topsail, fore staysail and jib.

The Critical Moment.

"The Thisbe was not over fifty yards "Not to make this yarn too long, how

"The Thisbe was not over fifty yards astern of us. We began to plunge into the short, green seas and the white spray went smoking across our bows.

"Bang!
"Bobstay's parted, sir! shouted one of

my crew forward. 'Of course, bobstay's bound to go.' sent two hands to set up the bowsprit shrouds as taut as we dared, and hammered ahead. I began to feel the racing recklessness rise within me now, and I held the Vindex down to her work at every puff.

'Cra-a-a-sh! Jangle! Bo-o-om!

"I knew it! Any man that would try to carry a club topsail to windward in a fresh nor'wester deserved to lose his tonmast, and was mine hanging down to leeward with a tangle of rigging and slatting can-vass about it. For an instant we were all but I counted on doing so as soon as 1 dazed, and then my sailing master started got well under the lee of Staten island.

But bless your heart! Driscoll broke his Did Driscoll's topmast carry away? Oh, no!

southwest spit and began the beat up the channel, when the Thisbe was away up by Swinburne island. Suddenly she stopped. She had held her starboard tack too long and was aground on the west bank. How we cheered! We came up with her and were just about passing her when there was another crash!

"Our bowsprit was gone!

"Cut it away! I yelled.

"The men jumped forward, knocked off the rigging and let the spar drift astern. I filled away again, and the Vindex continued her beat up the bay, under mainsail alone. We were a mile ahead of the Thisbe when she got off and came pounding after us. Hand over hand she gained, and I groaned aloud, but my sailing master said: 'We'll win yet, sir!' And, bless your heart! the Thisbe crossed the finish line just forty seconds astern of us, and the Vindex, almost a wreck, won by ten seconds."

#### A Gubber Hunt.

The infant class of the First Methodist church was given a "goober" hunt by their teachers, Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Kiser and Miss Ellen O'Connor, Friday afternoon, at the

church.

There are fifty in the class and nearly all, if not all, were present at the hunt. The "goobers" were hid in the grass in the yard of the church and a prize was offered for the one who found the most.

Two or three pecks of "goobers" were scattered over the yard and the little girls

scattered over the yard and the little girls and boys, with their hats in their hands and a twinkle in their eyes, presented an impressive picture.

After the hunt was over refreshments were served in the Sunday school room. The little ones carried their find home, and ate to their heart's content of the delicious refreshments that were served at the church.

church.

The glow of excitement on the cheeks of each one was proof enough that they enjoyed themselves.

As each one kissed their teachers goodby, they said: "I have had a nice time." The kind instructors of the little ones reminded each after the kiss: "Be sure and come to Sunday school."



Nellie Jane Wilson, Montrose, Wis.—Dear Junior; I thought I would write you a letter as I have never seen one from the state of Wisconsin. I am twelve years of age, and my papa thinks The Constitution is the best paper there is; he is more than pleased on the stand you take on the silver question.

I like to read the Junior correspondence very much. I do not go to school now as we having a vacation.

We are having awful dry weather now. Papa has cut some of his o.ts for hay.

Note.—Don't write on both sides of your paper.

Minnie Henderson, Jackson, Miss.—Dear Ju-nior: My mother takes your paper and I am glad to see it, and wish to join your happy circle. I have been going to school, but our school has closed till September. My father is dead; he has been dead three years. We have a very nice Sun-day school here. I send 5 cents for the Grady hospital.

John Gilbreath, Hiwassec College, Tenn.—It has been three years since I wrote to The Constitu-tion, and since that time I have thought many times I would write again, but I have neglected it until new.

times I would write again, but I have neglected it until now.

I am a Tennesseean, and like all other Tennesseeans, I am proud of it. I am a farmer's boy, and I live in Monroe, east Tennessee. I think Tennessee is the best state in the union, with the exception of Georgia.

I am twelve years old, and I think myself a man. I have several pets, but the most peculiar one is a young alligator. It was brought from southeastern Florida by my brother-in-law. It is about 11g feet long, and its mouth extends far back past its eyes, which are of a gray color. I have a pig and a calf.

My school begins soon and I am expecting to go.

calf.

My school begins soon and I am expecting to go.
We have chickens, turkeys, ducks, pigeons,
hog, cows and horsos.

I am expecting the thrasher soon to thrash our
cats and wheat. I hope it will come before school
commences so I will get to see it thrashed.

I will ask a question; In what year did Milton marry?

llma Davis, Bluff Springs, Fla.—Dear Junior: About three months ago I wrote a letter to the Junior, I looked to see if it would be published as I sent a dime to the Grady hospital, but I never saw it, and now I am going to try again and send 5 cents. I would not care so much for my letter, if I only knew you had the dime, as I am anxious to add my mitte to help build the children's ward, and I have so few mites.

I am a little girl nine years old. My baby brother, five years, had a pet, a big black cat that he loved dearly, and it got sick and seemed to suffer so, it most broke bis little heart, and mamma asked papa to kill it. I was sorry too that it had to die; my little brother and me buried him in the cornifield. We have the pretitest little call named Pansy.

My half brother, Brooks Corley, is a subscriber

Pansy.

My half brother, Brooks Corley, is a subscriber to The Constitution, but he is not at home now, and we don't know where he is, and mamma is so anxious about him. I wonder if any one that reads The Junior has seen him.

Mattle L. W. Dunham, the answer to your question is "Joshua."

Note.—We did not receive your other letter; thanks for this.

Note.—We did not receive your other letter;

Clyde McCreight, Starkville, Miss.—I am a lit-tle boy eight years old. I have not been to school very much, but my mother teaches me at home. My nucle takes the Constitution, and we all like it very much. I enjoy the letters from the young people.

It very much. I enjoy the letters from the young people.

I feel sorry for the little children who have no one to care for them in sickness, and I am glad you are going to provide a place for their comfort. I send you it cents for my little sister Lucile, and it cents for myself, to help you in this good work; I hope you will get the amount you need.

We are going to send for oneof your pictures as soon as we can get the money. Wishing you success, I close.

Note.—Your letter is nicely written, and Aune Snais is a round of it.

Flauda Wellborn, Rutledge, Ga.—I have for sometime been reading and enjoying the letters from the young folks, and come now asking permission to join their happy circle.

I live about three miles from the little town of Parkhare.

I live about three miles from the little town of Rutledge.

Can any one tell me of the whereabouts of R. C. Watts? He is my father, and I have not heard from him in eleven years. I live with my grand-parents, for mother is dead.

I will be very much obliged to any one who will write to me and tell me where my father is.

Will source of the cousins please send me "Hidden Hand," by Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, and "Bonnie Doon?" I will return if desired.

I will exchange "Blue Eyed Boy," "Kiss Me Again," and "Can Your Sweetheart Keep a Secret," for "Douglas Tender and True," "I Will Be All Smiles Tonight, Love."

Robert Hawkins, Ceres, Cal.—Dear Aunt Susie:
I am a little boy eleven years of age. As I have
not seen any letter from this place, I thought I
would write one. My papa is a farmer and takes
The Constitution, and we all like it.
I inclose you to cents for the children's ward;
also I cent stamp for the little book of poems.
Note.—There has been no book since Christmas

May T. Yalzer, ElSordo, Texas.—Our school closed a few weeks ago, and in about a week after, our teacher was taken very sick, we were all very sorry for her; out here we are so far from a phys-

Ician.

The stage runs by here to Rio Grande City, and we get the mail every day. My grandpa is postmaster. I love to read and write.

My sister gave me a book for a birthday present, the title of it is "Little Lord Fanntleroy." Have any of the cousins read it; I think it is very interesting.

Inclosed you will find 15 cents for the Grady beautiful.

hospital.
With best wishes for the consins and a portion for yourself, I close.

THE

ATLANTA

JR

### ARP ON BRIBERY.

#### One Who Understands the Art Gives Him Some Points.

LOBBYISTS ARE VERY SHREWD MEN

They Get on the Weak Side of People They Want To Work-A Story of a Tramp.

The number of men and women who get a living by "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" is rapidly increasing in the south. Every day the papers tell of new schemes and frauds and shortcuts whereby to get money without working honestly for it, and most of them by persons who have good manners, good education and who wear good electron and who wear good clothes. Diamond Charley is very much of a gentleman, and is smart enough to make a fortune at any reputable profession. If he would turn his wits that way he could succeed as a politician and go congress-what perversity of nature it is that inclines such men to prefer dis-honest and dangerous methods we cannot tell. As a rule, these swindlers are

or so he died of that same cancer, but the certificate went on. I have been told that certain patent medicine men up north will get up a pamphlet that is for circulation in Texas and Argansas and have lots of certificates from people in North Carolina and other eastern states, and get up another pamphlet for the eastern states with other pamphlet for the eastern states with certificates from Texas and Kansas and Missouri. They are very careful about

Missouri. They are very careful about mixing things in a promiscuous manner. I don't know whether our medicine men have learned this trick or not.

Credulity is the easiest prey that a man can set a trap for, and there is no law against setting the trap. The New York World tells about a spider farm in New Jersey, the only one on this continent, where the Frenchman openly breeds spiders and sells them at 50 cents aplece to dealers in old wines and brandles. They put a hundred or so in their wine cellars and the spiders spin their webs all over the bottles and give them an ancient appearance spiders spin their webs all over the bottles and give them an ancient appearance and they have on them old musty labels marked wintage of 1800, or 1820, or 1830, and when an old sea captain or other wine bibber comes along hunting for some that is old and mellow, they will show him the cobwebs and sell it to him for \$5 a bottle. This was published as a fact—an unblushing fact—without any invidious comment. On the contrary, it was called "quite a novel enterprise." Just so most everything that we get from up there comes to us that we get from up there comes to us adulterated. The sugar, the coffee, the sirup that goes up there from the south

#### BACK IT WENT.



Mrs. Vancering-There's the wagon with the plane we bought today. You

Mr. Vancering—Why?

Mrs. Vancering—Do you suppose that we're going to buy an \$800 piano and have it brought home at night when the neighbors can't see it? Never!

not malicious. They would not rob nor do personal violence, but will commit forgery or perjury or embezzlement or larcent with an easy conscience and all on the principle that justified a cook we used to have—"You all don't miss what I takes." The state, the government, the railroads and the rich are considered by some very re-spectable people as legitimate subjects for plunder. The methods of plunder differ only in kind, It may be done by tricks of law in the courthouse or by bribery in the leg-islature. I was talking to a friend—a man of affairs-about this thing of bribery, and said I wondered how it was done; that it would be afraid the first man I approached with a bribe would haul away and knock me down. "Oh," said he, "it must not be done that way. Professional lobbyists know how to approach a man. In the first place they are good judges of human nature, and soon have a man's weak ploint, his blind side, as it were. If he is under a cloud of debt they find it out and work on his financial embarrassment. Sometimes there is a woman in the case; sometimes it is office the fello v wants for his son, and the lobbyist shows him how he can accomplish his desires. I have been in Washington a great deal and watched these big schemers, who want their bills put through the committee. I knew a millionaire who didn't mind spending \$50,000 a session for promoting his measures. I have known him to lose a thousand dollars a night at poker while playing with a United States senator. I knew the senator who won \$5,000 from him in two weeks, and yet he was a far better player than the senator. He let him win so as to place him un-der an unconscious obligation, for no generous-hearted man would keep his money and vote against his bill. The senator was a in the nation and does yet, but he was poor and needed the money to keep up his ex-travagant family. Of course it wouldn't do to approach such a man with a direct effer of money for his vote."

This was a revelation to me. I read not long ago an account of the death of John A. Morris, the lottery king, in which his biographer, who was his friend, said that he was a most philosophic judge of human nature and did not hesitate to buy juries and judges and lawyers and legislatures and members of congress, and that the only tribunal he never dared to tackle was the supreme court of the United States. And yet he was big-hearted and generous and game away in charity not less than half a million dollars a year and made no noise about it; that when he died he was educating and supporting in generous, lavish educating and supporting or more orphar girls and among them were two daughters of General John B. Hood.

John B. Hood.

Another way of bribing a man is to make him a liberal gift for the use of his name to some big booming scheme, as promoting a new town. If money is not given it may be stock in the scheme. Just so

pure and honest comes back manufactured and adulterated. The olive oil we buy never saw an olive nor the vinegar an apple and the tea has been used before at the hetels.

But the common tramp is guilty of none

of these things. He hasent enterprise enough to play tricks. Considering the hard times, I have more respect for him than I used to have. They are out of a job and don't wish to steal and so they tramp—they excurt—they travel and study geography without a book. One called yesterday for a second-hand pair of shoes and I was sorry I cident have them. But not long ago we had the most original tramp I ever saw and he staid three days.

I saw him coming up the avenue with a
big black valise in his hand. He knew me and knew my wife and we used to know him when he was young away back before the war. He is gray now and seedy. He was very glad to see us and said his poor mother always thought so much of Mrs. Arp that he had come out of his way to see us—and would stop over a day or two That scared us pretty bad, for we had company, and so told him in a gentle way. But it had no effect. He said he could sleep on the sofa in the parlor or anywhere, and he repeated how much his mother loved my wife. Well, she weaken-ed, of course. This old tramp wasent ashamed of his calling, but told me how he had come all the way from Virginia and was going to Texas and it wouldent cost him a cent. Said he had friends or kinfolks all along the line; that his next stop would be at Cedartown with Joe Blance or Borders or John Waddell, for they were all his old friends and used to trade with him at Rome. "Now," said he, "you will have to let me have a couple of dollars tomorrow morning to pay my way to Cedartown and Joe Blance will pay my way from there to Talladega, where my mother has a cousin." He said he made this trip once a year so as not to quarter on anybody too long. Well, course I gave him the two dollars. would have given him five to get rid of him, for he was dirty and laid on the parlor sofa half the day reading the newspapers and wiping the dirt off his old shoes on the plush. I would have scarified him and turned him out, but his old mother loved my wife so much. And she did, but that was all. This tramp never did anything for his old mother. He clerked in a store and drapk up his wages. and drank up his wages. That was all, but he was a philosopher and never worried about anything. He never stole anything nor disturbed the public tranquility. The fact is, he had the advantage of me in being calm and serene while at our house, and he knew exactly how to get two dollars out of me. We will look for him back this fall, for he said he would like to see the exposition, But we have done our duty by him for his mother's sake, and when he comes again he and our new biting dog may have it out. all, but he was a philosopher and never sake, and when he comes again he and our new biting dog may have it out. BILL ARP.

### BASEBALL IN ARIZONA.



Umpire (calling)—Three strikes and out! Arizona lke (drawing two revolvers)—Oh, I guess not. Hadn't you better reverse that decision?

patent medicines are promoted by first convincing a man that the medicine is no humbug, but is a real honest specific. Of he is easy to convince if he has any malady himself and there is any rofit in sight, and so we see preachers' names figure more frequently in patent medicine certificates than any other class. medicine certificates than any other class. Their certificates are worth more to convince a credulous public, for, as a rule, preachers are above suspicion. A block of stock in a popular medicine is a right good thing to have in the family. Many Georgians remember a certificate of a well-known citizen that was published for months in the Atlanta papers certifying months in the Atlanta papers certifying tied to that a certain medicine had cured him of a malignant cancerous affection. In a year press.

Bike and Bloomers. If men who do not want women to wear bloomers will refrain from spitting tobacco juice upon the sidewalks, they will stand a better chance of seeing their want

Who does the cycle maiden ride
As fast as e'er she can?
Doubtless her keen eye hath descried
Not far ahead—a man!
—New York Recorder.

A Santa Ana woman bought herself a pair of bloomers, and now her father has tied the ends of them together and made out bags out of them.—Los Angeles Ex-

Only Half Ready for Either.

From The Chicago Post.

She was looking over her wardrobe when her best friend called.

"Papa has decided that we can go away for the month of August," she said, "and I've had time to make absolutely no preparations. I must make the best of what I have."

"When are you rolly?" asked her best

"Where are you going?" asked her best

"Where are you going?" asked her best friend.
"I don't know," she replied, thoughtfully.
"It lies between the seashore and the mountains, and I'm trying to make up my mind now."
"Oh, that ought to be easy."
"If I had time to prepare, yes; but—

but—"
. She took up a gown, held it out at arm's

she took up a gown, held it out at arm's length and surveyed it critically. "Decollete," she said, briefly. "Just the thing for the mountains!" exclaimed the friend. "There's nothing but hops there, and I remember how lovely you looked in that gown. Oh, the mountains by all means if you want to show yourself. by all means, if you want to show yourself

to the best advantage."
"And of course I do. That's what I'm going for. But-but-" "But what?"

She held up several pairs of beautiful silk stockings
"How lovely you would look in a bathing

suit with those!" cried the friend.
"Precisely," she said. "Now, shall I pin
my faith in the decellete gowns or to the -the-hosiery? Really, it's too provoking for anything to be sort of half ready for either piace. I—"
"Try them both!" yelled a small brother.

putting his head through the door. "If your Trilbies don't catch on at the sea-shore, maybe you can win by a neck in

She said he was a mean, horrid boy; but that's what she decided to do just the

He—That's just like a woman. She can't view any question impartially. All on one side, just as she is on horseback. She—Yes, John; and haven't you been on every public question the same way you ride on horseback?—Boston Transcript.

"They do say," remarked Mrs. Dolan, "that a shock by electricity don't entirely kill a man." "Maybe not," replied Mr. Dolan, "but thot's phwere the faith cure idee worruks backwards. It convinces yez so complately that ye're dead that yez hoven't the courage to come to loife."—Washington Star.

He (reading)-And so they were married, That is the way all love matches end. She—Yes, they don't burn long.—Harlem

Wymble-What is the coming woman coming to? Slyler—Anything in the shape of a man.—

Hoax-That story of yours reminds me of a tramp. Joax-How so? Hoax-It wash.-Philadelphia won't Record.

### SARGE PLUNKETT

#### A Letter from a Member of McNair's Old Brigade.

HE WANTS BROWN'S WAR RECORD

And Information About Some of His Old Comrades in Arms Who Live in Georgia.

For The Constitution. It would be a hard newspaper scribe that

in his own way.

veteran of the war. I have received a letter from Nelta, Hopkins county, Texas, and print so much of it as will lead to his getting the information that he desires about his comrades and then shall allow Brown to give his war record

shall allow Brown to give his war record in his own way.

"\* \* I belonged to McNair's brigade, Company B., Second Arkansas mounted rifies—McIntosh's old regiment. Do you know anything about one Wiley Dyer; he was from Georgia, and transferred to our brigade. He was captured at Peachtree creek, and went to Fort Elmira prison. I was captured there, also, and went to Camp Douglas. I saw him last at Louisville, Ky., on our way north. Charley Danthel was also from Georgia, and it would give me great pleasure to hear from them or of them. Any information of them will be highly appreciated. I would also like to know what has become of General E. McNair, as I was his assistant adjutant general under Foot. Ector's Texas brigade was in our division nearly all of the war, and I run across these often, and they are the best citizens of Texas, but of my own regiment I know nothing, as I came to Texas from Arkansas. I would be more than glad to communicate with any of them. Colonel Reynolds's Thirty-ninth North Carolina regiment was attached to our brigade. The first night they came we stole every camp kettle, ovens, and the blankets off their backs. We returned their things the next day, and laughed at them good. I was with the army from Elk Horn, Ark., all the way round through Mississippl, Tennessee, Georgia, and back to Murfreesboro, Tenn.

J. P. TALKINGTON.

"Nelta, Hopkins Co., Tex."

I have only printed a part of the good letter from our Texas friend. He also

"Nelta, Hopkins Co., Tex."

I have only printed a part of the good letter from our Texas friend. He also seeks our war record As I have but little record on that line I shall allow Brown to give his in his own way, as "variety is

to give his in his own way, as "variety is the spice of life"
"When the war first started," says Brown,
"I was sure that I could whip the three best yankees that could be brought before

me, and I talked according.
"I wore a cockade upon my coat, howled for secession, and would have swore that our boys would clean them up in sixty deys, and thought that I could drink all the blood that would be split, and so I talked accor-

ing.
"After sixty days, and ninety days and a

#### A MARINE CURIOSITY.



1-Mr. Landlubber: "My dear, hurry and look out there. Do you see that whale spouting?"



2-Mr. Rudderback (the scientific swimmer): "The sea is a little choppy for floating today. The infernal salt water gets down my throat."

#### She Was Particular.

From Judge.
"Let us go to the beach and bathe," said Mrs. Wiffells to Mrs. Taddells. "Thank you, but I prefer not. I think it is unsanitary under present conditions. When individual decans are provided for bathers I will go in."

Magistrate—If you were there for no dishonest purpose, why were you in your stocking feet?
Burglar—I heard there was sickness in the family, your worship.—Richmond State.

He-Madam, your husband is liberal to She-I wish I were a fault.-Detroit Free

A gentleman went into a chemist's shop and inquired:

and inquired:
"Do you keep a good cure for corns?"
"Yes, sir; here you have an excellent preparation. One of my customers has been using it for the last fourteen years with very good results."—El Diluvio.

A Distinction with a Difference.—Rips, the lawyer, has a profound knowledge of human nature, and is in the habit of weighing cause and effect with nice discrimination. When he has won a case he writes to his client:
"I have won the action against A."

"I have won the action against A."
But when he has lost the case he writes: "You have lost your lawsuit with B."-Fremdenblatt.

"Waiter," he said, as he seated himself in a Park row coffee-and-cake saloon and drew off his gloves, "what kind of game have you got today?"
"I'll ask the chef," replied the waiter softly. Presently he tiptoed back. "There's

beef an' beans, wheat cakes, eggs, an' red napkins with fringe. We were to have turkey feet on toast," he added, apologetically, "but it looked so much like rain this morning that the boss thought that the young gents wouldn't care to stir

Didn't Want To Marry Her. From The Louisville Courier-Journal.
Pilker-Dreadful about Bilker drowning,

Jilker—Yes! A new woman swam out to save him, but when he saw who it was he

save him, but when he saw who it was ne threw up his hand with one wild, despairing cry and went under.

Bucktop—One sees lots of self-made men in this country. Neudick—Yes, but mighty few self-made gentlemen.—Truth.

hundred days had passed, I decided that I had been a little bit mistaken in the time it would take to clean them up, and, after running it over my mind, I decided that three of the rascals might weary me a little, and so I agreed that I would fall one, making it two that I could whip, and I would have swore that I could have done

this, and talked according.
"After the war had run along about two years I had a talk with the old woman and the girls, and decided that I had better fail one more, making it man to man, and I would have swore to whipping any

one of them, and so I talked according.
"After a while the confederates got up their conscript law and it begun to look as if I would have a chance of trying my hand whether it was convenient for me to do so or not, but I had another talk with the old woman and the girls and we decided that if I could call back about thirty years of my life I would be in condition to tackle them, but we could not call the years back, and so I talked according. "When old Sherman did come I could not

find any time to fight. I was kept busy try-ing to keep what little I had out of the way, but one side or the other got everything

but one side or the other got everything and left us mighty nigh in a starving condition, and so I talked according.

"At last I became reduced till three old hens, an old sheep and one old gander was all that I had of live stock upon earth. My whole mind was bent then upon saving these things, and after much study I decided that it would take a mighty smart yankee to get them, and I talked according.

"I proceeded to dig me a pit down in the woods back of my lot, covered it over with rails first, then some dirt and then put leaves over all. Into this pit I put my three hens, the sheep and the old gander. When I got them stored away in the pit I smiled to myself and would have swore that smiled to myself and would have swore that I had old Sherman suchered, and went back to the house and talked to my folks accord-

"While I was sauntering around the h "While I was sauntering around the house smiling upon my shrewdness the old gander had worked his head up through the top of my pit, and when a regiment of yankees came by he bawled out as loud as he could and the yankees went down and took everything. I watched them as they went away and from behind the door I gritted my teeth and shook my fist and talked according."

hope that he may get information of his friends through this letter, and now this leads me to ask a favor of him. I would be glad to know of the whereabouts of Lieutenant Crawthrough of the whereabouts of Lieutenant Crawford, of the Texas troops. I know not to what regiment he belonged, but knew him as Howard Crawford, and that he was a lieutenant in some Texas company, was wounded at Murfreesboro and again at Chickamauga. I also wish to give information about a young Arkansas soldier—I presume connected with this same command. His name was Archie and he was outte a boy. Unfortunately I do not rememmand. His name was Archie and he was quite a boy. Unfortunately I do not remember his initials, but only Archie, and that he was from Arkansas I well remember. He was in the hospital at Griffin, Ga., at the surrender. When the federal forces took charge of everything they performed an operation on the young soldier as a last resort to save his life and he died under the operation and is buried at Grif. under the operation and is buried at Grif-fin. We all remember that there was no communication between this section and the "trans-Mississippi department" for a long time and I have been requested to would not take pleasure in pleasing an old long time and I have been requested to make this mention. Young Archie was buried by the yankees, but they did it nicely and one big-hearted fellow fired a salute with his pistol over the grave as it was rounded, saying that he deserved it for his fortitude in suffering and as being the last confederate buried by yankees in the war.

But I doubt if anything need be talked

## Bequeathed His Widow.

From The New York Weekly. James McElroy, who died last week at Stratford, Conn., willed his wife to James Nugent. McElroy kept a saloon and Nugent was barkeeper. The widow married Nugent immediately after the funeral and has deeded half her property to him. The

will reads: "I give Mary to James Nugent, and it is my will and wish that you marry him at once, and that you be as good a wife to him as you have been to me."

Mrs. Nugent is on a bridal tour with her

"The actions of some of these reformers," said the cornfed philosopher, "remind me much of the way my father used to bull weeds in the garden for about a minute to show me how easy it was. Then he would go off and sit down in the shade and leave me to keep at it all the forenoon,"—Indianapolis Journal.

Lost-Voice (at the head of the stairs)-

George, have you been drinking? George—No'm! Voice—Say chrysanthemum. George (silent for a moment)-I'm drunksh, m' dear.-Syracuse Post.

And finally he raised his eyes, Those eyes of soulful blue, And to the newer woman said,

"I'll be a brother to you."

—Chicago Tribune.

#### HIS CAREER SETTLED.



The Uncle: Why don't you have your hair cut, my angelic little boy! The Boy: Cuz pop says I'se going to be a moosician.

about but politics with the expectation of being heard. Hoke Smith is here from Washington, Congressman Livingston is right after him a big silver convention at Griffin has just-adjourned, and in the language of a noted divine we might exclaim that "hell's broke

loose in Georgia." The coming campaign promises to be the most exciting since Seymour ran against Grant, when bayonets glittered and kuklux rode. There will be no kuklux this time, but "Greek meets Greek," as it were, among the leaders, and their foilowers are pawing the clayroots, anxious for the fray.

SARGE PLUNKETT.

From The Yonkers Blade. First chap (socially inclined)—Oh, yes, indeed, she's pretty enough, but she knows no one in particular. Second Chap (promptly)—My dear boy, pray introduce me at once,

Student—Several of my friends are coming to dine here, so I want a big table.

Mine Host—Just look at this one, sir.
Fifteen persons could sleep quite comfortably under it.—Fliegende Blaetter.

His Objection.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Miss Going—Why do you object to base-ball on Sunday?

The Rev. Mr. Rooter—Because it is im-

possible for me to attend that day. Who'd Have Believed It. From The New York Journal.

The gentle sex, we all agree, But who'd have thought we'd ever see The summer girl in bloomers.

Trying To Be Funny. From The New Rochelle Life. He—I much prefer tennis. Horseback riding is too sedentary. She-Not the way you ride.

Not Wasting Time. From The Somerville Journal. Wiggles-What do you think of this new Waggles-I think of it just as little as

From The Tammany Times.
"What were your husband's last words?"
"He hadn't any," sobbed the widow, "I

was with him." Noisy Costumes

From The New York Herald. Tillie-What are the wild waves saying? Willie-Can't hear them. The bathing suits are too loud,

#### English Sparrow Not in It.

From The New Haven Register. Professor Panton states that the result f careful examination into the subject has been to consider the birds named in the following list as benefactors to the farmer, the fruit grower and the gardener, which should, as far as possible, be protected and encouraged to increase in num

Kingbird, piewee, nighthawk, swallow, Kingbird, piewee, nighthawk, swallow, whip-poor-will, American redstart, yellow-billed cuckoo, bluebird, white-bellied nuthatch, red-headed woodpecker, highholder, hairy woodpecker, downy woodpecker, golden warbler, redeyed greenlet, yellow-throated greenlet, Wilson's thrush, brown thrush, catbird, red-winged blackbird, orible, meadow lark, indigo bird, song sparrow, grass finch, chipping sparrow, chewink, purple finch, snowbird, American goldfinch, horned lark, wren, chicadee, golden-crowned kinglet, ruby-crowned kinglet, crow blackbird and American creeper. creeper.

From The Indianapolis Journal.
"What kind of a dollar air you in favor of?" Mr. Everett Wrest asked in a mo-

ment of idleness.
"The ole twenty-beer kind is good enough fer me," replied Mr. Dismal Dawson, in a tone that implied he had no more interest in the subejet.

How She Liked It.

From The Humoristische Blaetter.

"Ices are so delicious in summer. Don't you like ice, lieutenant?" 'Yes, when a bottle of champagne rests

### Trustworthy.

From Life. "So your papa is willing to trust me with you, is he?" "Yes. He seemed sure you'd fetch me back to him."

The Purpose.

From The Chicago Record.
Critic—I hear that you have been writing a novel "with a purpose."
Author—That's right. I'm going to get

Some men are like one-legged milk stools no good unless sat upon.—Puck.

. The Astronomer. Low in the western sky the orb of day depended, The crescent guardian of the night high in

the east ascended. The astronomer wheeled his telescope and placed it in position,
"They sky, I think, tonight, will be in a

### comet-ose condition."



He—My laws, Lucy where were you? The babies have been crying for three hours.

She—Couldn't come any sooner. The score was tied in the tenth inning and game called on account of darkness.

### From Puck.

Lea-Great heavens old man, I have suf-fered three days and nights of sleepless agony from this raging toothache! Perrins-Why don't you get it pulled? Lea-I would; but I'm afraid it would

From The Detroit Free Press.

First Tramp—All I have in the world is a counterfeit quarter.

Second Tramp—And all I have is a plug-

Filling.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"Yes," remarked the guest, "that dinner did fill the bill."

"Glad to hear it," said the hotel keeper.
"It surely did fill the bill. I only wish
it had the same effect on me."
This time the boniface spake not.

The Ultimatum of New Womanhood. From The Chicago Record, "Your hat ain't on straight," said the

rude man.
"Well, what of it?" said the new wo-It was at this point that the re-

#### 18 Years a Sufferer

Dr. Radway & Co. New York, August 12, 1894.—I have been suffering from dyspepsia for over 18 years and have had several doctors, but without good result. I tried Dr. —'s Pills to the extent of ten boxes, but my sickness grew worse instead of better, and I became so that I had only to see my food before me and I had enough and could cat nothing. But now I have been taking your Radway Pills and I must express my thanks to you. They have cured me and I am all right again so that I can enjoy caling and drinking. Yours respectfully,

drinking. Yours respectfully,

JOHN REJEN,

147 Sumpter St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. Radway & Co., New York—It gives
me great pleasure to voluntarily state that
your Pills are much superior to others I
have tried. Being greatly troubled with
headache and costiveness, I find that they
give me instant relief, which other Pills
could not do. PETER KIEFER.

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with counterfeits-your money deserves the bestif you don't get it blame yourself-brands of known merit cost more that inferior whisky, but, oh! what a difference in the morning.

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is being imitated-look out!

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& bickart.

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Class Posing.

#### TWO TITLED MODELS.

A Genuine French Countess and a German Baroness . .

A Summer Life Saver Who is in Great Demand for Studio Posturing in Winter . . .

New York, August 3.—Not very long ago, while a prominent artist of New York was busy at his easel, the brass knocker rapped three times, and, rising he opened the door. "Who is it?" he said, not very pleased at the interruption. "Do you want a model?"

was the response.

He looked at her with the rapid glance He looked at her with the rapid glance of the man who knows the meaning of form and color and the value of every feature. Apparently there was nothing to recommend her. The face was not beautiful, the skin and features were coarse, there was no pomegranate on the lips, no rose petal on the cheek nor shell tints in the ear. The hair was dusty, yellow gray; the eyes dull and heavy, the mouth and jaw thick and hard. All of this detail he saw as she passed through the doorway uninvited.

uninvited. "What are your recommendations?" he asked her, half sneeringly.
"I have a good figure," she answered

promptly.
"Are you a professional model?" was the next query.
"I have never posed at all," she replied.
"I'm a housemaid. I read something in the

papers about the lots of money the models made and I thought I'd like it better than being out at service."

The artist looked at the young Irish wo-

The artist looked at the young Irish woman a moment, and, glancing about the room, wondering what to say to her, his eyes fell upon his helf-clad model seated upon the stand. "Miss B—," he said, "will you tell this young woman about the life. She wants to be a model."

Miss B— with an easy, natural movement threw the end of her garnet velvet togs access her shoulders and gave the

toga across her shoulders and gave the visitor such a lengthy description of the trials, hardships and troubles of a model's life in the studios that when she advised the artisically inclined housemaid "to go back to making the beds and scrubbing and waxing floors," the latter concluded she had better bear the ills she knew than fly to those she knew not of, and took her departure as abruptly as she had come. Ensy To Begin.

Young women endowed with beauty or grace find no difficulty in gaining attention, and, indeed, if they make up their minds to and, indeed, if they make up their minds to enter the list, a tap at a studio door will frequently end /in an engagement; and sometimes young people who have been strictly brought up and who love to sail the seas of adventure, apply incognito at artists haunts. Sometimes they falter when when they discover what the requirements of the model are and return home wiser. of the model are, and return home wiser, if chagrined and ashamed of their performance; sometimes they enter the life and continue it "unbeknownst" to any one at home.

If young girls are easiest to obtain, young men are the most difficult, as the standard of artistic masculine beauty and symmetry is hard to find realized. Lately, too, ther has been a demand that is almost a fad for old women and men. Often a man or woman can be found who, like certain allround actors, is a sort of "general utility man or woman," and who can assume the "flowering almond of age," but the real old person with the naturally scarred and ed careworn face gives joy to the ar-

Money-Making Grandmother.

These old persons can be dressed and put to any useful occupation such as peeling potatoes or apples, or knitting or playing any role from ancient mariner to shoe-

any role from ancient mariner to shoe-maker and wood-chopper.

There is an old woman in New York who made her living by sewing for many years, but once when in the home of one of her patrons, a young lady sketched her, and the old woman, taking the hint, ap-plied herself with energy to getting engagements, and now supports her young orphaned grandchildren comfortably with the aid of her two livelihoods.

Aristocratic Models.

Models do not always come from the lower ranks of life. One of the favorites in New York is a French countess noted for her beautiful, golden hair, very luxur ant and clustering around her head in rich waves and her soft complexion. She has suffered the slings are arrows of having been by turns actress writer and sculptor, finally taking up the present mode of livel'hood, and, being so much in demand, she secures a good in-come. She takes an enormous interest in her work and likes to throw herself into the part. Sometimes she will even search everywhere for beautiful textiles, brocades and velvets, and make the costumes for her character studies. This enthusiasm for her work adds a further touch of zeal to

the lartist and pictures in which she figures are unusually successful.

Another titled model, who would be greatly in demand if she would accept promiscuous engagements, is a German paroness, whose title is not a pretense but a reality. Her husband ran through his fortune and hers and nearly every his fortune and hers and nearly every form of work was attempted, until the noble lady had to try posing for the artists. She only allows her head to be drawn or painted, and only sits for lady artists, and, although the men have tried many times to win her for a pose, she still refuses, yet in her limited circle she has had great success.

It Bars One Socially.

No matter what the blood, what the appearance, what the genius, what the education, a man or woman who lets himself or herself out to artists as a model is forever barred from crossing the threshold of society.

There is nothing improper in the relation of artist and model, for even in the nude posings the woman may if she pleases

nude posings the woman may if she pleases remain the statue Galatea and never come to life, and still less questionable is the model who takes "character parts;" but, nevertheless, the unconventional situation is not approved by, the canons of Mrs. Grundy, or even of her less shockable sisters. The very fact that men and wemen, young or old, clever or ignorant are sisters. The very fact that men and women, young or old, clever or ignorant, are all classed together as models, settles this; and a model, whether posing for the nude, or draped, or dressed in costume, or decorated in any way, is always a model, belonging to the class that is regarded as the servants of the artists.

This is, however, not the artist's point of view, but the chart seen through the social operaglass. The former considers models too commonplace associated with the detail of the studio to command any serious thought or attention. He keeps his list of

thought or attention. He keeps his list of available models, engages them by the year or week, or, perhaps hurries to the city or week, or, pernaps nurries to the city early in the season to secure Miss A, or Miss X, for a certain day every week through the winter, knowing she will give him just the outline, or just the head, or profile, or expression, or throw herself into the part of the medieval princes or the houri, or the lymph he has in mind for his coming masterplees to be shown at

nour, or the lymph he has in mind for his coming masterpiece to be shown at spring or fall exhibition.

Perhaps he has been to Europe for the summer and has brought home some rare bits of tapestry, or carven cak furniture, and desires a slender, fair-haired maiden to sit with her "broidery frame" and sigh for the absent knight. He may remember a model with a remember face the sight. a model with a romantic face that posed for a similar picture, and from his friend secures the address and searches for this model until he finds her. In this way many are sought, and one engagement leads to another; and those who have acquired a reputation need never he without work on. reputation need never be without work un-less they please.

vidual artists, but more is expected of the model then, and usually two sittings are required, afternoons, as well as mornings. Many models object to posing for a class; is it possible that the scrutiny, analysis, and observing glances from a number of people are more trying than those from one person? The highest price a good model receives is 50 cents an hour or \$1.50 a morning. Sometimes, indeed, they pose three times a day, gaining \$25 to \$30 a week.

Hardships of Life.

Hardships of Life. Although making one's living as a model is usually determined by accident and without any knowlede of the art of posing, the latter is soon learned. This consists in an intelligent understanding of the conservant intelligent understanding of the conservant in the light of the co ation of energy, and how to rest upon and depend upon a certain set of muscles with-out fatigue, and therefore some models go out fatigue, and therefore some models go so far as to study the system of Delsarte, whose aesthetic gymnastics not only teach one habitual poses of grace, but how to spare and save, and use and replenish nervous force and vital energy. Some of them grow very fond of the studio life, and gosip, and patofs of the painter's guild, and often take a delight and personal interest in the pictures they help to make:

Familiar Figures.

Familiar Figures.

Models for book illustrations differ a lit tle in the fact that they have to supply themselves with several fashionable toil ettes, including parasols, fans, veils, hats cloaks and capes, in short, they must have all the latest paraphernalia of a "grande dame". Artists, who pick up books illus-trated by New York artists almost invariably

trated by New York artists almost invariably recognize the model though she may be differently dressed and variously treated. There is one who frequently appears in the work of many allustrators, and strange to say they all draw a little bangle that she wears habitually on her wrist.

Even to the model who regards his work merely from the financial standpoint the life is not always satisfactory. There comes a season when there is a general exodus of artists and he is deprived of work. Happy are those who are so well placed as a New York man-model who poses in the winter and belongs to the life-saving station in the summer; and when he returns to the city every autumn he is so hard of muscle and so richly tinted and bronzed by play of wind and sun and wave that his services are in demand, and he is a popular figure in artistic circles. What is more, he makes as much money as some of the artists who patronize him.

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By All Menns.

From The Savannah, Ga., Press.

Let us have peace. Chicago has erected monument to the confederacy. Let New Orleans put up a shaft to "Hancock, the

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